

File of affidavits

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Ex. 56

City of Yokohama)
Honshu, Japan)

United States of America
vs
Kingoro Fukuda et al

Affidavit of Tetsuzo KAMADA.

I, Tetsuzo KAMADA, age 32, living at OKATE-MACHI, KITA-AKITA-GUN, AKITA-KEN, being duly sworn to tell the truth and say as follows.

At the time of July Incident I spent about 10 days in HANAOKA. It was about 3 July, toward evening, I saw gruel was brought to the police station by some laborers of the KASHIMA-GUMI. The gruel was carried in a big wooden bucket, and there was a straw lid on it because it was raining at that time. This gruel was given to the laborers detained in the police station.

It was on the some day that I saw some laborers were eating gruel in the garage belonged to the Mining Co Fire Dept. There were about 20 laborers in the grage, and some of them were eating and some of them were waiting for their turn. I recall this feeding in the grage took place before the gruel was brought to the police station. I know the gruel was brought to the police station after the laborers were fed in the grage, ^{because the (Seal)} ~~the~~ some wooden bucket (pail) I saw in the grage was brought to the police station.

About 30 suspects were detained in the police station and in the DŌJŌ (exercise hall). These suspects were all fed from the day of their capture. I personally fed about 3 times, once in the investigation room and twice in the cells. I don't recall who were in the cell, but the Bn Commander was held in the investigation room.

It was on the morning of 4 July that the laborers were returned to the CHUZAN-RYO. The laborers returned to the dormitory by group of about 50. Each group was once assembled in front of the dormitory, and member of the TOKKO ^(Seal) ~~made~~ reorganized ~~labor~~ laborers companies.

The Chinese laborers were under guard by the policemen, KEIBO-DAN, members of the KASHIMA-GUMI and others in front of the KYORAKKAN, and I was there many times but witnessed no beating or any mistreatment by policeman or any other guards. GOTO was not among the policemen

guarding laborers, but he was doing liaison job staying at the police-station.

When the laborers were in front of the KYORAKKAN some of them were carrying flour or manto which they stole at the time of their escape.

When I went to the CHUZAN-RYO at about 9 or 10 AM, 2 July the kitchen was destroyed and flour was thrown all over the kitchen floor, in the office tables were turned over, telephone wire was cut, and papers were scattered on the floor leaving no place to put one's feet.

~~at the time when the Incident broke took place, the villagers
(Seal)
were frightened, and there were rumors going-~~are~~ that that the Chinese
(Seal)
were going to ~~care~~ set fire to houses and attack civilians, and so on.~~

x (Japanese character) (Seal)
TETSUZO KAMADA

I, Tetsuzo KAMADA, certify that the above statement was translated to me on this date 8 Jan 1948 from English to Japanese, and the matters contained therein are all true to the best of my knowledge.

x (Japanese character) (Seal)
TETSUZO KAMADA.

I, Hiroshi Yamada, certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant on this date 8 Jan 1948, and he stated that the matters contained therein are all true to the best of his knowledge.

x /s/ Hiroshi Yamada
HIROSHI YAMADA
Investigator W.C.D.D.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

William T. Martin Jr
WILLIAM T. MARTIN JR
Major INF

Ex. 57.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
vs
FUKUDA, KINGORO: ET AL

Handwritten:
copy given to Gregory
Kamada

I, Tetsuzo Kamada being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever, and say as follows.

1. State your name, age, and home address.
Name: KAMADA, TETSUZO
Age: 31
Address: AKITA-KEN, KITA-AKITA-GUN, ODATE-MACHI, KATA-MACHI, 5
2. What is your present occupation?
None.
3. Were you policeman in the ODATE Station?
Yes.
4. What is the period for the above?
Sixteen June 1945 to 6 December 1945.
5. What was your position in the ODATE Police Station?
I was a police-detective.
6. Have you ever visit the CHUZAN or TOA-RYO prior to the July Incident?
I went to the CHUZAN-RYO once.
7. When was it?
It was sometime in June 1945.
(Seal)
8. What is the purpose of visit?
I accompanied NAGASAWA, chief police inspector in AKITA.
I don't know what was his purpose of visit.
9. When did you know the Riot?
It was after I went to bed, about 11:30 p.m. (?)
10. How did you know it?
I reported to the police station receiving an emergency call, and was told about the Riot.
11. Was there any instruction from Mrura?
Yes.
12. What were those instructions by Miura?
He instructed us not to use 'force' in captureing laborers, they were excited and had weapons, but it is unwise to injure yourself, if they resist don't fight back.
13. Was there any assignment of job?
No, we left a few men in the station and proceeded for HANAOKA by a truck.
14. Do you know the members of KEIBODAN were on their post already?
Yes. It was about the time we were going to leave HANAOKA, an air raid warning was sounded, and all KEIBODAN took their positions.
15. Did Miura give any instruction to the members of the KEIBODAN?
No, ~~not~~ particular instruction was given to them.
(Seal)

16. What time did you arrive in HANAOKA?
It was about 1:30 AM.
17. How many policemen went to HANAOKA from ODATE?
I don't recall the number, but except those who were told to stay went to HANAOKA. (Seal)
18. Where did you go in HANAOKA?
We went to the dispatch police station.
19. Whom did you see there?
DENNO, NAGAI, GOTO, and some civilians were there.
20. What was the first thing Miura did after his arrival in HANAOKA?
He went to the scene of crime accompanying a doctor from the HANAOKA Mining Hospital.
21. What did he do there?
He asked member of the KASHIMA to preserve the scene of crime and he posted NAGAI on the scene, then came back to the station.
22. Did you go with Miura?
Yes.
23. Did Miura drop in at the KASHIMA's Office?
I don't know, but I returned to the station.
24. Did you visit the ^{KASHIMA-GUM, (Seal)} office in the morning?
Yes. After about 30 minutes after returning to the station I went to the office.
25. Who else went with you?
I think TAKAHASHI went there, but I'm not sure who went there.
26. Do you recall seeing any member of the KASHIMA?
I don't know people of the KASHIMA, but I knew ISE & SHIMIZU were wounded and lying on the table.
27. Did you accompany doctor to the KASHIMA's office?
I don't recall it. (Seal)
28. Did Miura request help of the KEIBODAN?
I don't know.
29. Were there member of KEIBODAN when you arrived in HANAOKA?
Yes, KEIBODAN and many others were there already.
30. Did Miura give any instruction to these men?
I don't know. But he warned policemen not to use 'force'. (Seal)
31. What did you do in the KASHIMA's office?
I asked for informations.
32. Do you know KOHNO?
Yes.
33. Did you see KOHNO in the office?
I think he was in the office but I did not see him.
34. Did you see Miura in the KASHIMA's office?
Yes. He was there, I don't know when he went.
35. How long did you stay in the office?
I stayed there for about one hour.

36. What did you do then?
I came back to the station.
37. What did you do after returning to the station?
We set plan for collection of evidence for murder, with
TAKAHASHI, chief police-inspector.
38. What time was it you returned to the station from the KASHIMA's
office?
I don't recall exactly but it was after daybreak.
39. Did you see captured laborers in front of the KYORAKKAN when you
went to the CHUZAN-RYO?
No, I did not notice.
40. Did you notice captured laborers in front of the theater when you
were returning to the station?
No.
41. Did you notice any captured laborers in front of the theater when
you returned from KASHIMA's office?
Yes, I saw a few.
42. How do you estimate the number of captured laborers?
It was about 10.
43. Did you see any laborers in the CHUZAN-RYO?
No.
44. Describe your activities there after?
When truck ^(Seal) came in I went to the front of the theater and
received suspects of murder.
45. Who decided suspects?
Police in the field (actual place of capturing) and member
of KEIBODAN separated suspect and they reported me.
tentatively (Seal)
46. What did you do after receiving suspects?
I brought them to the police station.
47. How many suspect did you receive in this way?
It was about 7 or 8.
48. How ^(Seal) often did you go in front of the theater to receive suspects?
Whenever track came in I asked policeman or KEIBODAN or the
men on the truck if there were any suspects, and if there were
I went to the theater to receive them.
49. Did you see laborers were unloaded in front of the theater?
Yes, 2 or 3 times.
50. Describe the manner of unloading?
They were made to jump.
51. Weren't they pushed off the truck?
No.
52. ^(Seal) When did you go to receive suspect for the last time?
It was about noon of 2 July.
53. How many laborers were gathered by this time?
There were about 200 - 300.
54. Did you see laborers were tied by two?
No.

55. Did you see laborers were beaten or struck by any Japanese?
No.
56. Were the laborers forced to kneel on the ground?
I don't know.
57. Were they sitting or squatting?
Some^(Seal) of them were sitting, some were standing, some were kneeling on the ground, or on the blanket.
(Seal)
58. Did you see any laborers tied?
Yes.
59. Where did you see them?
I saw them on the truck brought in laborers.
60. What Miura did about it?
He opened the window and told to untie.
61. Were they untied?
Yes.
62. What did you do in the afternoon?
I was helping procurators and criminal investigator from prefectural government for taking pictures, and various other odd job.
63. Do you know what time was it that procurator arrived in HANAOKA?
I think they came in before noon.
64. Who were those procurators?
I recall HASEGAWA.
65. What did you do on the 3rd?
I went out collecting evidence at the CHUZAN-RYO. I collected pick handle, personal belongings of the victims, and documents, etc.
66. Was that all you did on 3 July?
That is the ^{main} ~~main~~ thing, I was present at the autopsy of INOMATA, KIYOSHI and others.
(Seal)
67. How long did you stay in HANAOKA?
I stayed there for about 10 days, but in meantime. I went back to ODATE for 2 days.
68. Did you see laborers in front of the theater on 3, 4, 5 July?
Yes, when I passed there.
69. What was the approximate temperature on 2, 3, 4 July?
It was hot, but I don't know the temperature.
70. Is it fact laborers were kneeling on the ground under the hot sun?
I don't know about every one of them, but some of them were kneeling on the ground.
71. Do you know who ordered to gather laborers in front of the theater?
I can't tell but they were gathered there naturally, because it was a convenient place.
72. Do you know laborers were not fed while they were kept in front of the theater?
I don't know.

73. Do you know when they were returned to the CHUZAN-RYO?
It was 3 or 4 July 1945, but I'm not sure the matter was handled by the TOKKO.
74. Do you know who had whole control of the captured laborers?'s
The police had control of all suspects but I don't know for the rest.
75. Did the police take any measure to protect laborers in front of the theater?
Policemen were posted there to protect laborers, and at the same time to prevent further escape.
76. Do you know who was in charge of guarding captured laborers in front of the theater?
I don't know, but HATAE brought policeman from AKITA, many of his men and local policemen were guarding.
77. Did you see KOHNO in the police station?
Yes, I saw him several times.
78. Do you know with what business he came to the police station?
I don't know but one time KOHNO was called by the chief police MIURA in the evening of 3 July.
79. Do you recall conversation between KOHNO and MIURA when the former came to the police?
KOHNO apologized for causing such a great insident and promised to do everything possible to solve the incident.
(Seal)
80. Do you recall the exact time for the above?
I don't recall but perhaps it was before I went to the CHUZAN-RYO.
81. When did you see KOHNO for the next time?
I don't recall when I saw him for the next time but I clearly recall in the evening of 3 July.
KOHNO was called by MIURA and was told to prepare food for the Chinese laborers. I'm sure I met him 2 or 3 times before this but I can't recall exactly.
82. Do you know any instruction given to the KASHIMA in regard to operation of the dormitory after the Incident by MIURA, or KAMADA?
I don't know.

x (Japanese character) (Seal)

I, the undersigned, swear that the above questions and answers were translated to me on this date, 8 Jan 1948, from English to Japanese and the matters contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Japanese character) (Seal)

I, the undersigned, certify that the above questions and answers were translated to TETSUZO KAMADA on this date, 8 Jan 1948, from English to Japanese and he has stated that he understood the contents contained therein.

H. Yamada
H YAMADA
Investigator, WEDD.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

William T. Martin Jr
WILLIAM T. MARTIN JR
Major INF

I, IRA KAYE, Defense Counsel, War Crimes Defense Division, certify that the following extracts are from an unsigned statement of Jai Shoo Tun, so identified by Mr. Claude Gregory, 16 December 1947, before the Military Commission in the case of United States of America versus Fukuda et al.

Page 1

19 August 1947

Mr. Paul Faison - Chief Prosecutor
Mr. Clark Gregory - Ass't Prosecutor
Mr. Chang Tah Chi - Interpreter
Miss Irene Cullington - Stenographer

Mr. Gregory: What is your full name?

A. Jai Shoo Tun.

Q. Were you ever a member of the Chinese Army?

A. No, I wasn't.

Q. Where was your home in China?

A. Hopei Province in North China.

Q. Where were you living in May of 1944?

A. I was living in Peiping.

Q. Where were you living in June of 1944?

A. I was living in Peiping in June 1944.

Q. On what day did you come to Japan?

A. On 8 August 1944.

Q. What were the circumstances under which you came to Japan?

A. On 25 July 1944 I was sent from Peiping to Tsingtao by train which was very crowded.

Q. Who sent you by train?

A. I was sent there by a Korean interpreter and 8 Japanese soldiers.

Q. When did you first meet the 8 Japanese soldiers?

A. I met them in May 1944.

Q. Where did you meet them.

A. I met them in Peiping.

Q. How did you happen to meet the soldiers in Peiping in May 1944?

A. Soon after I was sent to the prisoner of war camp in Peiping I met them.

Page 2

Q. When were you made a prisoner of war in Peiping?

A. In February 1944.

Q. How were you made a prisoner of war?

A. In February 1944 I was made a prisoner of war in my home by Japanese soldiers.

Q. For what reason were you made a prisoner of war?

A. I do not know. At that time the Japanese arrested the young Chinese people whom they met.

Page 3

Q. What day did you arrive in Ten Shin?

A. In the early part of March.

Q. Where were you taken to in Ten Shin?

A. We were taken to a temporary prisoner of war camp in Ten Shin.

Q. What was the name of that camp?

A. Chia No. 1400 Division Temporary Prisoner of War Camp.

Page 4

Q. When did you arrive in Peiping?

A. In the early part of May 1944?

Q. Where were you taken to in Peiping?

A. I was taken to the Chia #1400 Division Temporary Prisoner of War Camp in Siyen in Peiping.

Page 5

Q. How many other Chinese were aboard this ship?

A. About 900.

Page 7

Q What was the condition of the health of the 300 Chinese as they arrived in the camp on or about August 8, 1944?

A The health conditions were bad on the whole.

Q In what way were the health conditions bad?

A Due to the bad food supply on our voyage and the long travel, many of the Chinese were suffering from dysentery and skin diseases.

Q When did the first death occur in the camp?

A Two died as soon as we arrived at the camp.

Q What did they die of?

A I do not know what they died of.

Q. Did you know these two men who died?

A No.

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Q Were you sick in August 1944?

A I was suffering from dysentery and skin disease.

Q What medical attention was furnished to you in August 1944?

A I did not receive any medical attention in August.

Q Did a doctor come to examine you in August 1944?

A A Japanese doctor came to the camp once in August. However I was not examined by him.

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Q Were you so sick in August 1944 as to be confined to bed?

A Yes, I could not work due to my disease.

Q What was the condition of your health in September 1944?

A In September the dysentery was almost all right, but I was still suffering from skin disease.

Q Did a doctor examine you in September 1944?

A Yes, once in September.

Q What was the name of that doctor?

A His name was TAKAHASHI.

Q Did Dr. Takahashi give you any medicine?

A No, but he did operate on my foot.

Page 10 (cont.)

Q Did your foot recover all right following the operation?

A My foot got worse after the operation.

Q Did your foot recover by October 1 1944?

A My foot did not recover, because during this time I had no shoes to wear.

Q Were you forced to work all the time your foot was in bad condition?

A Partly compelled and partly voluntary. I worked voluntarily because my food ration would be reduced to half if I did not work.

Q When did your foot recover?

A My foot never recovered until the end of the war.

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Q What complaint, if any, did you make in October, 1944 about food?

A We did not make any complaint about food in October. I think the reason the food rations were reduced was because there were about twenty Chinese who died during the period of August, September and October. We were issued Chinese rubber shoes in the latter part of October.

Page 12

Q Were you issued any extra clothing in the month of November because of coldness?

A In November we were issued one cotton suit.

Page 13

Q How deep was the snow in December 1944?

A It was two meters high in the latter part of December.

Q Were you issued any extra clothes in the month of December 1944?

A Each of us was issued one cotton padded sweater.

Page 14

Q How were your barracks heated in January 1945?

A We were allowed to heat our barracks by fire wood from 7:00 to 9:00 o'clock in the evening.

Page 20

Mr. Gregory: Do you remember Chang Shin-shang?

A Yes I knew him, but I never witnessed him being beaten.

Q Did you know Tien Ying-duk?

A I knew him.

Q Did you witness him being beaten?

A No, I did not.

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Q Did you know Chang Cheng-kieng?

A I did not witness him being beaten.

Q Do you recall Wang Tin-bun?

A Yes, I do.

Q Did you witness his beating?

A No, I did not.

Q Did you know Shies Ton-tau?

A Yes.

Q Did you witness his beating?

A No, I did not.

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Q In or about June 1945 did you see Fukuda beat about 46 prisoners of war?

A No, I did not.

Q Did you know Liau Son-so?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you see him beaten by Fukuda in September 1944?

A No, I did not.

Page 22 (cont.)

Q Did you know Yan Dec-lee?

A Yes.

Q Were you present when Fukuda made him stand on a hill for many hour without food or water?

A Yes, I was.

Q Did you know anything about the circumstances under which Fukuda compelled 17 old prisoners of war to perform arduous work and go without their noonday meal?

A I heard about that?

Q What did you hear about that?

A I heard from Cho De-lin that on one occasion Fukuda got made at about 17 old Chinese and refused to supply them with lunch on account of the slowness of their work.

Q Do you remember Yu Sou-shin?

A Yes, I do.

Q Did you witness his beatings at all.

A No.

Q Did you know Lui Ying-chin?

A Yes, I knew him but I never witnessed his beating.

Q Did you know Ma I-min?

A Yes.

Q Did you witness his beating?

A No.

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Q Did you know Yie Shie-lin?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you witness his beating?

A No, I did not.

Q Did you know Lee Tan Tsu?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you witness his beating?

A Yes, I did.

Page 23 (cont.)

Q When did that happen?

A In February 1945.

Q Where did the beating take place?

A He was beaten at the work site.

Q Who beat him.

A Shimizu.

Q How did he beat him?

A He beat him with a shovel.

Q Did he become unconscious?

A He fell down and his finger got hurt.

Page 24

Q Was Shimizu the guard in charge of your work section?

A Yes, he was.

Q Was he the one that made you work in the snow during freezing weather in the winter of 1944-45?

A Yes, he was.

Q He was also the one who made you work in the hot sun, was he not?

A Yes, he was. He made us work during the rainy weather too.

A In addition to the beatings I have asked you about, how many other people did you see beaten there.

A That is all the beatings I witnessed.

Q On June 30 1945 what time did you go to bed in the evening?

A I went to bed at 8:30.

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Q Did you sleep all night long?

A I awakened at 10:30.

Q What caused you to awaken?

A I was awakened by my group leader.

Q What did he tell you?

A He asked me to beat a Japanese guard.

Q What did you do?

A I followed him with a shovel.

Q Where did you go?

A I went to the room where the Japanese guards were sleeping.

Q What did you do there?

A As soon as I got to the room I found out that fighting was carried on already.

Q What did you do then?

A I saw about five or six guards escape from the window whom I pursued.

Q Then what happened?

A Then we captured NAGASAKI, who was killed by LIEU Si-tsiat.

Q How was NAGASAKI killed?

A He was killed with a hoe.

Q Then what happened?

A We went back to the camp.

Q Then what happened?

A All of us gathered together and went to the mountains.

Q How many of you were there that went to the mountains?

A About 800 except those who were sick.

Q How long did it take you to get to the mountains?

A We spent the whole night.

Q Then what happened?

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A We fought with them.

Q Were any of your men killed in the fighting?

A There were about two hurt during the fighting and many hurt.

Q How many Japanese were killed during the fighting?

A None of them were killed.

Q Then what happened?

A After about one hour's fighting, the kempei-tai police and Japanese came up to the mountain and tied us up.

Q Then what happened?

Page 26 (cont.)

A Then they brought us to the foot of the mountain where they compelled us kneel.

Q Then what happened?

A When we were kneeling the police and the kempei-tai tied, beat and kicked those who were strong.

Q Were any of the Chinese killed at that time?

A No.

Q Then what happened?

A Then the Japanese children and women beat our heads with clubs.

Q Then what happened?

A Then the kempei-tai and the police brought us to an open space near a place called Kyorakukan.

Q What time in the morning did you get to this open space?

A At about seven or eight in the morning.

Q Then what happened?

A Then we were compelled to kneel.

Q Were your hands tied?

A Only the hands of the group leaders were tied.

Q At what time in the morning were you forced to kneel?

A I think it was 8:00 in the morning.

Q How long were you forced to kneel in this position?

A We remained kneeling in the open space until 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon of the third day.

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Q This first day you were made to kneel in the open space, was that a clear bright day?

A Yes, it was, and a very hot day.

Q Were you allowed any food that day?

A We were allowed neither food nor water.

Q On the night following the first day, were you forced to kneel all night long?

A Yes, we were.

Q Were there some of them that attempted to lie down in the daytime of the first day?

A Yes, there were.

Q What happened to these people when that attempt to lie down was made?

A The police would beat them.

Q Did you see any of them die in the open space during the first day.

A Yes, I did.

Q How many?

A About five.

Q Were any of the five you saw die beaten?

A I recall two of them were beaten to death.

Q Who beat them?

A Both the police and the civil defense members.

Q Do you remember the names of any of the persons who beat these two who died?

A No, I do not know their names.

Q What did the other three die from?

A They died of thirst, hunger, over-kneeling and hot sun.

Q What happened to the dead bodies of the five who died on the first day?

A The dead bodies were carried back to the camp by the Japanese people in the town.

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Q Were there any Chinese who died during the first night following the first day that you were kneeling in this open space?

A I do not know exactly.

Q On the second day that you were in this open space, were there any Chinese who died?

A There were about eight who died on the second day.

Q How many of these eight that died did you see beaten?

A About three of them were beaten to death.

Q Do you know the names of the persons who beat them to death?

A No, I do not know their names.

Q Do you know Goto?

A I did not know him until we returned to the camp.

Q Did you see him beat any of the people in the open space?

A Yes, I did.

Q How many men did you see Goto beat?

A He beat many Chinese.

Q Did you see him beat many of these five who died on the first day?

A Yes, I did.

Q Did you see Goto beat any of the eight who died on the second day?

A I could not remember.

Q You said that on the second day three were beaten to death. Were any of these three who you saw beaten to death, beaten to death by Goto?

A I can't tell you.

Q What did the other five die of, who died on the second day?

Q They died for the same reason as those who died on the first day.

Page 29

Q What were those reasons?

A They died of shortage of water and food, sun and over-kneeling.

Q How did you go to the toilet on the first and second days?

A We were accompanied by the police to the toilet.

Page 29 (cont.)

Q As soon as you returned from the toilet, were you forced to kneel again?

A Yes.

Q Do you know if any of the Chinese died on the second night following the second day?

A No, I do not know.

Q How many died on the third day following the incident?

A About 15 died on the third day.

Q Were any of these 15 beaten to death?

A About five were beaten to death.

Q Do you know the names of any persons who did the beating of these five who died on the third day?

A No.

Q Did Goto beat any of these five on the third day?

A Yes, he did.

Q On the third day, how many people did you see Goto beat?

A He beat many Chinese but I can't tell you how many.

Q What did he beat the Chinese with?

A He beat the Chinese with a club.

Q Did you see him beat any of the Chinese to death?

A I saw him beat a Chinese named Wang Yin-loo to death.

Q Which day was this, the first, second or third day?

A The third day.

Q How far were you from where Goto beat this Chinese to death?

A I was about five meters from him?

Page 30

Q When were you finally taken back to the camp?

A At about five o'clock on the third day.

Q Were you given food and water on your return to the camp?

A Yes, I was.

Page 30 (cont.)

Q Then what happened?

A After we returned to the camp, the Kempei-tai watched over us in order to prevent us from escaping.

Q Were you beaten any more after to the camp?

A Not I; some of the Chinese were beaten.

Q Were any beaten to death?

A No.

Q How many men died in the camp in July following your return to the camp after the three day incident?

A 101 died in July.

Q Did you see any of them that died?

A I saw many of them die.

Q What did they die of?

A Most of them died of dysentery caused by the chestnut flour.

CERTIFIED TRUE EXTRACT



IRA KAYE, Defense Counsel
War Crimes Defense Division

Ex 52.

6 Jan 1948

Affidavit of Saburozaemon SUGAHARA.

I, Saburozaemon SUGAHARA, age 40, under oath say as follow.

I was a police sgt in charge of the sub-police station in HAMOKI for the period of 23 Dec 1938 to 17 August 1945. The Chinese laborers came in for the KASHIMA-GUMI in three different groups and times. Their physical conditions, for all three groups, were extremely poor, they were carrying skin diseases and others.

During the later part of the war food situation was extremely bad, doctors was short due to draft into the army, food, clothing, medicines, etc were under rigid Control of the government. Despite the above the KASHIMA-GUMI was doing its utmost effort for the benefit of the imported laborers. Often the representative from the KASHIMA-GUMI came to me, ^{or} and went to the prefectural office or ODAITE police Station to appeal about the condition of the imported laborers and to make requests for improvement of the condition.

X (Japanese character) (Seal)
S. BUROZAEMON SUGAHARA

I, Saburozaemon SUGAHARA, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this date, 6 Jan. 1948, from English to Japanese and I understood the matters contained therein.

X (Japanese character) (Seal)
S. BUROZAEMON SUGAHARA

I, Hiroshi Yamada, certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant on this date, 6 Jan 1948, from English to

Japanese and the affiant stated that he understood everything
contained therein.

x/s/ Hiroshi Yamada
HIROSHI YAMADA
Investigator, WCDD

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

H. J. Kinzell
H. J. KINZELL
Major INF

Ex. 55

Takaoka says that Miura had responsibility to prevent mistreatment.

The affiant, Kenichi TAKAOKA, being duly sworn to tell the truth concerning nothing and adding nothing whatsoever, and answers to the following questions:

1. State your name, age, and home address.
TAKAOKA, Kenichi; age 40: AKITA-SHI, KAMENO-CHO, NISHIDOTE-MACHI, 19
2. Were you the chief of Police Bureau in AKITA?
Yes.
3. What was the period for the above?
21 April 1945 to 13 Oct 1945.
4. What is your present occupation?
/s/ K.T.
I'm working at the Farmland Developing Co., in AKITA.
5. When did you know about the July Incident in HANAOKA?
/s/ K.T.
It was about 12 p.m. 1 July of early in the 2 July when I was on an official trip to YOKOTE-MACHI. I was informed about the incident by the TOKKO. The report was made to YOKOTE Police Station by the telephon, and a policeman brought me the message of it.
6. What action did you take upon receiving this information?
I did not take any action, I just received the information. Because the local police (ODATE) was in action, and the TOKKO was going to take action, this was in the report I received, I did not think no further action was necessary.
7. Was the TOKKO in the position to handle such matter?
Yes.
8. Why so?
Affairs concerning to foreigners were matter of the TOKKO Dept.
This incident was caused by the Chinese and from the view point of mainting peace and order, the TOKKO Dept of the Police took whole matter in its hand.
9. Did you go to HANAOKA in connection to the July Riot?
Yes.
10. When was it?
About 9 a.m., 3 July 1945.
11. Were you in position to control and supervise all policemen there?

Yes, from the administrative view point. But actually I did not take command of them nor issued any instruction or order.

12. It is quite hard to understand that the Chief of Police Bureau was present in the scene, but took no command of policemen at all, could you explain it?

The nature of the incident was solely the TOKKO affair, and the Chief of TOKKO and Chief Police in ODATE handled all matters concerned to each of them.

Of course, I received report of this incident, but I never gave instruction to KAMADA nor MIURA, and they did not ask my instruction neither I left HANAOKA for AKITA at about 2 p.m. ^{/s/} 3 July leaving everything to the TOKKO Chief.

The main objective of the police is to maintain peace and order, It was to capture escaped laborers and restore public to the normal condition. By the report from the TOKKO Chief and Chief Police I knew public peace was restored already, and saw no necessity of me staying any longer.

13. What did you do while you were in HANAOKA?

First of all I went to the dispatched-police-station, and met Chief Police MIURA, who reported me general outline of the Riot.

Then I went to the KYORAKKAN Theater, where I met TOKKO Chief KAMADA, who reported me about progress of investigation. Then I went to the scene of crime, the CHUZAN-RYO, by guide of MIURA, then returned to the Mining company's club house, where I rested for a while, then left for AKITA.

14. Tell what you saw in front of the KYORAKKAN?

After I talked with KAMADA in the theater I went to the CHUZAN-RYO, and on the way I passed in front of the theater and saw some laborers (about 4-500), they were sitting, kneeling, or taking any posture freely.

15. Did you see any of them were tied or mistreated in any way?

No.

16. Do you recall it was hot or cool on that day?

I think it was cloudy that day.

17. Was KAMADA in position to direct and command the Police Chief?

The TOKKO Chief handled matter by himself by the name of Chief of Police Bureau or the governor. Speaking from the view point of rank, both of them were same, but actually the TOKKO Chief was in position to control and supervise Chief Police MIURA.

18. Did the police has any responsibility in regard to the imported laborers?

In regard to the imported laborers the police was connected to them only in phase of maintainance of peace and order. This problem of maintainance of peace and order is somewhat different because they were foreigners, and this is the reason the TOKKO Dept handled affairs of the Chinese laborers. The police has no responsibility for general supervision of laborers.

/s/ Kenichi Takeoka
Kenichi TAKEOKA

I, Kenichi TAKEOKA, swear that the above statement has been translated to me on this date, /s/ 10 Nov. 1947, from English to Japanese and the matters contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Kenichi Takeoka
Kenichi Takeoka

I, Hiroshi Yamada, certify that I have translated the above statement to the affiant on this date, /s/ 10 Nov. 1947, from English to Japanese and he has stated that he understood its contents.

/s/ Hiroshi Yamada
Hiroshi Yamada
Investigator, WCDD

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

William T. Martin Jr
WILLIAM T. MARTIN, JR.
Major INF.

Ex 58

CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
)
)
HONSHU, JAPAN)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 vs
KINGORO FUKUDA et al

AFFIDAVIT OF KISHIRO KOMATSU

The affiant says under oath as follows.

My full name is Kishiro KOMATSU, age 41, and my home address is Akitashi, Tegata-Yachi-Machi, Shimo-Cho, 22. As the Jiseki (Vice Chief) in the Tokko Dept. I was on the position for the period of Feb. 1945 to August 1945.

GOTO was a policeman in the Tokko Dep't. until his transfer to Hanaoka by the Tokko Dep't. The order of his transfer was issued by the Police Affairs Dep't., but this is only formality. The Tokko made selection of the men to be assigned, and the Tokko ^{KK} ~~made-as~~ instructed the Police Chief at Odate to place him at Hanaoka. Goto was a Tokko observer and he was assigned to the Chuzan-Ryo. Reports from him were made to the Tokko Dep't through the Odate Police Station or Police Sgt. Dispatched Station in Hanaoka. The urgent reports were made through the latter channel.

At the time of incident GOTO was staying in the Dispatched Police Station and engaged in minor works such as carrying message or other odd job. He was not among the policemen guarding the captured laborers in front of the Kyorakkan.

The Chief of Tokko, Kamada, was in the position to ^{KK} ~~has~~ take overall command at the time of Incident. Police Chief MIURA was rather under the Tokko Chief, who was acting by the name of Prefectural Police in Akita.

/s/ KISHIRO KOMATSU

I, KISHIRO KOMATSU, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this date 8 Jan. 1948, and I understood the matters contained therein.

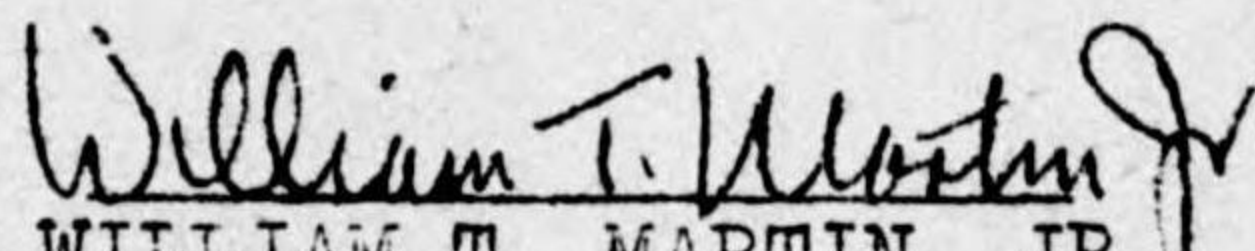
/s/ KISHIRO KOMATSU

I, HIROSHI YAMADA, certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant and he has stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

8 Jan 1948

/s/ HIROSHI YAMADA
/t/ HIROSHI YAMADA
Investigator W.C.D.D.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY


WILLIAM T. MARTIN, JR.
Maj. Inf.

Ex 59

CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
)
) SS
)
HONSHU, JAPAN)

United States of America

vs

Kingoro FUKUDA et al

Affidavit of KOMATSU, Kishiro

I, Kishiro KOMATSU, age 40, presently living at AKITA-SHI, TEGATA-YACHI-MACHI, SHIMO-CHO, 22, being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever, and say as follows.

I was in the TOKKO Dep't of the AKITA prefectural police for the period of April 1943 to 4 August 1945. I began my duty as an assistant-police-inspector and ended ~~in~~ as a police inspector. I was in charge of the Foreign Affairs for the period of April 1943 to June 1944 on which I was promoted to an Inspector. At the same time with my promotion I ~~was~~ assumed the duty of Thought Section Head in the TOKKO Dep't, and remained on the position until February 1945, and that day I became the Vice-Chief (JISEKI) of the TOKKO Dep't. When I was in charge of Foreign Affairs the TOKKO Dep't Chief was Yoshiyuki NARAHARA, then Jinhochiro KAMADA succeeded him.

I don't recall exact date or detail of ~~this~~ but while I was in the TOKKO Dep't several requests of police cooperation to obtain food were made by the KASHIMA-GUMI (SHIBATA, Saburo), and on each occasion the TOKKO cooperated to secure necessary food by relaying the matter to the Food Dep't of the pre-
don't
fectural government. I / recall the date but sometime in the later part of 1944 the TOKKO received a notice from the Home Ministry stating that the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry will gurantee 22 Kg of staple ration, and the local government would cooperate to secure necessary 30 Kg. We brought this Home Ministry Notice to the Food Dep't and requested ~~their~~ its cooperation but the Food Dep't, saying there was no order from the Agricultural & Forestry Ministry to this effect, all ways refused issuing any food above the figure of 22 Kg per man per month. The local police and TOKKO cooperated to secure additional food for the KASHIMA-GUMI's Chinese laborers by introducing apple dregs, apple, etc. The Fujita-gumi (HANACKA Mining Co) was local enterpriser and was influential in that area, thereby, it was much easier to

secure food, ~~and the police also cooperated.~~ ^{KK} When the laborers were engaged in a work in the water the KASHIMA-GUMI requested an issue of rubber boots, the TOKKO negotiated with the Commerce & Industry Dept, I believe the rubber boots were issued to the KASHIMA-GUMI.

It was early in the morning of 2 July that I was informed about the Riot in HANAOKA. I reported it to KAMADA (he apparently knew already), and was told by him to go HANAOKA. He told me to collect necessary information to complete a report to the Home Ministry. Taking 7 or 8 o'clock train, I arrived at HANAOKA about noon of the same day. Arriving at HANAOKA I started to gather informations -- cause of the Riot, number of escaped laborers, number of captured laborers, place of capture, number of laborers remained in the camp, possible suspects for murder, etc. I obtained the above information from MIURA, KURAHASHI, HATAKEYAMA, and NARITA.

Then I went to the CHUZAN-RYO which was declared as the scene of crime, the ordinarily civilians and recaptured laborers were prohibited to entering the dormitory. On the way to the CHUZAN-RYO I passed by the KYORAKKAN and ~~some saw some-10~~ about 10 ~~late~~ recaptured laborers were assembled there, but no one of them were tied or mistreated. There were about 2 or 3 policemen and about 10 laborers of the KUMI were guarding the captured Chinese laborers.

It was in the afternoon, 3 or 4 PM, of 2 July KONO and MIURA was talking about feeding the captured laborers. I don't recall the detail of the conversation, but KONO said that the CHUZAN-RYO's kitchen can't be used, and all Manto was taken-w-with-th by the escaped laborers, he was having difficulty in feeding the laborers. MIURA said that it is a trouble, and asked that, "Isn't there any way to prepare outside?" I did not hear the rest of the conversation.

I saw about 2 or 3 Chinese laborers were brought in being tied, and on each occasion Chief Police MIURA told to untie the laborers. They were untied. When the captured laborers were brought in to the sub-police station NARITA and KONNO were separating the suspects of murder by asking whether they were staffs of the laborers. The police regarded the staffs as the suspects of the murder and Riot. From the information obtained from the Chinese inter-sub-preter and who was-captured returned to the police station voluntary, and

the vice-battalion commander who was captured in the same morning, the police generally knew the staffs of laborers were ring-leaders of the Incident. All suspects were detained at the police station, and non-suspects were assembled in front of the KYORAKKAN Theater.

The villagers of HANAOKA were rather calm on the day of my arrival, but I notice villagers of near-by villages were very unrest. They were ~~af~~ afraid of being attacked by the escaped Chinese laborers.

I heard the following in the evening of 2 July. The ~~KEIBODAN~~, members of ^{and} KEIBODAN, Youth Association, / Kempeitai and the escaped laborers confronted at the SHISHIGAMORI, and when the laborers ~~segested~~ resisted one of them was killed by a bamboo spear. The name of this laborer is unknown to me.

Koshiro Komatsu

~~The-abov~~

I, Koshiro KOMATSU, swear that the above statement was translated to me from English to Japanese on this date, 9 Dec 1947, and I fully understood the matters contained therein.

X *Koshiro Komatsu*
Koshiro KOMATSU

I, Hiroshi Yamada, certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant from English to Japanese on this date, 9 Dec 1947, and he has stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

X *Hiroshi Yamada*
Hiroshi Yamada
Investigator, WCDD.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

WILLIAM T. MARTIN, JR
Major INF

Ex. 60.

City of Yokohama)
Honshu, Japan)

United States of America
vs.
Kingoro Fukuda et al

Affidavit of Kyoichi Hatazawa

Age: 34

Present Address: 81 Aza Aseishi, Hanaoka-Machi, Kita Akita-Gun, Akita-Kon.

Present Occupation: Working in Labor Section of Dowa Industrial Co.

Education: Graduated Waseda U. in 1936.

I have been working for Fujita Gumi (later changed to Dowa Industrial Co.) since 1938. I was in charge of Social Welfare affairs of the Hanaoka Mine laborers. In late 1944, I was also in charge of Labor affairs of Hanaoka Mine Co-operative store. At this time things we were able to obtain were daily necessities, tobacco and clothing. After the importation of the Chinese Laborers to Hanaoka Mines, our work increased. Supplementary foods obtained through rationing was insufficient for the laborers (Japanese, Koreans, Chinese), so we requested aid of Mining Control Association at Sendai but there was a food shortage throughout Japan at that time so we didn't get much from them. Consequently we turned to black market for majority of the supplementary food. I have been caught by the police for dealing with the black market and have been detained and fined by the police.

From the good offices of Mining Control Association and Industrial Patriotic Association (Sanpokai), we received the following clothing in 1944 for laborers: 5,457 fatigue clothing (seal) (top and bottom), 17,114 rubber sole tabis, 460 leggings, 480 trousers, 1,035 work shirts, 7,584 bath towels, 3,812 Army socks, 7,678 gloves, 1,452 rubber palm gloves, 1,340 loin-cloths, 6,911 threads and 1,052 1/2 feet of patching cloth. In 1945 we received 1,553 fatigue clothes (top and bottom), 2,470 rubber sole tabis, 450 work shirts, 7,447 cotton gloves, 1,500 work gloves, 5,739 threads (seal) and 719 feet of patching cloth. The Hanaoka laborers (Chinese, Koreans and Japanese) bought the above clothing at the official price.

During 1944 and 1945, Kono and Shibata of Kashima Gumi came to us for assistance pertaining to obtaining of supplementary foods and clothing. The mining companies had a higher priority rating than the construction companies as Kashima Gumi which consequently made a difference of obtaining foods, clothing, etc. Kono and Shibata came to us often but Takayama who was in charge of procurement came to us every day so it seems and emphatically asked us for aid. We were not able to give them too much assistance but I remember giving them about 1000 "futon" and some fish everytime the fish supplies arrive.

The foregoing statements have been transcribed to me in Japanese and I swear that the facts contained therein are true.

/s/ (Japanese Characters) (Seal)
/t/ Kyoichi Hatazawa

I, Kumao K. Toda, and Kanshun Okutaro, hereby certify that before Kyoichi Hatazawa signed the above statement, I transcribed the same in Japanese.

/s/ Kanshun Okutaro
/t/ Kanshun Okutaro
Investigator, WCDD

/s/ Kumao K. Toda
/t/ Kumao K. Toda
Investigator, WCDD

Sorn to before me and subscribed in my presence at Yokohama, Japan, this 13 day of Nov 1947.

(seal) /s/ Kumao K. Toda
/t/ Kumao K. Toda
Investigator, WCDD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

William T. Martin Jr
WILLIAM T. MARTIN, JR
Major INF

Ex. 61.

CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
)
)
HONSHU, JAPAN)

United States of America

Vs

Kingoro FUKUDA et al.

Affidavit of Seiichi NARITA

I, Seiichi NARITA, being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever and answer the questions as follows:

1. State your name, age, and home address?

NARITA, SEIICHI, Age 32
Tokyo-To, Chiyoda-ku, Kasumigaseki, 2 Bancho.
c/o Economic Stabilization Board.

2. Where were you working for the period of 1944 to 1945?

I was working at the Noshiro Police Station up to July 1944, for August 1944 to February 1945, I was in Otaru, Hokaido, and for 23 March 1945 to 4 Oct 1945 I was in the Tokko Department in the Akita police.

3. Who was the chief of the Tokko Dep't?

Kanada, Nihachiro.

4. What was your duty in that department?

First I was in charge of Farmer Section (Nomin-Gakari) then I was in charge of Foreign Affairs Section.

5. What was the period you were in charge of the Foreign Affairs Section in the Tokko Dept?

August to 4 Oct 1945.

6. When you were in charge of the Farmers Section, were you connected with affairs of the Chinese Laborers in Hanaoka?

There was no connection except at the time of the July Riot, but occasionally I was ordered to assist the matters concerning Chinese Laborers.

8. Who assigned you to assist in matters of Chinese Laborers?

I was ordered by Kanada, the Chief of Tokko.

9. Explain the circumstances under which you were ordered to help matters of Chinese Laborers at the time of July incident?

At that time I was visiting Kosaka and Osaruzawa on business, and on the way of returning to Akita I visited Hanaoka on 1 July 1945 because it was my native place, and in the morning of 2 July 1945 (at about 6 AM) I was informed about the Riot. I was informed by one of my father's friends in the Keibodan, and rushed to the scene, this was about 6:30 AM. I saw about 20 laborers were captured and kept in front of the Chuzan-Ryo. They were sick and unable to escape. I was previously engaged in matter of Chinese laborers in Kosaka and Osaruzawa, I thought it was necessary to make investigation even though I was not told so. I asked to laborers what was the matter. They told me Hodoins were killed, but

they did not know who killed, pointing the location of corpse. I did not go where the corpse were, because it was necessary to preserve the scene of crime; and returned to the Police Station in Hanaoka. Some captured laborers were brought in front of the station (police), I asked if there were (Kanbu) staff of Chinese laborers, but was told there were no staff (Kanbu) among them. While I was busy for this and that, persons of the Tokko and Procurator Office arrived. And I was told by a messenger to report at the Club House of the Mining Co. On the way to the Club House I met Mr. KAMADA and was told by him to take charge of investigation. This was the first time I was ordered to participate in the July Riot. Mr. KAMADA also told me that the Criminal Department was going to call assistant policeman, and you also will be called, so stay here and assist in this case.

10. What time was it you went to the police station from the Chuzan-Ryo?

I believe it was about 1 PM.

11. How did you spend from about 6:30 to 13:00?

I spent about 2 hours in front of the Chuzan-Ryo, then I spent another 2 hours in the office of the Kashima-Gumi, then went to the Shibata-Gumi Office and stayed there for about 2 hours.

12. What did you do in the Kashima-Gumi Office?

I tried to get information in regard to the riot.

13. Do you recall whom did you see in the Kashima-Gumi office?

No.

14. Did you see any policeman before you reported to the police station?

I believe I met MIURA, but I don't recall seeing them except a few on the way to the police station.

15. Where did you see MIURA for the first time if you recall?

I met him on the way to the Chuzan-Ryo, I was going there and he was coming down.

16. Did you know MIURA previously?

Yes.

17. Did you talk with him?

He said, "You're here so soon, did you come by a plane?"

18. Were they, laborers you saw in front of the Chuzan-Ryo, tied with rope?

No, not at all.

19. Did you notice any injured among them?

Yes, some one had bleeding nose, I asked what was the matter with his nose, and was told that when laborers escaped they told him to escape with them but he was unable to do so and was struck by fellow laborers.

20. What was the physical condition of these laborers?

All of them were extremely poor.

21. Was there many wounded?

Yes there were 2 or 3, as I recall.

22. Did you ask every one of them, "What is the matter?"

Yes.

23. What were their answers?

Answers were same, they were struck by fellow laborers.

24. On the way to the police station did you pass in front of the Kyoraku-Kan Theater?

Yes.

25. Did you see there any captured laborers?

Yes.

26. Who was guarding these laborers?

I can't recall.

27. Did you notice any policemen there guarding?

I can't recall seeing any policeman, but I'm sure there were some people from the Kumi (I have no idea of Shimizu-Gumi, or Kashima-Gumi, or Mining Co.)

28. How did you estimate the number of laborers gathered in front of the theater?

It was about 100.

29. Did you see any laborers tied with a rope in front of the theater?

No.

30. Did you see any laborers tied?

I saw some of them were tied when they were brought to the police station.

31. Did you see any laborers injured other than those you saw in front of the Chuzan-Ryo?

No.

32. By Kanada you were assigned to interrogation of laborers, is that right?

Yes.

33. Who was in charge of interrogation?

Mr. Hasegawa was in overall charge, but actual interrogation was made by those who were assigned to this job by procurator KOMURO.

34. Who were those participated in actual interrogation?

They were policeman and interpreter.

35. Who were these policemen?

MR. RITA, Seiichi; TAKAHASHI, Kojiro; ISHIKAWA, Koji; SATO, Sojiro; KONNO, Takeo; and few others.

36. Was there certain policeman in charge of the interrogation?

There was no one specially in charge of it. Interrogation teams (4) were organized, the 1st section was headed by ISHIKAWA, the 2nd section by TAKAHASHI, the 3rd by SATO, and 4th (Special Section) by myself.

The first section took care of the First Laborers Company and the second of the Second, and the third of the Third; the fourth (Special Section) took care of all those not belonging to any company, those who had blood stain, specially suspected one, and those informed by Chinese. All 4 section heads reported their results of interrogation to Mr. Hasegawa.

37. Where interrogation was conducted?

I interrogated in the interrogation room in the police station, the rest of section conducted their interrogation in the theater.

38. Do you recall how many were interrogated by your special section?

I remember about 5 of them.

39. Who were these 5, do you know?

Bn Commander, Adjutant, Bn-Vice-Commander, one in charge of farming, and one cook.

40. What was the date you interrogated these people?

Bn Vice-commander was the first one, this was on ^{S.N} 2 July, Bn Commander on ^{S.N} the same day; for others I don't recall date of interrogation. This doesn't mean interrogations of Bn Commander and Vice-commander were completed on 3 July, interrogation continued further.

41. How long did you stay in Hanaoka?

I stayed there until 13 July.

42. Do you know how many were detained in the police station?

There were about 30 in all.

43. Do you know those people were fed while they were in the police station?

I know food was brought to the police station by some Japanese laborers. I know one incident that Bn Commander was given Nigiri-meshi (rice ball) in the evening he was brought in. When I was interrogating him gruel was brought in for his noon meal, and we ate together in the interrogation room. I ate rice. I believe everyone was fed while they were kept in the police station.

44. Do you recall when Nigiri-meshi and gruel were served?

I saw Nigiri-meshi was served on the evening of 3 July and gruel was served on 4th.

45. Did you see any policemen guarding captured laborers?

Yes.

46. Where did you see?

I saw it in front of the Kyoraku-Kan Theater.

47. Can you estimate the number of policemen there?

I recall there were several (5 or 6) policemen.

48. Were there any other men guarding laborers?

Yes, company men and Keibodan people were there.

49. Do you know when the captured laborers returned to the Chuzan-Ryo?

They were returned to the dormitory on 4 July except those who were detained in the Hanaoka police station.

50. Do you know who told them to return?

I don't know.

51. Do you know who had control over entire captured laborers?

I can say all suspects were under control of the procurator.

52. How about the rest?

I think they were under control of the police from angle of guarding.

53. Why do you think so?

From the fact that policemen were guarding captured laborers I thought they were under police control from the angle of guarding.

54. Do you know who assembled captured laborers in front of the theater or who issued the order to this effect?

I don't know because when I went there for the first time they were there already.

55. Did you see the captured laborers any place else other than in front of the theater?

I saw laborers in front of the Chuzan-Ryo, at the police station, and by the railroad (this is the area of the Hanaoka Mining Co.).

56. Do you know who assembled captured laborers at those places?

I don't know but those in the police station were ordered by the procurator.

57. Did you know whether the police had to furnish meal for the captured laborers?

The police has responsibility of feeding those held in the police station, for the rest I don't think the police had responsibility.

58. Who furnished your meal while you were staying at Hanaoka sub-Police Station?

I don't know who furnished.

59. Do you know who furnished meal for policemen and others who were from other locality than Hanaoka?

I don't know.

60. Was there any policemen guarding the Chuzan-Ryo after the laborers were returned there?

I did not see policemen were actually guarding but I heard policemen were placed to guard the dormitory.

61. Did MIURA give any instruction in regard to handling of the captured laborers, if you know?

I heard he instructed, "Don't treat them roughly".

62. If you know, did MIURA tell KOHNO to make arrangement to feed the laborers?

I don't know.

63. Under whose order did you work while you were in Hanaoka?

I worked under order of Mr. HASEGAWA.

64. Who was in charge of Chinese laborers in the Tokko Department?

Mr. KURAHASHI.

Seichi Narita

SEICHI NARITA

I, Seichi NARITA, swear that the above questions and answers were translated to me on this date, 26 Dec 1947, from English to Japanese, and the matters contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Seichi Narita

SEICHI NARITA

I, HIROSHI YAMADA, certify that the above questions and answers were translated to Seichiro NARITA on this date, 26 Dec 1947, from English to Japanese, and he has stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

Hiroshi Yamada

HIROSHI YAMADA

Investigator, WCDD.

Ex 62.

CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
HONSHU, JAPAN) SS

United States of America
vs.

FUKUDA, et al

All the dormitory 'scene of crime' + front yard was fixed by Miura.
Affidavit of YAMAGUCHI, Tsuneco

I, Tsuneco YAMAGUCHI, being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever, and say as follows:

/s/ T.Y.

MAEBASHI

Presently I am holding a seat of Judge in the TOYOHACHI District Court.

In the morning of the 2 July 1945, after I reported to the office, I was told by the procurator, KOMURO or HASEGAWA, to go to HANAOKA, because there was an incident. I recall it was about 2 p.m., 2 July 1945 that I arrived at HANAOKA, being accompanied by HASEGAWA and a clerk named SASAKI.

Upon arriving at HANAOKA, I went to the Dispatched Police Station, where I received some information in regard to this incident from a policeman there. Then by the police guide I went to the CHUZAN-RYO where I was handed a request of KYOSEI-SHOBUN by the procurator, I believe KOMURO. The KYOSEI-SHOBUN requested an investigation of the scene, collection of evidence, and an autopsy of the corpse. This was, I believe, about 3 p.m. I believe the whole CHUZAN-RYO was declared as the "scene of crime" by the police. The policeman and members of the KASHIMA-GUMI were guarding the scene.

First I investigated the room where the corpse were lying. I completed the investigation of that room by the evening. The autopsy was performed by Dr. MURAKAMI of the TCHOKU Imperial University at the HANAOKA Hospital as soon as my investigation was completed. The above was completed by ~~midnight~~ ^{evening} of 3 July 194

/s/ T.Y. /s/ T.Y.

On the second day, 3 July, I investigated the kitchen, quarters of the laborers -- 1st, 2nd and 3rd company, dormitory warehouse, room of the Chinese chief cook.

On the 4th, I went to a civilian home, said to be attacked by the Chinese, but I found it was not attacked.

The whole investigation was completed on 4 July 1945. I believe I returned to AKITA on this date. /s/ T.Y.

The "scene of crime" was determined by the police, the preliminary judge issues no order in regard to determination of the "scene of crime" or preservation of "scene of crime". When investigation by the preliminary judge was completed, this was reported to the procurator, either one of HASEGAWA or KOMURO, who in return notify the chief of police, who notify the KASHIMA-GUMI, and lift the ban. Prior to lifting of ban, no one could enter the "scene of crime" without the permission of the police.

In the morning of 3 July, investigation of the kitchen was completed and notified to the procurator. As I recall, some Chinese were repairing the kitchen.

/s/

T.Y. I saw the Chinese laborers were assembled in front of the theater, they were sitting on the ground forming lines. I did not witness any mistreatment of the laborers by any Japanese.

Tsuneco YAMAGUCHI
/s/ Tsuneco Yamaguchi.

*Komuro Kishiro
Local Police, Miura*

I, Tsuneo YAMAGUCHI, swear that the foregoing statement was translated to me on this date, /s/12 Jan 1948, from English to Japanese, and the matters contained therein are all true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Tsuneo Yamaguchi
Tsuneo YAMAGUCHI

I, the undersigned, certify that the foregoing statement was translated to Tsuneo YAMAGUCHI on this date, /s/12 Jan 1948, from English to Japanese, and he has stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

/s/ Hiroshi Yamada
HIROSHI YAMADA
Investigator, WCDD

4 CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

William T. Martin Jr.
WILLIAM T. MARTIN, Jr.
Major INF

Ex. 63.

City of Yokohama)
Honshu, Japan }

United States of America
vs
Kingoro Fukuda, et al

Affidavit of Rikisaburo Izumi

I Rikisaburo Izumi being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing adding nothing whatsoever, and say as follows.

My full name is Izumi, Rikisaburo and presently living at Akita-ken, Kita-Akita-gun, Hanaoka-machi. I am employed by the Hanaoka Mining Co. since 25 September 1944, and am in charge of the surgical section of the hospital owned by the company. The head of the hospital is Dr. Ouchi.

I never participated in the physical examination of the imported Chinese laborers for the Kashima-gumi, but I attended surgical patients in the Chuzan-Ryo almost every day by the request from the Kashima-gumi after about April 1945, prior to this date the patients were usually brought to the Mining Company's hospital for treatment.

The majority of the laborers were suffering from skin diseases, I diagnosed many cases of abscess developed from scabies.

When I visited the Chuzan-Ryo, the patients (surgical) were gathered in the dispensary and I examined them there, some minor operations were performed in the same dispensary, and for the major operation the patients were brought to the hospital. The patients were brought back to the Chuzan-Ryo after operation, no patients were hospitalized in the Hanaoka Mining Hospital, because hospitalization of the Chinese laborers was prohibited by the police.

I recall treating one patient with a fractured bone (lower leg), and about 10 or 20 cases of contrusion, abrasion, sprain, burn, etc. I asked every one of them about the causes of their injuries through the interpreter and was told that they received their injuries while they were engaged in works. I never heard their injuries were result of beating by the Hodoins.

I recall drawing up a certificate of post-mortem examination. When I was in the Chuzan-Ryo a corpse was brought in, and I was told that this man died in the working place. I examined the body by strpping all way down, but was unable to find any injury. I decided that this man died from a heartfailure. There was one more incident. This was about 4 or 5 July 1945. I was told to make a post-mortem examination by a public procurator, and was taken to a corpse. I was told this man hanged himself. I examined the body and found a mark of strangulation. I recorded the cause of death as self-strangulation. On the way to this corpse I saw another corpse and thought I was going to examin this corpse, but was told to stay away by the procurator. This corpse had an injury of about two inches long on his head. I did not examine this body.

I know there were many patients of skin diseases, and to cure them a medicated bath was provided for them.

The Chinese were totally lacking in rules of sanitation. They used to ulinate and excrete wherever they wished, and after relieving they used to clean with a piece of rock instead using paper. They used to spit of the floor, they used to clean their noses with fingures. I recall the American officer was having a hard time in teaching them proper rules of sanitation.

When the Americans came they gave no new treatment, but they supplied medicines and other medical supplies, and told to secure some more from the prefectural government. The Kashima-gumi obtained them from the prefectural government. I received penicilin and some white and yellow ointment for skin disease. The death rate of the Chinese still remained high after the arrival of the American army.

(Japanese character) (Seal)
Rikisaburo Izumi

I, Rikisaburo Izumi, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this date 13 January 1948, from English to Japanese, and the matters contained therein are all true to the best of my knowledge.

(Japanese character) (Seal)
Rikisaburo Izumi

I, Hiroshi Yamada, certify that the above statement was read to the affiant in his language on this date 13 January 1948, and he has stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

Hiroshi Yamada
Hiroshi Yamada
Investigator, WCDD

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

William T. Martin Jr
WILLIAM T. MARTIN JR
Major INF

Ex. 64.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH SECTION 30 May 1945

AFPO 34B

Group: "2

Home Address: GOKA, . SANTO-SHO (Japanese Reading)

Name: SUN CHIEN CHIH
CITY OF YOKOHAMA) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Sex: Male vs.
Date of Birth: Age 30 FUKUDA ET AL

Occupation: Earth Worker (NAVY)

Cause of Death: Illness
MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY (MILITARY)

Name of Disease: HEART FAILURE
CIVILIAN RESPONSIBILITY (CIVILIAN)

Date of Disease: 29 May 1945

Date of Death: 29 May 1945, at 10:30

Place of Death: 38 AZA-TAKINOZAWA, HANAOKA-MACHI,
KITA AKITA-GUN, AKITA-KEN.

I certify that the above certificate is correct.

Signed by

Izumi Rikisaburo, Physician
HANAOKA KOZAN Hospital
HANAOKA-MACHI,
KITA-AKITA-GUN,
AKITA-KEN.

TRANSLATION BY CERTIFIED

Takahashi

NAME _____

DATE 7 NOV 1947

J. A. D. N. _____

Ex 66

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY
OFFICE OF WAR CRIMES SECTION
APO 343

CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
MONSHU, JAPAN) SS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
vs.
FUKUDA ET AL

RE: COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY (MILITARY)
CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY (CIVILIANS)

COMMAND RESPONSIBILITY

Majority opinion

I. Doctrine Only Applicable to Military.

A. General Yamashita v. Lt. General Styer, U.S.S. Court, Law Ed., Advance Opinions, Vol. 90, No. 8, Pg. 371, Note.

1. Charge: "Tomoyuki Yamashita, General Imperial Japanese Army, between -----, while commander of armed forces of Japan at war -----, as commander, to control the operations of the members of his command, -----; and he, General Tomoyuki Yamashita, -----".
2. Pg. 344, par. #11: "-----the person charged while commander of armed forces ----- his duty as commander ----- of members of his command ----- where he was the army commander in charge ----- for, as such commander he is charged by international law and portions of The Hague Conventions with the affirmative duty -----."
3. Pg. 345, par. 3: "-----petitioner was the Commanding General of the Fourteenth Army Group of the Imperial Japanese Army -----."
4. Pg. 348, par. 1: We are not here concerned with the power of military commissions to try civilians."
5. Pg. 348, par. 1: "The Government's contention is that General Styer's order creating the commission conferred authority on it only to try the purported charge of violation of the law of war committed by petitioner, an enemy belligerent, while in command of a hostile army -----."
6. Pg. 350, par. 2: " -----while commander of armed forces of Japan ----- as commander to control ----- members of his command, -----."
7. Pg. 350, par. 3: "Bills of Particulars ----- allege ----- acts ----- committed by members of the forces under petitioner's command -----."
8. Pg. 351, top: "But this overlooks the fact that the gist of the charge is an unlawful breach of duty by petitioner as an army commander to control -----members of his command -----".
9. Pg. 351, top: "The question then is whether the law of war imposes on an army commander a duty to ----- control the troops under his command -----by an uncontrolled soldiery ----- That this was the precise issue to be tried was made clear by the statement of the prosecution at the opening of the trial."
10. Pg. 351, par. 2: "-----an armed force ----- must be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates." (Citing: Annex to Fourth Hague Convention, 1907, Art. 1.)
11. Pg. 351, par. 2: "-----commanders-in-chief ----- must see that the above articles are properly carried out." (Citing: Article 19, Tenth Hague Convention.)
12. Pg. 351, par. 2: "-----makes it the duty of the commanders-in-chief of belligerent armies -----". (Citing: Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1929, Art. 26.)
13. Pg. 351, par. 3: "These provisions (referring to the herein above-cited articles) plainly imposed on petitioner, who at the

time specified was military governor ----- as well as commander of the Japanese forces ----- . This duty of a commanding officer has heretofore been recognized, and its breach penalized by our own military tribunals."

14. Pg. 352, par. 1: "There is no contention that the present charge, thus read, is without the support of evidence, or that the commission held petitioner responsible for failing to take measures which were beyond his control, or inappropriate for a commanding officer to take in the circumstances."
15. Pg. 356, Note 10, par 4: "The commission concluded: (1) that a series of atrocities ----- have been committed by members of the Japanese armed forces, under command of petitioner -----that they -----were methodically supervised by Japanese officers -----(2) that ----- petitioner failed to provide effective control of his troops -----".
16. Pg. 356, Note 10, par. 4: "The commission said: ----- and there is no effective attempt by a commander to discover and control the criminal acts (of his troops), such a commander may be held responsible -----for the criminal acts of his troops -----."
17. Pg. 357, par. 2: "An American military commission had been established to try a fallen military commander of -----."
18. Pg. 358, par. 2: "No one in position of command in an army, from sergeant to general, can escape those implications. Indeed, the fate of some future President of the U.S. (Commander-in-chief) and his chiefs of staff, and military advisers may well have been sealed by this decision."
19. Pg. 361, par. 1: "The bills of particular further alleged that specific acts of atrocity were committed by members of the armed forces of Japan under the command of the accused."
20. Pg. 361, par. 2: "The commission merely found that atrocities and other high crimes have been committed by members of the Japanese armed forces under your (Yamashita) command ----- supervised by Japanese officers -----you failed to provide effective control of your troops -----."
21. Pg. 361, par. 4: "Nothing in all history, or in international law, at least as far as I am aware, justifies such a charge against a fallen commander of a defeated force." (Dissent by Mr. Justice Murphy).
22. Pg. 348, H/N6, par. 2: "In a proclamation of July 2, 1942 (56 Stat. 1964), The President proclaimed that enemy belligerents who, during time of war, enter the U.S., or any territory or possession thereof, and who violate the law of war, should be subject to the law of war and to the jurisdiction of military tribunals."

B. Yamashita case -- Review by Staff J.A., 9 Dec. '45.

1. "The commander alone is responsible to his superior for all that his unit does, or fails to do. He cannot shift this responsibility to his staff, or to subordinate commander." (Citing: F.M. 101-5, C1).
2. "The commanders under whose authority they are committed by their troops, may be punished -----." (Citing: F.M. 27-10).

C. Yamashita case -- Review by Theater J.A., 29 Dec. '45.

1. "The doctrine that it is the duty of a commander to control his

troops is as old a military organization itself, and the failure -----."

2. "A necessary prerequisite of the right of an army to conduct hostilities is the requirement that it must be commanded by an officer responsible for its actions."

D. Fujishigie case -- Review by Staff J.A., vol. 1, 2 Apr. '46

1. "The failure to exercise sufficient authority to retain control over the members of the command is tantamount to tacit consent to acts in violation -----." (Citing: Rules Land Warfare, pg. 86-7.)
2. "To fall within this category one must be possessed by command. This must be a command function."

E. Kono case -- Review by Staff J.A., 14 June '46.

1. "The commander may order things to be done, or not to be done, and empower his subordinates to see that the orders are executed. Whatever results from these acts, however, remain the responsibility of the commander." (Citing: Hague Convention No. IV.)
2. "The court then makes reference to various provisions of the Annex to Fourth Hague Convention of 1907, the Tenth Hague Convention, and the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1929, and concludes therefrom that a commander -----has an affirmative duty -----to protect -----."

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

OF

CIVILIANS

I. Principal and Agent; Master and Servant; Employer and Employee.

A. Definitions.

1. Principal: "The source of authority, or right" -- Black's Law Dictionary, pg. 1416; "A leader, chief, or head" -- Webster's Dictionary.
2. Master: "One having authority, a head or chief" -- Black's, pg. 1167; "residing official in an institution, college, corporation, etc." -- Webster's.
3. Employer: "One who employs the services of another" -- Black's pg. 657; "One who employs another" -- Webster's.
4. Agent: "One who represents and acts for another" -- Black's, pg. 39; "One who acts for, or in place of another, by authority from him" -- Webster's.
5. Servant: "A person in the employ of another" -- Black's, pg. 1607; "A person employed by another" -- Webster's.
6. Employee: "One who works for an employer" -- Black's, pg. 657; "One who works for wages or salary in the services of employer" -- Webster's.

B. Commission of Crime by Agent, Servant or Employee.

1. Corpus Juris Secundum, Vol. 22, Sec. 84: "The civil doctrine that a principal is bound by the acts of his agent, within the scope of the agent's authority, has no application in criminal law." (Citing: People v. Green, 22 Cal. App. 45; State v. Woolsey, 259 Pac. 826; People v. Moskowitz, 196 N.Y.S. 634; Comm. v. Stevens, 155 Mass. 291). (emphasis ours).
2. Paschen v. U.S., 70 Fed. 2nd 491-503; "Civilly, one is responsible for the acts and doings of his accredited agent acting within the scope of his authority; while one may be criminally liable only in case he intentionally does that which the law denounces and penalizes." (Citing: People v. Armentrout, 118 Cal. App. (Supp.) 761). (emphasis ours).
3. Nobile v. U.S., 284 Fed. 253-255: "Criminal liability of a principal or master for the act of his agent or servant does not extend so far as his civil liability. He cannot be held criminally for the acts of his agent, contrary to his orders, and without authority, express or implied, merely because it is in the course of his business and within the scope of the agent's employment, though he might be liable civilly." (Citing: Comm. v. Stevens, 155 Mass. 291-295). (emphasis ours).
4. People v. Armentrout, 118 Cal. App. (supp.) 761: "Only when the principal aids, abets, commands, or assents to the criminal act, can he be held responsible for a crime which intent is an essential ingredient which is not supplied by law, or implied from the doing of the act." (emphasis ours).
5. C.J.S., Vol. 22, Sec. 84: "In order to render a person criminally liable, it is essential that he have the requisite criminal intent at the time that the supposed criminal act was committed. In

other words, specific intent cannot be imputed to a person through an agent, without the principal's direct participation in the criminal act." (citing: People v. Trout, supra; Fascher v. U.S., supra). (emphasis ours).

6. U.S., Vol. 13, Sec. 106: "The mere relation of principal and agent, or master and servant, does not render the principal, or master, criminally liable for the acts of his agent, or servant, although done in the course of his employment; it must be shown that they were directed, or authorized, by him. Moreover, a clear case must be shown." (Citing: People v. Green, supra; Crout v. U.S., 114 Fed. 955; Conn. v. Stevens, supra; Conn. v. Holmes, 119 Mass. 195.). (emphasis ours).
7. U.S., Vol. 22, Sec. 84: "A principal may, however, be criminally liable for the acts of his agent, under certain circumstances, as where the principal, with the requisite criminal intent, actually procures, hires, incites, encourages, authorizes, or directs another to commit such criminal act, or consents to the commission of the act by the agent." (Citing: Herritt v. U.S., 41 Fed. 375; People v. Jones, 133 Cal. 2d. 440; State v. Pennell, 24 N.J.L. 550; People v. Lyon, 19 N.Y. 110; People v. Butcher, 111 N.Y. 6 (1864); Cartwright v. Conn., 244 S.W. 557). (emphasis ours).

C. Intent.

1. State v. Turgolet, 297 S.W. 602: "There can be no criminal intent when defendant does not possess ability to do that which he ought to do, but omits to do, unless he, with criminal intent, brings about, or aids in bringing about, his inability." (citing: State v. Miller, 33 S.W. 2d 1063).
2. People v. Colineux, 168 N.Y. 264: "Intent is the purpose to use particular means to effect a certain definite result --- criminal intent is always essential to the commission of a crime".
3. State v. Byrnes, 19 S.W. 16: "Malice means an evil intent".
4. Jones v. State, 68 So. 690: "The criminal intent is the essential element of a crime; 'intent' being the purpose to use a particular means to effect the result".

Respectfully submitted by:

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS

Ex. 68

Defense Exhibit #

TRANSLATION

HANA CHO No. 4.

August 18th 1944.

To His Excellency HISAYASU Hirotsuda,
Governor of Akita Prefecture.

Subject: Petition for increasing the ration
for the Chinese labours.

From: KONO Masatoshi, Chief of Hanaoka Detached
Office of Kashimagumi Ltd.

Sir:-

Although we are obtaining ration of flour at the rate of 22 kilograms per head per month, yet in view of the fact that we are launching upon the most important part of work, the said quantity of ration is insufficient. We know full well that we must get off the difficulty with the official ration, but I take this means of supplicating you for an increase by 8 kilograms per head per month, viz. 8 kilograms of cereals per head x 293 workers = 2,344 kilograms.

We are, Sir,

Yours most truly,

(Seal)

Bearing the official stamp shewing the receipt of the above petition on Aug. 21, 1944 by the Economic Section of the Akita Prefectural Office.

Aug. 23, 1944.

To Mr. KONO Masatoshi, Chief of
Hanaoka Detached Office of Kashimagumi Ltd.

Subject: Petition for increasing the ration for
the Chinese laborers.

From: Food Administration Section of Akita Pref.

Sir;

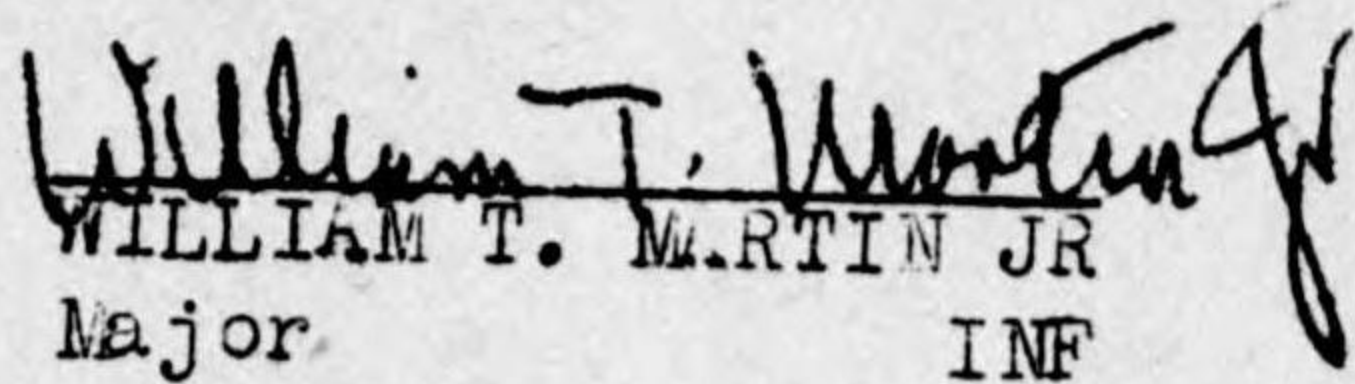
In reply to your petition as per the separate paper attached herewith, kindly be advised that owing to the absence of rationing from the Government, we are unable to give you any extra ration. Therefore, your petition is hereby returned.

Yours truly,

The above official reply was received by KONO on Aug. 26, 1944.

/s/ OK
TRANSLATION CERTIFIED
BY
NAME /s/ Takahashi.
DATE 17 DEC 1947
J.A.D.N. _____

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


WILLIAM T. MARTIN JR
Major INF

Ex. 69

Defense Exhibit # _____

To: Hirotada Hisayasu, Esq.,
Governor of Akita Prefecture.

From: Masatoshi Kono,
Manager,
Hanaoka Field Office,
Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd.

August 18, 1944.

Hana-Cho No. 1.

Re: Special rations of clothings and other for
Chinese laborers.

Sir,

Regarding the subject above-mentioned, while knowing that you are extremely busy, we respectfully request you to be good enough to specially grant rations as listed below.

Articles	Amount required per person	Total	Remarks
Rubber-soled tabi	1 pair	293 pairs	Total number of Chinese 293
Shirts	1	293	
Socks	2 pairs	586 pairs	
Fatigue dress	1	293	
Towel	1	293	
Cap	1	293	
Cotton cloth for mending futon (cotton- wadded quilt and mattress)	1 yard	293 yards	
Sewing thread	5 <u>momme</u>	1,465 <u>momme</u>	
Sewing needle	2	586	
Cereals	8 k.g.	2,344 k.g.	
Gaiters	130 pairs (sic)		

Translation Certified
by:

/s/ K. Okumura
K. Okumura
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 70

Defense Exhibit # _____

TRANSLATION

HANA CHO No.6

A ug.21.1944.

To the Chief of Akita Branch of
The "Akita-Ken Romu Hokoku Kai"(Labour Patriotic Association
of Akita Prefecture).

Subject: Special distribution of Ground "Tabi"
(Socks) for the Chinese Labours and the
Korean Group Labours.

From: KONO Masatoshi, Chief of Hanaoka Detached
Office of Kashimagumi Ltd.

Sir;

We shall be extremely pleased if you will kindly arrange to make a
special distribution in reference to the above subject, as per the follow-
ing schedule:

Description	Distribution per head	Total	Remarks
Ground"Tabi"	1 Pair per head	128 pairs	Korean group labors
- do -	- do -	293 "	Chinese labours

Yours most truly,

RO HOKU SHU No.352

Aug.29.1944

To the Chief of Kashimagumi Hanaoka Branch.

Subject: Re application for special distribution of Ground
"Tabi"(socks) for the Chinese labors & Korean Group
labours.

From: The Chief of Akita Branch of the Labour Patriotic
Association of Akita Prefecture.

Sir:-

I take this means of advising you that as the result of our communica-
tion I have received the following reply from the Prefectural headquarters
of the Labour Patriotic Association, in reference to your recent application
as per subject above.

Jan 1948

"Both the Chinese labours and the Korean group labours are posted in accordance with the National Mobilization plan, hence they are outside the competency of the Prefectural Labour Patriotic Association. You are therefore directed to apply direct to the Welfare Department for distribution."

Yours faithfully,

TRANSLATION BY /s/ OK CERTIFIED

NAME /s/ I Takahashi
DATE 17 DEC 1947
J.A.D.N. _____

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R Moulder

CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 71

Defense Exhibit #

To: President of the Fibre Products Control Association
at Odate.

From: Masatoshi Kono,
Manager of the Hanaoka Field Office,
Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd.

August 21, 1944.

Hana Cho No. 5.

Re: Application for special rations of clothing
for Chinese and Korean group laborers.

Sir,

Regarding the subject mentioned above, while knowing that you are extremely busy, we respectfully request you to be good enough to specially grant rations as listed below. We have to add that no ration coupons have been issued to the Chinese and group Koreans.

Articles	Quantity required per person	Total	Remarks
Shirts	1	421	Chinese 293 Koreans 128 Total 421
Socks	2 pairs	842 pairs	ditto
Fatigue dresses	1	421	ditto
Towels	1	421	ditto

Translation Certified by:

/s/ K. Okumura
K. Okumura
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 72.

Defense Exhibit #

To: Hirotada Hisayasu, Esq.,
Governor of Akita Prefecture.

From: Fibre Products Retail Control Association
at Odate.

August 22, 1944

Dai-I To Ki 19 Hatsu No. 165.

Re: Application for rations of clothing for
workers.

Sir,

Regarding the subject above-mentioned, we have received from Masatoshi Kono, Manager of the Hanaoka Field Office of Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd., at Hanaoka-machi within this area, a request for special rations of clothing for Chinese and Korean group laborers, and we request you to allocate rations of clothing for workers as listed in the application attached hereto. We hereby submit an application by enclosing the said application.

Items (articles applied for and quantity)

Shirts	431	Socks	842
Fatigue dress	421	Towels	421

END.

Translation Certified by:

/s/ K. Okumura
K. Okumura
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 73

Defense Exhibit # _____

RO-HOKU-SHU No. 352

29 August 1944

From: Director,
Akita Branch,
ROMU HOKOKU KAI (Society for Service to the Nation
through Labor)

To: Director, Hanaoka Branch Office,
Kajima-Gumi

Subject: Request for Special Ration of Rubber Tabi for
Use of Chinese and Korean Laborers

This is to inform you that the subject request was referred to the headquarters of the prefectural branch of the ROMU HOKOKU KAI from whom the following reply has now been received:

"In view of the fact that Chinese and Korean group laborers are allotted in accordance with mobilization plans, matters concerning them are outside the scope of the Prefectural ROMU HOKOKU KAI. It is requested, therefore, that directions be issued to make application directly to the Ministry of Welfare and to receive the said ration therefrom."

Important

TRANSLATION CERTIFIED BY:

/s/ K. Okumura
/t/ K. OKUMURA
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 74.

DEFENSE EXHIBIT NO. _____

HANA-RO No. 37

4 September 1944

From: Masatoshi KONO,
Director,
Hanaoka Branch Office,
Kajima-Gumi.

To: *Governor*

Subject: Request for Special Ration of Clothing and
Necessaries for Chinese Laborers and Imported
Korean Laborers

Application is hereby made for special consideration for the ration-
ing of the clothing and necessaries listed below for the use of the
Chinese and Korean Laborers.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Work-clothes (jacket and trousers)	420 pairs
Undershirt and underpants	420 pairs
Leggings	420 pairs
	420 pairs

List of Laborers

<u>Place of origin</u>	<u>Place of arrival</u>	<u>Date of arrival</u>	<u>No. of arrivals</u>	<u>No. of deaths</u>	<u>Present no.</u>
Peking unit	Hanaoka, Akita	Aug. 7, Aug. 8	96 200	6	290
Zenra Hokudo, Iyu-gun, Korea	"	July 25 Aug. 5	60) 68))		130
Zenra Hokudo, Kosho-gun, Korea	"	Aug. 24	2)	(Deserted while en route and handed over by Tennoji Police Station)	

Translation Certified by:

/s/ K. Okumura
K. Okumura
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 75.

Defense Exhibit #

RO-HOKU No. 407

22 September 1944

From: Director, North Akita Branch,
ROMU HOKOKU KAI (Society for Service to the Nation Through
Labor)

To: Director, Kajima-Gumi Branch Office

Subject: Rationing of Ceramic Tableware for Military and Special
Civilian Use

With reference to subject matter above, I wish to inform you that the following notification has been received from the prefectural headquarters of our society:

"The rationing of ceramic tableware for military and special civilian uses hitherto had been handled by the prefectural authorities according to the urgency of each individual request. However, instructions have now been received from the Governor of the Prefecture that after October of this year rationing will be made in accordance with the procedure outlined below.

"1. The factory or plant concerned shall apply for ceramic tableware for military and special civilian use to the Japan Ceramic Ware Distribution Company at 32 Numoike-machi, Higashi-ku, Nagoya.

"2. Articles for special civilian use shall mean ceramic-ware for joint eating purposes at important factories and work sites of companies producing military requirements and for those engaged in increasing food production.

"3. When places of work, factories or plants falling under the above category seek to receive a ration, an application in duplicate shall be submitted to the afore-mentioned distribution company for each quarter of the year, denoting the amount required, such application to be submitted one prior to the quarter in question.

"4. The four quarters shall be April-June, July-September, October-December and January-March."

Translation certified by:

/s/ K. Okamura.
K. Okamura
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex 76

Defense Exhibit # _____

HANA-RO No. 49

11 October 1944

From: Masatoshi KONO
Director,
Kajima-Gumi, Hanaoka Branch Office,
Hanaoka Mine, Kita-Akita-gun, Akita Prefecture.

To: Chinaware Distribution Company (TOJIKI HAIKYU
KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

Subject: Request for Distribution of Chinaware for Military
and Special Civilian Use

With reference to the subject matter above, we desire to purchase the articles listed below, in accordance with the notification per HANA-HOKU No. 407. Application is hereby made for the rationing of the said articles.

<u>Items</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Large bowls	5,000 (diameter 5 inches)
2. Small bowls	5,000 (diameter 3 inches)
3. Large plates	5,000
4. Medium plates	5,000
5. Small plates	5,000
6. Rice bowls	5,000
7. Soup bowls	5,000
8. Teapots	2,000
9. Earthen teapots	5,000
10. Tea cups	2,000

Interpretation & Translation certified by:

/s/ K. Okumura
K. Okumura
(Former member of
Japanese Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder

CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 77.

Defense Exhibit # _____

TRANSLATION

HANA ROKU No. 63

Nov. 24. 1944.

To His Excellency HISAYASU Hirotsuda,
Governor of Akita Prefecture.

Subject: A pplication in re distribution of
"Futon" (bed-clothes) for the Chinese
labours;

From: KONO Masatoshi, Chief of Hanaoka Detached
Place of Kashimagumi Ltd.

Sir;-

With reference to the matter of "Futon" or bed-clothese for the Chinese labours, we have been closely looking around for same subsequent to their arrival here in August last, but have not been able to purchase any up to the present time. In view of the fact that we are facing winter season with a considerable number of patients suffering from cold, we are greatly concerned over their health. We shall therefore be pleased if you will kindly arrange immediately to distribute direct the following quantities of "Futon" or bed-clothese, viz:-

One piece of Coverlet and one piece of Mattress per head for 280 workers or 560 pieces in all.

We are, sir,

Yours most truly,

 /s/ OK
TRANSLATION CERTIFIED
 BY
NAME /s/ I Takahashi
DATE 17 DEC 1947
J.A.D.N. _____

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder

CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 78

Defense Exhibit #

HANA RO No. 64

Nov. 24, 1944

To His Excellency HISAYASU Hirotsugu,
Governor of Akita Prefecture.

Subject: Application for distribution
of Shirts for the Chinese
laborers.

From: KONO Masatoshi, Chief of
Hanaoka detached office of
Kashima-gumi Ltd.

Sir:

With reference to the matter of shirts for the imported Chinese laborers, we have been trying in all directions to buy same since their arrival into our camp. However, shirts come under governmental restrictions and are not sold freely, hence the utter impossibility to purchase same. Under the circumstances, we shall esteem a great favour if you will kindly arrange to have the following quantities of shirts distributed without delay.

1 pair of shirts for 280 laborers.

We are, Sir,

Yours most truly,

Translation certified by:

I. Takahashi. -- J.A. Section.
17 Dec. 1947

A Certified true copy.

William T. Martin Jr.
William T. Martin Jr.
Major Inf.

Ex. 79

Defense Exhibit #

HANA RO No. 65
Nov. 24, 1944

To His Excellency HIS. YASU Hirotsada,
Governor of Akitu Prefecture.

Subject: Application for distribution
of Puttees & Ground "Tabi"
(Socks) for the Chinese
laborers.

From: KONO Masatoshi, Chief of the
Hanaoka detached office of
Kashima-gumi Ltd.

Sir:

With reference to the matter of Puttees and Ground "Tabi" (socks) for the Chinese laborers, we have been trying in all directions to buy same since their arrival into our camp here in August last. However, Puttees and Ground "Tabi" (socks) come under governmental restrictions and are not sold freely, hence the utter impossibility to purchase same. Under the circumstances, we shall deem it a great favor if you will kindly arrange to have the following quantities distributed without delay.

Both articles for 280 workers.

We are, Sir,
Yours most truly,

Translation certified by:

I. Takahashi. -- J.A. Section.
17 Dec. 1947

A certified true copy.

William T. Martin Jr.
William T. Martin Jr.
Major Inf.

Ex. 80

Defense Exhibit #

HANA RO No. 66
Nov. 24, 1944

To His Excellency HISAYASU Hirotsuda,
Governor of Akita Prefecture.

Subject: Application for increasing
the ration for the Chinese
laborers.

From: KONO Masatoshi, Chief of
Hanaoka detached office
of Kashima-gumi Ltd.

Sir:

We are obtaining flour ration for the imported Chinese laborers at the rate of 22 kilograms per head per month and are doing our utmost to make up the insufficiency by giving them side-dishes, etc. However, the procurement of food-stuff for side-dishes is getting ever more difficult and we are obliged to supplicate you for an increase of ration by cereals or any other stuff which can be substituted for the main food, at the rate of 8 Kilograms.

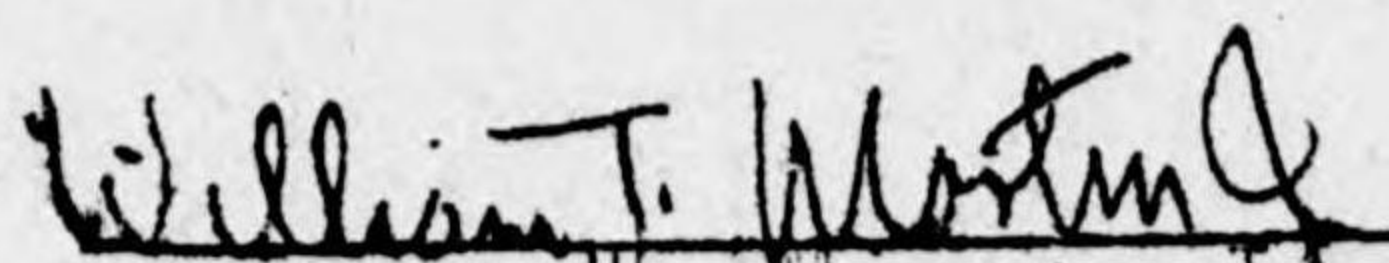
We are, Sir,

Yours most truly,

Translation certified by:

I. Takahashi -- J.A. Section.
17 Dec. 1947

Certified true copy.


William T. Martin Jr.
Major Inf.

Ex. 81

Defense Exhibit #

TRANSLATION

Dec.1.1944.

Mr. FUJIMORI Naoharu, Mayor of Hanaoka.

Subject: Application for distribution of Towels for
the Chinese labours;

From: KONO Masaharu, Chief of Hanaoka Detached Office
of Kashimagumi Ltd.

Dear Sir;-

In the matter of towels for the imported Chinese labours, we have been trying in all directions to buy same since their arrival into our camp here in August last. However, towels come under governmental restrictions and are not sold freely in the market, hence the utter impossibility, to purchase same. Under the circumstances, we shall deem it a great favour if you will kindly arrange to have the following quantities distributed without delay.

One piece of towel for 280 workers.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours most truly,

/s/ OK
TRANSLATION CERTIFIED
BY
NAME /s/ I Takahashi
DATE 17 DEC 1947
J.A.D.N. _____

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. ~~82~~ 82

Defense Exhibit # _____

HANA-RO No. 88

22 January 1945

From: Masatoshi KONO
Director, Hanaoka Branch Office,
Kajima-Gumi,
Ubazawa, Hanaoka-machi,
Kita-Akita-gun, Akita Prefecture.

To: Director, Second Division,
Labor Department, Akita Prefecture.

Subject: Request for Approval of Rationing of Bedding
and Other Materials for Repair Use

With reference to the subject matter above, a request was made for the rationing of 300 tan (bolts) through the Odate Textile Association under date of 11 November, with the understanding of the Odate Police Station. In view of the present severe cold season, your special consideration is requested to approve the said rationing as soon as possible.

For your reference, it is added that the said goods are in stock at the Kudo Dry Goods Store (200 bolts) and the Noguchi Commercial Company, both located in Hanaoka-machi.

Translation certified by:

/s/ K. Okamura
K. Okamura
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. - U.S.A.

Ex. 83

Defense Exhibit #

HANA RO No. 90

Jan. 22 1945

To the Chief of No 1 Economic Section
of Akita Prefecture.

Subject: Application for increasing
the ration for the Chinese
laborers.

From: KONO Masatoshi, Chief of
Hanaoka detached office of the
Kashima gumi Ltd. at Ubasawa,
Hanaoka-Machi, Kitakita-gun,
Akita Pref.

Sir:

We beg to call your attention to our official communication HANA RO No 66 dated Nov. 24, 1944 in reference to the increase in the ration. However, the procurement of vegetables and other stuff for making up side-dishes is getting ever more difficult and we take this means of supplicating you for an increase at the rate of 8 kilograms per head of either cereals or any other stuff which can be substituted for the main food.

For your information, we may respectfully mention that the increase can be selected out of barley, rice-bran or wheat-bran according to your discretion.

We are, Sir,

Yours most respectfully,

Translation certified by;

I. Takahashi -- J.A. Section.
17 Dec 1947

Certified true copy.

William T. Martin Jr.
William T. Martin Jr.
Major Inf.

Ex. 84

Defense Exhibit _____

HANA-RO No. 97

29 January 1945

From: Masatoshi KONO
Director
Kajima-gumi, Hanaoka Branch Office,
Hanaoka Mining Company, Hanaoka-machi
Kita-Akita-gun, Akita Prefecture.

To: Toshio SHIMADA, Minister of Agriculture.

SUBJECT: Request for Distribution of Clothing for Use
by Imported Korean and Chinese Laborers.

The articles of clothing listed below are required for the laborers working on the project of enlarging the Hanaoka Mine which is being undertaken by the Kajima-gumi, subcontractors for the Fujita-gumi.

Although all possible efforts have been made to purchase the said clothing in various places, there are no prospects of obtaining the same. We hereby request your special consideration in arranging the distribution of the said clothing to us.

Outline of Project to Build Collection Pump for Dross.

Type of work	Area	No of workers required
Open-air mining	250,000 cubic meters	276,000
Ore-separator	61,000 " "	67,344
Embankment	150,000 " "	165,000
Concrete works	9,000 " "	9,936
Subterranean conduit	15,000 " "	16,560
River re-routing	66,000 " "	72,864
Canal re-routing	8,000 " "	8,832
Machinery installation, etc.		14,114
559,000 Cubic meters		631,250

Present Labor Personnel and Definite No,
of those to be employed.

Present no.	Monthly no. of imported workers.					No. of those arriving through Labor Co-operative Society - 250
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	
Japanese - - 281) No. of those arriving through Labor Co-operative Society - 250
Koreans - - 150						
Group imported workers - - 125	350	100	150	150	150	
Chinese - - 280		600				
Total	836	700	150	150	150	

Total 1,500

-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

Clothing Required

Tools Required

<u>Article</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Headwear	1500	Shovels	300 dozen
Work-clothes	1500	Pick-axes	2000
Underwear	1500	Hoes	200
Underpants	1500		
Leggings	1500		
Rubber tabi	1500		
Mosquito nets	1500		
Bedding	1500		
Pillows	1500		

TRANSLATION CERTIFIED BY:

s/K. Okumura
K. OKUMURA
(Former member Japanese Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
CWO USA

Ex. 85

Defense Exhibit

HANA-RO No. 18

31 January 1945

From: Masatoshi KONO
Director, Hanaoka Branch Office,
Kajima-Gumi, Hanaoka Mining Company,
Hanaoka-machi, Kita-Akita-gun.

To: Director, First Division,
Labor Department, Akita Prefecture.

Subject: Request for Rationing of Food for Imported
Korean and Chinese Laborers

As you are probably aware, we have submitted applications requesting arrangements for 500 imported Korean laborers required for the fourth quarter of last year and for 900 for the first quarter of this year, per HANA-RO No. 71 under date of 27 November of last year, and for 600 Chinese laborers per HANA-RO No. 83 under date of 5 January of this year. Thanks to your efforts and assistance, we have been informed that a definite allocation of 350 Koreans and 600 Chinese will arrive at our company project about February.

Furthermore, since we believe that there will be successive allocations of Korean laborers, application is hereby made that arrangements be made for the regular stipulated rations of food for them.

We wish to add that we shall report by telegram each time the said laborers arrive at the mine.

TRANSLATION CERTIFIED BY:

/s/ K. Okumura
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 85

Defense Exhibit #

HANA-RO No. 20

31 January 1945

From: Masatoshi KONO,
Director, Hanaoka Branch Office,
Kajima-Gumi, Hanaoka Mining Company,
Hanaoka-machi, Kita-Akita-gun, Akita Prefecture.

To: Chief, Labor Division

Subject: Request for ration of Japanese Sake for Use of Chinese Laborers

The Chinese laborers attached to our branch office, who are at present engaged in the project to enlarge the Hanaoka Mine, are assiduously working for the enlargement of production.

In order to cheer them up and to help them to recover from their fatigue so that they might work with renewed vigor and raise their efficiency, we desire to give them a ration of liquor.

Application is hereby made for your special consideration to provide a ration of an amount of sake appropriate for the following number of laborers.

1. No. of Chinese laborers -- 279

Translation certified by:

/s/ K. Okamura.
K. Okamura
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex 86

DEFENSE EXHIBIT NO. _____

To: Director of the First Economic Bureau,
Akita Prefectural Government.

From: Masatoshi Kono,
Manager of the Hanaoka Field Office,
Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd.,
at Hanaoka-machi, Kita Akita-gun.

April 12, 1945.

Re: Request for using good offices for
the kyoshutsu (TN farmers' contribution)
of vegetables for workers.

Sir,

We are now straining our efforts for the early completion of the work we have contracted for in connection with the enlargement work of the Hanaoka Mine, and, as a means of providing our own food along the lines of the national requirement, we have sought by all possible means to rent or purchase a piece of cultivated land for growing vegetables, but there is as yet no prospect of our succeeding in the attempt. Under these circumstances, the betterment of working efficiency may be impeded and we are also gravely worried at the increased death rate of the Chinese laborers resulting from malnutrition.

As another group of 600 Chinese to which official authorization has been given are all scheduled to arrive on or around the 18th of this month, we respectfully request you to give special considerations at an early date for taking necessary steps so that Kyoshutsu (TN farmers' contributions) and allocations be made.

TRANSLATION CERTIFIED BY:

/s/ K. Okumura
/t/ K. OKUMURA
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 87

DEFENSE EXHIBIT NO. _____

To: Director of the First Economic Bureau,
Akita Prefectural Government.

From: Masatoshi Kono,
Manager of the Hanaoka Field Office,
Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd.,
at Hanaoka-machi, Kita Akita-gun.

April 12, 1945.

Re: Application for seeds of vegetables for our own use.

Sir,

We appreciate your day-and-night efforts for the war.

Our office has opened up a field of 3 cho (TN about 7.35 acres)
for growing vegetables for our own use, and we respectfully request you
that, by taking note of the list below, you will be good enough to
grant rations of seeds to be used for the said field.

Items.

Radish, carrot, burdock, spring onion, spinach, lettuce (salad),
fudanso (TN kind of lettuce), white cabbage, garlic.

Translation certified by;

/s/ K. Okamura.
K. Okamura
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 88

DEFENSE EXHIBIT NO. _____

To: Chief of the Special Hight Police Section,
Akita Prefectural Government.

From: Masatoshi Kono,
Manager of the Hanaoka Field Office of Kajima Gumi,
at Hanaoka-machi, Kita Akita-gun.

April 14, 1945.

Re: Request in eonnection with the imported
Chinese laborers.

Sir,

We appreciate your day-and-night efforts for the war.

We submitted on the 11th of this month to the Director of the First
Economic Bureau of the Prefectural Government on application for food
rations for another group of Chinese scheduled to arrive at our office. ~~While~~
Therefore, while knowing that you are extremely busy, we respectfully
request you to be good enough to use your good offices in this matter.

Translation Certified by;

/s/ K. Okumura
K. Okumura
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder

CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 90

Defense Exhibit #

HANA-RO No. 62

29 May 1945

From: Masatoshi KONO
Director, Hanaoka Branch Office,
Kajima-Gumi, Hanaoka-machi,
Kita-Akita-gun, Akita Prefecture.

To: Naoji FUJIMORI
Village Headman,
Hanaoka Village.

Subject: Request for Distribution of Daily Necessaries
for Chinese Interpreter

The opening of a powerful program of replenishing production in the sound production centers lies in covering the losses suffered through war damages by certain centers of production by means of concerted efforts on the part of those which were not damaged. At such a time, our firm, recognizing the importance of the situation, is doing its utmost towards a marked increase in the production of copper at the Hanaoka mining works, undertaking such projects as re-routing the Hanaoka River, the 1,000-ton pre-selecting plant, the installation of various machinery, the second period works for the construction of a metal dross collection dump, etc. Accordingly, the personnel employed for these projects resulted in the importation of 900 Chinese laborers. For these laborers, the North China Labor and Industry Society attached the following listed person as an interpreter, who lives together with the said Chinese laborers. His hours of work are from 6:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

It is requested that your special consideration be given so that this interpreter might receive the same amount of food rationing and other necessary articles for daily life as those Japanese listed in the category of those engaged in heavy labor.

1. Permanent address: No. 52 Ping Tu-lu, Tsingtao, China.
2. Name: YU CHIEH-CHEN (age 36)
3. Place of work: Hanaoka Branch Office, Kajima-Gumi,
Ubabazawa, Hanaoka-machi, Kita-Akita-gun,
Akita Prefecture.

4. Date of birth: 14 August 1920
5. Present address: Same as above.

TRANSLATION CERTIFIED BY:

/s/ K. Okumura
/t/ K. OKUMURA
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Charles R. Moulder

CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 91

DEFENSE EXHIBIT NO. _____

To: Hirotada Hisayasu, Esq.,
Governor of Akita Prefecture.

FROM: Masatoshi Kono,
Manager of the Hanaoka Field Office,
Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd.,
Hanaoka-machi, Kita Akita-gun, Akita
Prefecture.

August 30, 1945

Hana Ka No No. 111.

Re: Request for rations of clothing and
rubber-soled tabi for Chinese laborers.

Sir,

We thank you sincerely for the constant trouble you are taking
for the Chinese laborers.

While the said Chinese laborers are due to be repatriated,
the clothings they are now wearing have been damaged or worn out
because of their work beyond all respectability.

We are loath to let them go home in what they are wearing now and,
for another matter, in our humble opinion it will be a matter that
may reflect upon the dignity of Japan. We therefore respectfully
request you that, in consideration of the situation explained above,
you will be good enough to give special consideration in granting
rations as listed below.

Items.

Work clothes (pair)	750
Shirts	ditto
Caps	750
White cotton gloves	750 pairs
Rubber-soled tabi	750 pairs
Leggings	750 pairs

TRANSLATION CERTIFIED BY:

/s/ K. Okumura
/t/ K. OKUMURA
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.O.

Ex. 92.

DEFENSE EXHIBIT NO. _____

To: Director of the Internal Revenue Office of Odate.

From: Masatoshi Kono,
Manager of the Hanaoka Field Office,
Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd.,
Hanaoka-machi, Kita Akita-gun.

September 20, 1945.

Re: Application of special rations of sake for Chinese laborers.

Sake 660 go Total number of Chinese 660 (one go per head)

(TN one go is about 2/5 of one pint)

Owing to the sudden change in the political situation, the Chinese laborers are due to be repatriated in the near future, and we are desirous of giving them some drinks by way of comforting them and giving them a farewell party on the occasion of the 21st of this month which falls on the Chinese Mid-autumn Festival. We therefore respectfully request you that, in consideration of the above, you will be good enough to give special consideration in giving the rations.

Interpretation certified by;

/s/ K. Okamura.
K. Okamura
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 93

Defense Exhibit _____

Kare Hatsu NO. 74
8 Dec. 1944

TO: Chief of Tokyo Bureau of the North China Labor Association.

FROM: Masatoshi Kohno
Sub-Office Chief,
Kajima-Gumi, Hanaoka-Sub-Office
Ubazawa, Hanaoka-machi
Kita-Akita-gun, Akita Prefecture.

SUBJECT: Concerning Transmission of Condolence-Money for
Deceased Chinese Laborers.

As to the death of Chinese laborers, we had reported to you of each case to which we have added a death certificate for each individual laborer. We now wish to advise you, that for the decease of nine (9) laborers during the period beginning from 1 November and ending on 30 November (1944) we have remitted a cheque (No 6222) for the sum of Yen Two Thousand Two Hundred Fifty (¥ 2,250.00) (¥ 250.00 per person) to the Azabu-Branch of the Teikoku Bank, and ask you kindly to dispose of same at your earliest convenience.

Translation certified by:

P. W. Kobayashi
Kobayashi (Peter W.)
Member of Japanese
Translation Assn.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder

CHARLES R. MOULDER
CWO USA

Ex. 94

Defense Exhibit #

(Ha) No. 550, 1944.

SUMMARY ORDER.

Permanent address: No. 99-1, Kawara-koji,
Niwo No. 4 Chiware Aza Osawa,
Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture.

Present address: Hanaoka Sub-branch Office of
Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd.,
Aza Ureshizawa, Hanaoka-machi,
Kita-Akita-gun, Akita
Prefecture.

Manager and Councillor Masatoshi KONO.

Born on August 29, 1903.

In the case of a violation of the Food Control Law brought against the said Masatoshi KONO above-mentioned, a summary order is given as hereunder:

SENTENCE.

The accused is fined 4,000 yen.

In case when the accused is unable to pay the fine in its whole amount, he shall be detained at the Penal Labor Ward for so many days as are computed at the rate of one day per every 40 yen.

FACTS.

The accused works in the Hanaoka Mine at Hanaoka-machi, Kita-Akita-gun as manager of the Hanaoka Sub-branch Office of Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd., a civil engineering and construction contractor. On or around August 13, 1944, at the said Office, the accused bought, with the purpose of allocating to the laborers' billets under his supervision in connection with his business functions, from Kanazawa AKITA, Aza Hetare-machi, Odate-cho, Kita-Akita-gun, 2,280 kilograms (38 bales, each bale containing 4 "to") of polished non-glutinous rice and 360 kilograms (6 bales, each bale containing 4 "to") of polished glutinous rice for the sum of 13,200 yen, the said sum exceeding the designated maximum selling price (3 yen 25 sen per 10 kilograms in

respect of polished non-glutinous rice and 3 yen 60 sen per 10 kilograms in respect of polished glutinous rice) by the sum of 12,327 yen 60 sen.

STIPULATIONS APPLIED.

Article 10 and Article 31 of the Food Control Law.

Article 12 of the Food Control Law Enforcement Order.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Notice No. 589 of October 30, 1943.

Article 18 of the Criminal Code.

Ordered on this day of December 29, 1944.

by,

Minoru HANEDA.

Judge of the Odate District Court.

The accused is entitled to request, in writing, the present court, within 7 days after receipt of the present order, to place the present case on a formal trial.

CERTIFIED COPY.

Jiro WATANABE,

Clerk of the Odate District Court.

July 26, 1946.

/s/ OK
TRANSLATION CERTIFIED
BY

NAME /s/ Takahashi.
DATE 19 DEC 1947
J.A.D.N. _____

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

William T. Martin Jr
WILLIAM T. MARTIN JR
Major INF

TRANSLATION

Tokyo: June 15th 1946.

To Mr. Chuhey Suzuki, President
of Tokyo Undertakers Ltd.

Subject: Re actual conditions covering
crematories in the City of Tokyo
and its environs during the last wartime.

From: Shin-Kichi Kashima, vice-president of
Kashimagumi Ltd., No. 3 Maki-c'o 2-chome,
Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Dear Sir;

We should very much like to have for our reference the history of your company, the latest conditions of your business and the actual conditions covering the crematories situated in Tokyo and its environs during the last war (for example, conditions respecting fuel for cremating corpses, the working of Labours as also the handling of corpses, etc.).

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, we beg to remain

Yours very truly,

/s/ OK
TRANSLATION CERTIFIED
BY

NAME /s/ I Takahashi
DATE 17 DEC 1947
J.A.D.N. _____

TRANSLATION

Tokyo, June 24th 1946.

To Mr. Shin-Kichi Kashima, Vice-President
Messrs. Kashimagumi Ltd.

From: Chuhey Suzuki, Managing Director of
the Tokyo Undertakers Ltd., No.4,
Sasugaye-cho, Koshikawa, Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your enquiry of the 15th inst. respecting the actual conditions covering the crematories situated in Tokyo and its environs during the last War, we beg to state as follows:-

History of our company and recent conditions:

This company was founded during February 1937 with head office at No.4 Sasugaye-cho, Koshikawa-Ku, Tokyo, and have been engaging in undertaking actual cost funerals for public corporations and public hospitals of every description. We may state that the number of funerals undertaken by us rank on the top of all our competitors in the city and we have close connections with the Nippori Crematory, the Ochiai Crematory and ten odd other crematories situated in our district.

Actual condition covering the crematories situated in Tokyo and its environs during the last War.

(A) Fuel oil was used for cremating corpses. However, owing to the outbreak of the China incident and the subsequent prolongation of the hostilities, general ~~conditions~~ consumption of oil has been very acutely cut down to the minimum. Notwithstanding such wartime measures, all available efforts were made for the procurement of fuel oil for such special enterprises as cremation of corpses. Actually, however, the supply tended to shew scarcity and with the intensification of war since January 1943 the distribution of fuel oil finally ceased. Therefore, the trees in parks, coal, etc. were substituted; even these, however, became extremely scarce and when we entered into the last half of the war it became practically impossible to procure fuels. Consequently, the cremation of corpses was given priority to those bereaved families which could manage to bring in fuels themselves and this right on to the termination of the war.

(B) Labour conditions at the crematories:

The business of cremation comprises transportation of corpses, replenishment of fuel, etc. all of which require a great labour and special technical skill, hence the business demands robust and strong workers and skilled labours which, on account of the War, were practically called up to the front thereby causing a great deal of impediments to the business.

(C) Actual conditions respecting the handling of corpses:

Usually the workers in the business were disciplined to handle corpses with due reverence regardless of the social positions and the fee paid for the funeral. However, due to the scarcity of the workers and the unrest of the people caused by the War have contributed greatly to many undesirable elements in the handling thereof. Moreover, due to the fact that many crematories have been bombed out one after the other, the efficiency of cremation has surprisingly declined. On the other hand, the number of deaths has markedly increased due to the bombing, etc. with the result that corpses were left heaped up in pile for a number of days at the crematories.

It may further be added that motor-hearses became scarce so that the bereaved families were compelled to use rear-cars or carts for carrying the corpses on to the crematories, or else many corpses were loaded on a single motor-hearse. Even at the present time, the aforementioned deplorable conditions are not very much improved.

Yours very truly,

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
C.W.O. U.S.A.

Ex. 95

Defense Exhibit _____

13 November 1944

TO: The Chief of Tokyo Bureau
North China Labor Association.

FROM: Masatoshi KOHNO
Chief of Hanaoka Sub-Office
Kashima-Gumi
Hanaoka-machi, Kita Akita-Gun, Akita-ken.

SUBJECT: RELATIVE TO TRANSMISSION OF CONDOLENCE
MONEY FOR THE DEATH OF CHINESE LABORERS.

As to the death of Chinese laborers, we have reported to you of each case to which we have added a death certificate for each individual laborers. We now beg to advise you, that from the time of deaths occurred on their way to us on 7 August up till the present, there were twenty-four (24) deaths resulting from sickness, for which we have remitted a cheque (No 06220) for the sum of Six thousand Yen (¥ 6,000) (¥250.- per person) to the Azabu Branch of the Teikoku Bank, and ask you kindly to dispose of same at your earliest convenience.

Translation certified by:

P. W. Kobayashi
Kobayashi (Peter W.)
Member of the Japanese
Translation Association

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Charles R. Moulder

CHARLES R. MOULDER
CWO USA

Defense Exhibit _____

Death List (from 7th Aug - 31st Oct 1944)

Date of Arrival	Date of Death	Days of work	Diagnose	No.	Name	Age.
8 Aug	8 Aug 44	None	Disturbance of nutrition	39	KUO Jun Vii	56
"	10 Aug 44	"	Dysentery	294	LUI Lin Hsiang	35
"	"	"	Sunstroke & Heart Paralysis.	232	SHIH Lin Ching	25
7 Aug	16 Aug 44	"	Dysentery	255	LI Ching Shan	45
"	23 Aug 44	"	Disturbance of nutrition	14	PENG Li Jen	48
8 Aug	30 Aug 44	"	Dysentery	34	TSUNG Hoi Ni	49
7 Aug	4 Sep 44	"	"	169	LI Shan	43
"	8 " 44	"	"	197	CHENG Hsieh Ho	50
8 Aug	11 Sep 44	"	"	20	JEN Hsiu Tei	55
7 Aug	14 Sep 44	"	Nephritis	19	LUNG Ching Jui	24
8 Aug	15 Sep 44	"	Nephritis & Pneumonia	17	LI Ying Hsiang	22
8 Aug	17 Sep 44	"	Dysentery	47	LI Tang Eih	26
7 Aug	23 Sep 44	"	"	18	LU Pai Sui	50
8 Aug	24 Sep 44	"	"	66	YANG Tsong Li	50
7 Aug	25 Sep 44	"	"	26	LIN Shih Chang	51
7 Aug	25 Sep 44	"	"	48	CHANG Chin Chi	29
7 Aug	29 Sep 44	"	"	254	WANG Tsung Lieh	33
8 Aug	15 Oct 44	"	Intestinal Catarrh	35	CHANG Tung Yin	20
7 Aug	16 Oct 44	"	Dysentery	90	LIN Hsiao Tang	46
8 Aug	17 Oct 44	"	"	32	WANG Kwai Irh	57
7 Aug	17 Oct 44	"	Nephritis	220	CHANG Kon Hui	30
7 Aug	29 Oct 44	"	Dysentery	42	CHANG Shao Lan	22
8 Aug	29 Oct 44	"	Disturbance of nutrition	21	FAN Feng Lin	49
8 Aug	31 Oct 44	"	Dysentery	166	CHANG Chen Shan	25

Ex. 96.

Defense Exhibit _____

Hana Shika Ro No. 113
Date: September 4, 1945.

From: Masatoshi Kono, Manager of the Hanaoka Branch Office
of the Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd.

To: Chief of the Odate Police Station

Re: Ashes of the Chinese Laborers.

In regard to the subject matter, while we have been advising the Chinese laborers who will be repatriated in the near future to take all the ashes with them, we have received a petition, copy of which is attached hereto, jointly signed by the leaders and the bereaved concerned, in which they proposed that the ashes excepting those for 51 persons be buried here. As it is deemed inevitable under the circumstances, we are going to hold joint funeral services on September 7, at 9 a.m., and we hasten to make to you a report thereof.

We have to add that preparations are under way to hold memorial services for all the deceased on the occasion of the joint funeral services.

Translation certified by:

s/ K. Okumura
K. OKUMURA
(Formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder

CHARLES R. MOULDER
CWO USA

Re: Carrying the ashes of the deceased.

While we are going to be repatriated, we beg you that, regarding the ashes of the deceased, excepting those which will be taken by the relatives and friends with them, and the other bodies that have been buried, we leave them in the custody of your company and request you to console the dead souls by holding rites in accordance with the manners and customs of your country. This is our desire and we shall be obliged.

September 2, 1945.

Battalion Commander	Lo Shih-ying	
Attached to the Battalion	Li-Ko-chin	
Chief male nurse	Liu Chi-chieh	
Interpreter	Kao Wen-hsien	
Squad Commander	Chi-Shao-ching	Li Chieh-sheng
	Li Fu-ling	Sun Yu-hsiang
	Ching Hsiao-feng	Chiang Yu-ping
	Chang Kai-hua	
Those concerned	Tung Li-chung	Chou Wen-hsi
	Liu Yen-chun	Chou Chuan-lin
	Wang Chien-tsai	Yang Li-hsien
	Li Tsu-chun	Ma Yun-peng
	Wang Hsuang-shih	Liu Han-chang
	Tin Chia-chih	Chai Kuang-han

To Messrs. Kajima Gumi.

Translation certified by:

s/ K. Okumura
K. OKUMURA
(Formerly of
Japanese Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder
CHARLES R. MOULDER
CWO USA

Re: Carrying of the ashes of the deceased.

While we are going to be repatriated, the ashes of those who formerly died and were cremated will be all taken by their relatives and friends with them. There are bodies of the deceased who were buried, and it will be very difficult indeed at this moment to excavate them, cremate them and take the ashes away. They have been dead so long that their bodies are decomposed and it will be difficult to identify them. Furthermore, the bodies are already lying at ease, and to excavate them will only disturb the souls of the dead and the meaning of taking them back will be entirely nullified. All of us frankly understand this situation and we feel very much obliged about it. The above-mentioned measure has been discussed by all of us and agreed upon.

September 2, 1945.

Battalion Commander
Attached to the Battalion
Squad Commander

Lo Shih-ying
Li Ko-chin
Chi Shao-Ching
Li Fu-ling
Ching Hsiao-feng
Chang Kai-hua

Li Chieh-sheng
Sun Yu-hsiang
Chiang Yu-ping
Kao Wen-hsien
Interpreter

Those concerned

Tung Li chung
Chou Wen-hsi
Wu Shu-tang
Fu Hsin-hsuch
Liu Shou-shan
Liu Feng-wo
Wang Chien-tsai
Li Tsu-chun
Yu Pao-yuan
Liu Han-chang
Sun Chen-hua
Ting Chia-chih
Chai Kuang-han


Lui Chin-cheng
Sun Chen-nan
Liu Yen-chun
Chou Chuan-lin
Chang Chih-hsu
Fu Ling-shun
Yang Li-hsien
Ma Yun-peng
Wang Shuang-ken
Ma Tsu-chon
Sun Tsu-fang
Chai Shu-tang
Chi Thing-or

To Messrs Kajima Guni.

Translation certified by:

s/ K. Okumura
K. OKUMURA
(Formerly of
Japanese Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


CHARLES R. MOULDER
CWO USA

P E T I T I O N

At the time when we are going to be repatriated, we are taking with us the ashes for 51 persons, and we hereby request you to take all necessary procedures to have the remaining ashes buried. This is our desire and we shall feel obliged. This measure has been discussed by all of us and we have all agreed upon it.

September 3, 1945.

Battalion Commander	Lo Shih-Ying	
Attached to the Battalion	Li Ko-chin	
Squad Commander	Chi Shao-ching	Li Chieh-sheng
	Li Fu-ling	Sun Yu-hsiang
	Ching Hsiao feng	Chiang Yu-ping
	Chang Kai-hua	Interpreter Kao Wen-hsien
Those concerned	Yang Chen-sheng	Liu Chin-cheng
	Lu Shen-chiu	Choi Chi-shen
	Li Chen-hai	Chang Hsueh-wen
	Kung Ching-yu	Wang Lien-hsi
	Tsai Ying-kuei	Li Yun
	Lu Shao-yung	Wang Pei-tsu
	Jon Chun	Chang Shi-chieh
	Tsao Yu-hsia	Wang Chen-jui
	Li Chao-chai	Lu Wan-cheng
	Lu Ni-wan	Lu Wu-tsin
	Chi Feng-lin	Wei Kuang-hsin
	Lui Yuan-heng	Li Wen-kao
	Ai Tsu-chun	Chang Li-hsin
	Pu Hsin-hsueh	Ma Yun-peng
	Kao Peng-peng	Chang Wu-hsiang
	Chao Shi-hsueh	Lo Ching-yuan

Liu Men-chang

Ma Li-fong

Li Kuei-lo

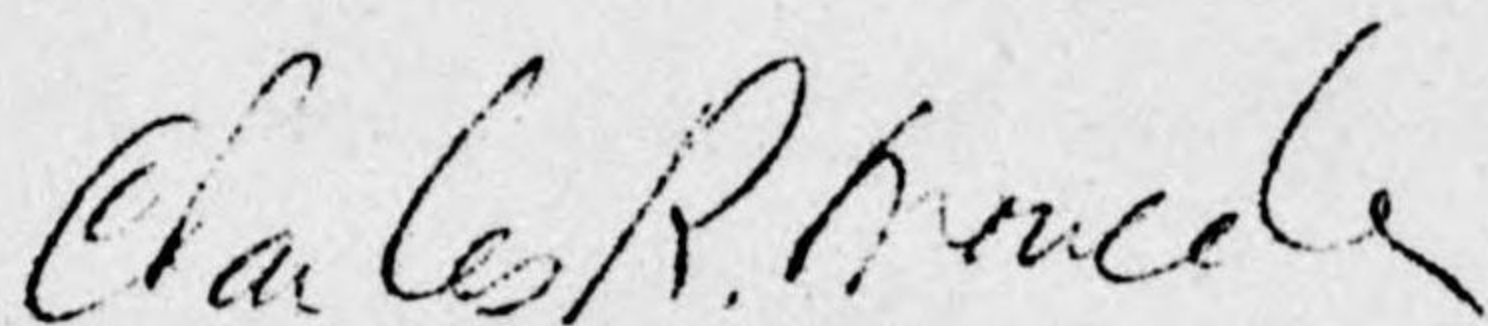
Hsiao Yu-min

To Messrs. Kajima Gumi.

Translation certified by:

s/K. Okumura
K. OKUMURA
(formerly of Japanese
Embassy)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:



CHARLES R. MOULDER
CWO USA

Ex 97.

ODATE-MACHI,)
AKITA-KEN) SS
HONSHU, JAPAN)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
VS
KINGORO FUKUDA ET AL

AFFIDAVIT of SENMEI NAMURA

Age: 59

Present Address: 17 SANKAKU, NAKAMICHI, ODATE-MACHI, KITA AKITA-GUN
AKITA-KEN.

Present Occupation: Sporting good store owner.

Education: 10 years.

I have been residing at the above address since 1920. I think it was around 2100 hours on the 1st July 1945 that I heard the Chinese at HANAOKA-MACHI caused a riot and had fled from HANAOKA. Further I heard that the Chinese might be heading this way (ODATE-MACHI) so be on the alert. This, I heard while I was at the store. I usually close the store around 2200 hours but that night I closed up soon as I received that news. I told my family to pack up their valuables so in case of an emergency you can escape without any delay. I packed in my suit case money, documents and clothing so if the Chinese did invade our home (Seal) to keep them to harm us or maybe burn our home, there would not be anything from running away from the scene. I had my family sleep and I stayed awake until 0200 hours on the 2nd July 1945. On the 2nd, I heard from Mrs. INOMATA, that her son who was working at CHUZAN Dormitory was killed by the Chinese as well as 3 or four others. This information I heard around 0800. At about 0900, I heard that the majority of the Chinese were captured which naturally gave me a secure feeling. However during that night I was afraid that those few who have not been caught as yet may cause trouble so I stayed awake a little longer than usual.

Before affixing my signature, I swear that the above statement is true and that is had been transcribed to me in Japanese.

(Japanese characters)
(Seal) Senmei Namura
SENMEI NAMURA

I, KUMAO K. TODA, hereby certify that before SENMEI NAMURA signed the above statement that it had been transcribed to him in Japanese

/s/ Kumao K. Toda
KUMAO K. TODA
Investigator, W.C.D.D.

Sworn to me, before signing the above statement at ODATE POLICE STATION, KITA AKITA-GUN, AKITA-KEN, on this 8th day of Dec. 1947

/s/ Kumao K. Toda
KUMAO K. TODA
Investigator, W.C.D.D.

(Seal)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

William T. Martin Jr.
WILLIAM T. MARTIN JR.
Major INF

Ex 98

Rejected

NAGAKI VILLAGE)
AKITA-KEN) SS
HONSHU, JAPAN)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
vs
KINGORO FUKUDA ET AL

AFFIDAVIT of SHOICHI TANAKA

Age: 35

Present Address: 45-1 SHIMODAINO, NAGAKI-MURA, KITA AKITA-GUN,
AKITA-KEN.

Present Occupation: farmer

Education: 9 years

This town is my birth place. I was employed at NAGAKI Agricultural Association during 1945. On 30 June 1945, I went to KUROSAWA Block to supervise the rice planting. I returned to NAGAKI Agriculture Association in the afternoon of the 2nd July 1945. When I returned I heard that the Chinese at HANAOKA Mines fled from the Mines and were hiding at SHISEIGA mountain. The number escaped was from 800-1000, I heard. Later that day I heard that the Chinese were captured and taken back to HANAOKA. I heard that the Chinese near MIYABUKURO Block came and stole (Seal) some potatoes and went back into IWAGAMI MTN. Although we heard that the Chinese were taken back to HANAOKA Mines, nobody went outdoors during darkness. Most of the men folks were assembled at strategic points and performing surveillance work. Consequently this incident had quite an effect on the town. This happened during the 2nd July 1945. There was hardly any work done during this period. The farmers didn't go into the fields and the school childrens all stayed at home because of the terrorism indebted in their mind. It took the town people over 10 days before things return to normal.

Before affixing my signature, I swear that the above statement is true and that it had been transcribed to me in Japanese.

(Japanese character) (seal)
SHOICHI TANAKA.

I, KUMAO K. TODA, hereby certify that before SHOICHI TANAKA
signed the above statement that it was transcribed to him in
Japanese.

/s/ Kumao K. Toda
KUMAO K. TODA
Investigator, W.C.D.D.

Sworn to me, before signing the above statement at NAGAKI
village office, KITA AKITA-GUN, AKITA-KEN on this 8th day of
Dec. 1947.

/s/ Kumao K. Toda
KUMAO K. TODA
Investigator, W.C.D.D.

(Seal)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

William T. Martin Jr
WILLIAM T. MARTIN JR
Major INF

Ex. 99 (Rejected).

NAGAKI VILLAGE)
AKITA-KEN) SS
HONSHU, JAPAN)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
vs.
KINGORO FUKUDA ET AL

AFFIDAVIT of CHIE WATANABE

Age: 27

Present address: 15 KAMIDAINO, NAGAKI-MURA, KITA AKITA-GUN,
AKITA-KEN.

Present Occupation: NAGAKI AGRICULTURE ASSOCIATION (employee)

Education: 10 years.

I have been here for 27 years. One morning around 0800
in the month of July 1945, I heard that a few thousand Chinese
fled from HANAOKA-MACHI and were at SHUHIGA mountain. The
distance between my home and the mountain is about 1 km. At
home there is only my mother and myself so I was panic stricken
as to what to do. My mother told me to stay at home with her
but as I was working at the Agriculture Association I went
to work with terror ever present in my mind. I was afraid
that the Chinese might mistreat my body. I had an insecure
feeling when I left home, leaving my mother alone by herself.
At work I heard that about 20 Japanese were murdered and the
few thousand Chinese escaped with working implements. There
were rumors flying that the Chinese might raid homes at night (Seal)
which furthered my already panic stricken mind. For about
a week I lost hours on hours of sleep wondering what might
happen. (Seal)

Before affixing my signature, I swear that the above
content is true and that it had been transcribed to me in
Japanese.

(Japanese character) (Seal)
CHIE WATANABE

I, KUMAO TODA, hereby certify that before CHIE WATANABE
signed the above statement that it was transcribed to her in
Japanese.

/s/ Kumao K. Toda
KUMAO K. TODA
Investigator, W.C.D.D.

Sworn to me Before signing the above statement at NAGAKI
village office, KITA-AKITA-GUN, AKITA-KEN on this 8th day of
Dec. 1947.

/s/ Kumao K. Toda
KUMAO K. TODA
Investigator, W.C.D.D.

(Seal)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

William T. Martin Jr
WILLIAM T. MARTIN JR
Major INF

Ex 100 (Rejected).

NAGAKI VILLAGE)
AKITA-KEN) SS.
HONSHU, JAPAN)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
vs
KINGORO FUKUDA ET AL

AFFIDAVIT of SUMA TANAKA

AGE: 49

PRESENT ADDRESS: 85 SHIMODAINO, NAGAKI-MURA, KITA AKITA-GUN,
AKITA-KEN.

PRESENT OCCUPATION: HOUSEWIFE

EDUCATION: 10 years

I have been residing at the above address for 36 years. One morning at about 0700 hours, there was quite a commotion outside so I went out to see what was happening. At H. NAKA-
MACHI, the Chinese had^{escaped (seal)} from the town and went to SHISHIGA^(Seal)
MORI. From where I reside and SHISHIGA.MORI, the distance is about 1 KM. I was afraid so I stayed indoors. The following day I heard that the Chinese on the mountain at SHISHIGA raided the homes at the foothill and ran off with some potatoes during the previous night. I was afraid the Chinese may raid the homes so I keep a hatchet near me at all times. When I hear an odd squeak, my hand automatically went toward the hatchet.

Before affixing my signature, I swear that the above content is true and that it had been transcribed to me in Japanese.

(Seal) (Japanese character)
SUMA TANAKA

I, KUMAO TODA, hereby certify that before SUMA TANAKA signed the above statement that it was transcribed to her in Japanese.

/s/ Kumao K. Toda
KUMAO K. TODA
Investigator, W.C.D.D.

Sworn to me before signing the above statement at NAGAKI
village office, KITA AKITA-GUN, AKITA-KEN on this 8th day of
Dec. 1947.

/s/ Kumao K. Toda
KUMAO K. TODA
Investigator, W.C.D.D.

(Seal)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY.

WILLIAM T. MARTIN JR
Major INF