

1. The 3 months after arrival are to be made a period of training.

The laborers shall not be engaged in heavy labor and shall receive the following trainings:-

- a. Instructions on living.
- b. Lessons in Japanese language.
- c. Team-work training.
- d. Training of work (including security).
- e. Instructions on the work-field.

2. Laborers will not be permitted to go out in the first month.

They will be permitted to go out in a group escorted by a leader after the beginning of the 2nd month.

X. Measures to be taken in regard to Deserters:

In case when a deserter is apprehended, he is, as a general rule, to be put back to the place of work.

Regulations of Accident Relief for Chinese Laborers.

1. In case a laborer dies during employment, a condolence money besides funeral expenses is to be paid to the Association for transmission to the family of the deceased. The amount shall be in accordance with the following:

a. In case of death from injury sustained or disease contracted while on duty:-

Leader, Sub-Leader .....	700 yen.
Head cook .....	700 yen.
Secretary, Squad-Leader .....	700 yen.
Ordinary laborer .....	500 yen.

b. In case of death from injury sustained or disease contracted while off duty:-

One half of (a) above.

2. In case when a laborer sustains injury or contracts disease during employment, the medical expenses are to be paid by the employer.

In addition, the following allowances shall be given:

- a. In case of injury sustained or disease contracted while on duty ..... the guaranteed minimum per day.
  - b. In case of injury sustained or disease contracted while off duty ..... meals only.
3. In case when a laborer is disabled during employment by injury sustained or disease contracted while on duty, solatium will be given in accordance with the following:

- a. Those slightly hindered in their work:-
  - Leader, Sub-Leader ..... 200 Yen.
  - Head Cook ..... 200 Yen.
  - Secretary, Squad Leader ..... 200 Yen.
  - Each Laborer ..... 100 Yen.
- b. Those who are unable to do any heavy work:-
  - Leader, Sub-Leader ..... 500 Yen.
  - Head Cook ..... 500 Yen.
  - Secretary, Squad Leader ..... 500 Yen.
  - Each Laborer ..... 100 Yen.
- c. Those who are totally disabled:-
  - Leader, Sub-Leader ..... 800 Yen.
  - Head Cook ..... 800 Yen.
  - Secretary, Squad Leader ..... 800 Yen.
  - Each Laborer ..... 400 Yen.

In case when disagreement arises as to whether the injury was sustained or the disease contracted while on duty or while off duty, it shall be arbitrated by the authorities.

Expenses for supplying Laborers.

<u>Items</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Amount</u>
For Personal Effects	300	57,000 Yen.
" Food during Transportation	300	31,500 Yen.
" Lunches	300	10,500 Yen.
" Cooking Utensils	300	3,000 Yen.
" Articles for Amusement	300	3,000 Yen.
" Transportation	300	30,000 Yen.
" Recruiting	300	24,000 Yen.
<hr/>		
Total		165,000 Yen.

/s/ OK  
TRANSLATION CERTIFIED  
BY  
NAME /s/ Takahashi.  
DATE 22 DEC 1947  
J.A.D.N. \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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

Ex. 23.

City of Yokohama )  
Honshu, Japan )

United States of America  
vs  
Kingoro FUKUDA et al

Affidavit of Shigeji ARAI.

I, Shigeji ARAI, presently living at 1-2, NANAMAGARI-CHO, HIGASHI-KU, NAGOYA-SHI, HONSHU, Japan, being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever, and say as follows:

I was the Chief of the Economic Section in the AKITA Prefectural government for the period of 1 Nov. 1943 to 31 Oct 1945, and when the section was devided into the First and Second Section in about July 1944, I was assigned as the section chief of the First Economic Section. Throughout the whole period my duty was concerned to only administrative phase of food production, forestry products, marine products, living stock, and "delivery" and distribution of food.

The method of distribution differed depending on the kind of food  
(Seal) (Seal) 1  
in Xuestion, but generaX outline of distribution was as follows:

q  
1. All staple food was under the control of the central government, which had its branch office in the city of AKITA. The central government decided the basic quota of ration for each individual basing on age and type of work individual was engaged. This basic quota set by the central government was notified to the prefectural government, which, in turn notified each village or town office. (Seal) and the AKITA-KEN SHOKURYO-EIDAN Basing on this quota the prefectural government calculated the total amount of staple ration needed in the prefecture, and made request of release to the central government, which released to the branch office in the prefectural seat. (Seal) made The branch office XXXXXX actual release of ration to the SHOKURYO-EIDAN (Food distribution Association), which has its branch office in each major city in the prefecture, and each branch office had its destribution points in each village and town. The consumers bringing their ration book issued by town or village office received their ration from their distribution points.

Transient people such as sailors received their ration directly (Seal) by the directive issued by the KAIUN HOKOKU-KAI (Patriotic from the SHOKURYO-EIDAN ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Seamen Association)

The above was the only way to obtain staple ration legitimately.

2. Distribution of vegetables and fruits which was under the government control at that time was made through the Vegetables and Fruits Association, but there was not set quota for vegetable and fruits, and in the season more was distributed and less when it is out of season. It is true that there was no other way of obtaining them legitimately.

3. Distribution of meat and fish was also made through a certain organization, but the amount was practically nil.

4. During the time of war almost everything, food, clothing, medicine, fuel, etc. was under rigid control of the government, and it was illegal to obtain anything from other route than recognized route of distribution.

Despite of the fact that the AKITA-Ken was a noted rice producing prefecture, the staple food in the prefecture was, due to the excessively large 'delivery quota' set by the central government, extremely short. (Seal) (Seal) subtracting their own use, The farmer had to deliver ~~XXXXXX~~ all rice they raised to meet the 'delivery quota' set by the central government. To supply food to the farmers the prefectural government had to make "reverse distribution" out of the (KANGEN HAIKYU) reserve ration kept in the SHOKURYO-EIDAN. This reserve ration became very short because of "reverse distribution" to the farmers, and furthermore it caused a great difference between the figures set by the prefectural government and the central government. As the fact the SHOKURYO-EIDAN was unable to make sufficient distribution of the "Special" (Seal) besides the distribution (Seal) (Seal) distribution, ~~XXX~~ "Additional" ~~XXXXXX~~ authorized by the government.

*1 pint 3.466 gals.  
18 liters  
+ 500 of rice 733  
+ 500 of flour.  
2 go 3 shi  
2 go  
4 go  
Aug 1944.  
Joy.*

The quota of distribution to the AKITA prefecture was only 500,000 KOKU when it needed 600,000 KOKU. Often I requested an increase of distribution quota to the AKITA prefecture to the central government, (Seal) (Seal) but ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ was unable to obtain sufficient increase to meet our necessity.

I clearly recall there was a government instruction to increase ration for the Chinese laborers and to add edible oil on the list newly. This

instruction came some time in August or September 1945 from the Food Control Bureau in the agriculture and Forestry Ministry. I recall (Seal) for increase of their ration receiving no instruction from the central government in regard to food for the Chinese laborers before the war's end.

/s/ Shigeji Arai (Seal)  
SHIGEJI ARAI

I, Shigeji ARAI, swear that the above statement has been translated to me on this date, <sup>/s/</sup> 5 Jan 1948, in the Japanese language, and the matters contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief

/s/ Shigeji Arai (Seal)  
Shigeji ARAI.

I, Hiroshi Yamada, hereby certify that I have translated the above statement to the affiant on this date, /s/ 5 Jan 1948, from English to Japanese and he has stated that he understood its contents.

/s/ Hiroshi Yamada  
Hiroshi Yamada  
Investigator W.C.D.D.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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



240

Mining Co. The KASHIMA-GUMI received its share from the Mining Co, but this was discontinued sometime later. The allotment to each Chinese laborer was one sack (22 kg) per man per month. The distribution by the central government was rather smooth except a few occasions that I had to manipulate within the prefecture. It was true that quality of the flour was gradually lowered.

The Food Dep't in the AKITA prefecture did receive no order or instruction from the central government in regard to increase of 8kg in flour or other grain on top of 22kg per man per month. I recall there were some request to increase laborer's ration from the Welfare Ministry and employer, but the prefecture was unable to issue even a single grain without an order from the Central government (Agriculture and Forestry Ministry) Once the Food Dep't inquired ~~with~~ the central government about this matter, but the answer was, "If you had some miscellaneous grains, issue for the laborers; but if there were no miscellaneous grains, it can not be helped." The reason that the AKITA-KEN did not issue additional ration was because there was no miscellaneous grain in AKITA-KEN. But (Seal) from the central government if there were orders in regard to increase of the basic ration to 30kg, the AKITA-KEN would be able to issue that amount; but if the order from the central government was to issue only "additional" ration, the AKITA-KEN would be unable to follow the order.

In regard to the ration for the Chinese laborers there were many requests made by the employer and the TOKKO Dep't to increase their ration (Seal) and to secure 8kg more - ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~, however, due to lack of "miscellaneous grains" the AKITA-KEN was unable to furnish additional ration. I recall there were several requests made by the KASHIMA-GUMI to increase the ration for the Chinese laborers, and these requests were all rejected by the reason mentioned previously.

X Takeshi Sato (Seal)  
Takeshi Sato

I, Takeshi Sato, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this date, 6 Jan 1948, from English to Japanese, and the matters



contained therein are all true to the best of my knowledge.

X Takeshi Sato (Seal)  
Takeshi Sato

I, Hiroshi Yamada, hereby 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 the matters contained therein.

/s/ X Hiroshi Yamada  
Hiroshi Yamada  
Investigator, W.C.D.D.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

H. J. Kinzell  
H. J. KINZELL  
Major Inf.

Ex. 25 Recalled for Cross.

City of Yokohama )  
                          )  
Honshu, Japan        )

United States of America

vs

Kingoro Fukuda et al

Affidavit of Seizo TAKEDA

I, Seizo TAKEDA, age 34, of TOKYO-TO, MEGURO-KU, KAMI-MEGURO, 5-CHOME, 2425, being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever, and say as follow.

I was an government official in the Business First Section, Food Management Board, Agriculture & Forestry Ministry, for the period of 23 May 1942 to the present. When the section changed its name to Rice and Barley Section sometime in June or July 1945, I was appointed to the Section Chief, and holding the same tible presently. /s/ (S.T.)

The Business First Section handled the matters of purchase and distribution of rice and barley during the wartime except a short period that barley was handled by the newly established Barley Section, it is true that there were some minor change in matters handled by this section from time to time. Purchase and distribution of flour was also handled by this section.

The food ration for the imported Chinese laborers was set at 22kg per man per month in the first meeting of the Planning Board, Great East Asia Ministry (DAI-TOA-SHO), Welfare Ministry, etc. At that time the amount of staple ration for the Japanese and Korean engaged in the same type of work was 5 GO (700 grammes) per man per day, therefore, basing on this figure the Agriculture & Forestry Ministry agreed to issue 22kg per man per month for the Chinese laborers.

In that first meeting there was a request of somewhere 30kg was made by some repesentive, but the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry never promised to issue that amount to any employer or government agency.

After the first meeting, I recall no official request to issue staple ration beyond that figure of 22kg. From Welfare Ministry, Planning Board, Great East Asia Ministry; but I recall such requests /s/ (S.T.)

were made by the local prefectural governments, which had Chinese laborers within their jurisdictional Area.

The prefectures which made such request of issuing ration beyond the figure of 22kg per man per month were TOYAMA, NIIGATA, NAGANO, etc. I recall no request was made from the AKITA prefecture.

The first meeting was held some time in 1943 by the representatives of various ministeries, I don't recall the exact date, but it was prior to the first importation of the Chinese laborers.

When request of increased ration was made by the prefectural government, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry answered to that effect the central government was unable to issue over that figure (22kg), but if such requesting prefectures were able to issue "Miscellaneous grains" which were not under the government control, it was diserable to issue over that figure. "Miscellaneous grains" means AWA (German millet) HIE (bran-yard millet), KIBI (broom-corn millet), MOROKOSHI (Indian millet), TOMOROKOSHI (corn), etc. Those grains were not controled by the central government through out the whole wartime, but some of them were under the control in some prefecture.

/s/ (S.T.)  
~~under the control in some prefecture.~~

I don't recall the date of such request by the prefectural government, but the requests were made from time to time throughout the period that <sup>m /s/ (S.T.)</sup> imported laborers were in Japan.

I recall no directive to issue ration over the figure (22kg) was issued by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to the local prefectural government, but it is conceivable that the Welfare Ministry or Great East Asia Ministry issued such directive to the prefectural government. But such collateral directive did not bind the local government, because food was under control of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

/s/ Seizo Takeda

I, Seizo Takeda, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this date, 7 Jan 1948, from English to Japanese, and the matters contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Seizo Takeda

I, Hiroshi Yamada, certify that the above statement was translated to Seizo TANAKA on this date, 7 Jan 1948, from English to Japanese, and he has stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

Hiroshi Yamada

Hiroshi Yamada  
Investigator WCDD.  
/s/

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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

~~220~~  
E. 26 No cross by request of Pres.

To: Investigator Yamada,  
War crimes Defense Section.

October 25, 1947.

Sir,

I have the pleasure of submitting to you, herewith  
enclosed, a memorandum on the case of Fukuda.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Takashi Eshita

No. 603, 7 chome, Ebara,  
Shinagawa-ku, Tokio.

EX 27

CITY OF YOKOHAMA )  
HONSHU, JAPAN ) SS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
VS  
KINGORO FUKUDA ET AL

Affidavit of ICHITARO HEKI

*Shigeji Asai*

Age: 51

Present Address: 10 NISHI-MACHI, ATAGO-MACHI, HODONO,  
AKITA-SHI, AKITA-KEN

(Seal)

1. From January 1942 to November 1944, I was employed at AKITA Prefectural office in the Economic Department, Marine and Provisional Section. My duty was to take charge of staple food rationing. By staple food I mean rice, barley, wheat flour, noodles, potato, etc. I was supposed to have taken charge of cereals but actually I didn't. This rationing was to Japanese, Koreans and also Chinese. In accordance to instructions from Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, Chief of Food Control Bureau to AKITA Prefectural Governor, I drew up rationing precedures. This was then sent to the section chief for approval. Without the instructions from Chief of Food Control Bureau, staple foods were not distributed.

*what did you include staple to the Chinese laborers.*

2. About June or July 1944, instructions came to distribute 22 K.G. of wheat flour per person monthly to Chinese laborers. Therefore, from July 1944, until war's end, this amount of wheat flour was distributed to HANAOKA Mining Company. KASHIMA Company, LTD. received their rations from HANAOKA Mining Company. At the end of the month, the ensuing month's rations were distributed according to the number of persons present at the end of month. The company representative who used the Chinese laborers came to our office and complained that 22 K.G. wasn't sufficient and requested additional ration distribution of 8 K.G. per person monthly in order to meet their

*Do you know under the Chinese food rationing at Hanako*

*who came to your office how often did you inspect Chugan Camp at Hanako*

*- 1 -  
was any report filed with you that Chinese laborers started to work at the Chugan Camp*

contract agreement. On 18 August 1944, KASHIMA Company sent in an application requesting additional 8 K.G. of staple food. However, receiving no instructions from the Food Control Bureau to distribute additional 8 K.G. of staple food, we denied their request. Assistant Police Inspector KURAHASHI of AKITA-KEN, TOKKO-Section, Foreign Affairs handled the public and peace maintenance affairs of the Chinese laborers. KURAHASHI came to the Section Chief and requested orally for additional ration to the Chinese laborers many times but nothing resulted.

Japanese Character (Seal)  
ICHITARO HEKI

I certify that I have had the above statement read back to me. The contents thereof is the truth to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Japanese Character (Seal)  
ICHITARO HEKI

I certify that I have translated the above statement to ICHITARO HEKI and he stated it to be true and correct.

/s/ Tuma K. Toda  
KUMAO K. TODA  
Investigator  
War Crimes Defense Division

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of  
October 1947.

/s/ Ira Kaye  
IRA KAYE  
Attorney  
War Crimes Defense Division

(Seal)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

H. J. Kinzely  
H. J. KINZELY  
Major INF

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

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

vs

FUKUDA, KINGORO; et al.

AFFIDAVIT OF RIKIZO SATO

I, RIKIZO SATO, age 47, residing Akita-shi, Jomachi 11 Banchi, being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever and say as follows:

I was working in the Labor Section of the Akita-Prefectural Government, and was in charge of wages, for the period of 10 Oct 1944 to 31 March 1947. Presently I'm working at the Akita Branch of War Damage Reconstruction Bureau.

While I was working in the Labor Section I visited (RS) Hanaoka three times, Jan. April, and June 1945 (RS). The purpose of my (RS) visit was to enforce Wage Regulation. At that time standard wage was set by the government regulation. When I visited in April 1945 I held a conference of men in (RS) charge of wages at the Kashima-gumi, Shimizu-Gumi, and all other member of the Akita Civil Engineering Construction Association, and instructed how to keep record of wages. In this meeting Mr. SHIBATA of the Kashima-Gumi and members of the other Kumi explained shortage of food and clothing.

I promised to relay the subject to each authority. After my return to Akita, I reported the matter (RS) to the Romu-Kokoku-Kai. This is because distribution of working clothes was made by the Romu-Hokoku-kai to its member. For food I told to the Food Dept., but was told all distribution of the allotted food was made.

The Bayonet Charge Week was initiated by the Romu-Hokoku-kai, who might consulted with the Labor Section and enterprisers. (RS) Execution of



the "Bayonet Charge Week" was ordered by the name of the Head of Romu Hokoku-Kai, the Governor of Akita was the Head. (RS) The Head of its branch office was usually the Chief of local police. For the detail "Bayonet Charge Week" the Chief of Labor Section will know.

/s/ Sato, Rikizo  
/t/ SATO, RIKIZO

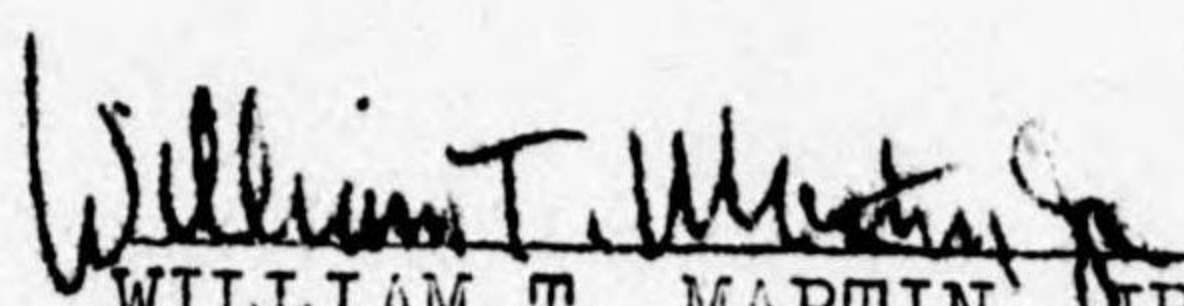
I, RIKIZO SATO, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this date, 8 Jan. 1948, from English to Japanese and the matters contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ Sato Rikizo  
/t/ SATO, RIKIZO

I, HIROSHI YAMADA, certify that the above statement was translated to RIKIZO SATO on this date, 8 Jan. 1948, from English to Japanese, and he has stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

/s/ Hiroshi Yamada  
/t/ HIROSHI YAMADA  
Investigator, WCDD

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

  
WILLIAM T. MARTIN, JR.  
Maj. Inf.

Ex. 29  
City of Yokohama )  
Honshu, Japan )

United States of America  
vs  
Kingoro Fukuda et al

Affidavit of Ryozo ONODERA.

I, Ryozo ONODERA, age 25, living at AKITA-KEN, KITA-AKITA-GUN, ODATE-MACHI, YAJI-MACHI, 44-BANCHI, being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever, and say as follows.

I am a policeman since January 1945 at the ODATE Police Station. At about 0830 2 July 1945 I went to the SHISHIGA-MORI to capture the Chinese laborers escaped in that area, and arriving at the SHISHIGA-MORI, (seal) found about 100 captured laborers were seating on the grass near the lake. The villagers and KEIBODAN, about 100 of them, were guarding these laborers. About 10 minutes after my arrival the Police Chief MIURA and about 17 or 18 MPs came down the SHISHIGA-MORI and came where the laborers were seated. There was one corpse about 6 meters away from the laborers were seating. The Police Chief MIURA told me to guard this corpse so that the corpse will would not be moved until the investigation by public procurator. I was on guard of this corpse from about 09:00 to about the noon of the following day, and was relieved by the policeman MATSUI. While I was on duty the corpse was never touched. I saw the feature of this corpse when a straw matt was placed on it.

Among five leaves of picture, # 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45, the 44 resembles most the feature of the corpse. The corpse was of about 30 years old, 5' 3" tall and sturdy built. The # 44 is a picture of a Chinese called O, GIN ROKU in Japanese reading. The place where the body was lying is approximately 2.5 RI (5.35 miles) from the sub-police station of HANOKA.

I don't know anything about the cause of death of this person. While I was guarding the body no public procurator nor photographer came to the place where the corpse was.

(Japanese character) (Seal)  
RYOZO ONODERA

I, Ryozo ONODERA, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this 31st day of 1947 from English to Japanese, and the matters contained therein are all true to the best of my knowledge.

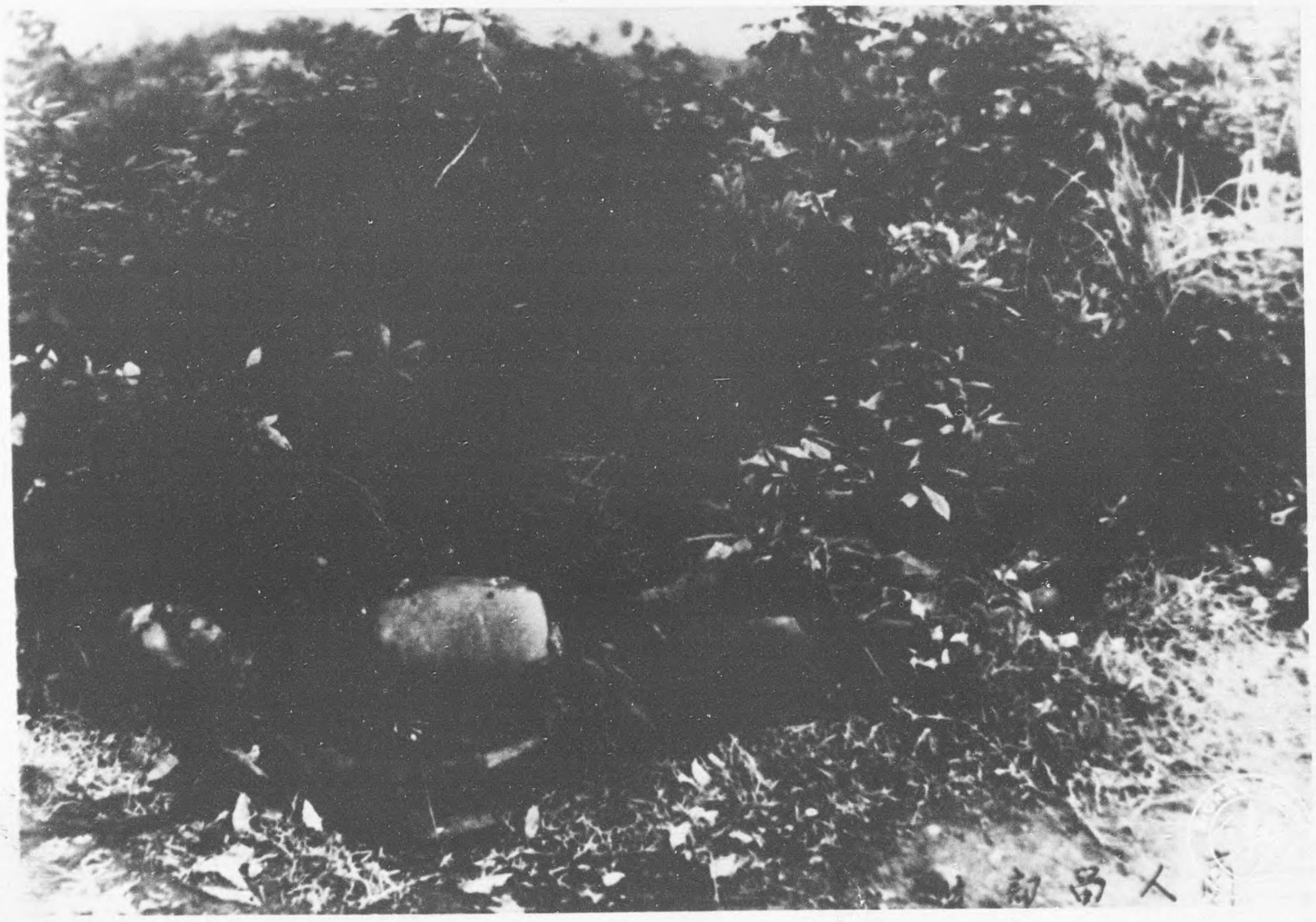
x (Japanese character) (Seal)  
RYOZO ONODERA

I, Hiroshi Yamada, hereby certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant on this date, 31 Dec 1947, from English to Japanese, and the witness stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

x /s/ Hiroshi Yamada  
HIROSHI YAMADA  
Investigator, WCDD

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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



Niikawa Toshikatsu.

Ex. 30.

Taken at Shishigamori?  
Proc. Keiji Watanabe  
Doctor Gami.

Menakami testified the  
corpse is the one he made the  
autopsy on. Says it is not the  
same person as picture No. 44.

Was this the only picture?