

SECRET

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND
Operations, CIS, G-2
Compilation Branch

APO 500
29 July 1947

SUBJECT : KAWAMOTO, Yoshitaro

CAREER : Assistant Chief of Staff, China Expeditionary
Forces.
Chief, Shanghai Army Dept, China Expeditionary
Forces.
Assistant Chief of Staff, 13th Army.
Major-General.

Incl 20

SECRET

J. Maruyama

Curriculum Vitae

Name Yoshiro KAWAMOTO

Residence Hiroshima Prefecture

Date of Birth June 15th. 1898

Date	Terms	Name of Institution
May 29 1917	Graduated from the Regular Course of the Central Military Preparatory School	
" "	Was attached to the 39th Infantry Regiment, being appointed military Cadet.	War Ministry
June 5	" " Joined the 39th Infantry Regiment	
" "	" " Was bestowed the rank of	The 39th Reg. Inf.

		Superior Private.	
Aug. 1	1917	Was promoted to the rank of corporal	"
Sept. 1	"	Was promoted to the rank of Sergeant	"
Dec. 1	"	Entered the Military Academy.	
May 25	1919	Graduated from the Military Academy.	
June 2	"	Was ordered to the former regiment.	
"	"	Was promoted to the rank of Sergeant -	The 39th Reg. Inf.
		Major and was ordered to take	
		the duties of officer.	
Nov. 25	"	Was recommended by the classifi-	

		ation board	
Dec. 25	1919	Was appointed 2nd. Lieut. Was	Cabinet
		attached to the 39th Regiment Inf.	
Feb. 28	1920	Was conferred the Eighth Senior Grade	
		of the Court Rank	
Dec. 15	1922	Was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant	
Jan. 20	1923	Was promoted to the Seventh Junior	
		Grade of the Court Rank.	
Aug. 7	1925	Was relieved of former post and	war ministry
		was appointed Attached Officer	

		of the Cadet Unit of the Junior Course	
		of the Military Academy	
Dec. 26	1925	Was ordered to take the course of	War ministry
		military College.	
Jan. 26	1926	Was relieved of the former post	
		and attached to the 39th Regiment	
		Infantry	
Feb. 15	1928	Was promoted ^{to} the Seventh Senior	
		Grade of the Court Rank.	
Aug. 10	"	Was promoted to the rank of	Cabinet

		Captain.	
	"	was appointed Company Commander	war ministry
		of the 39th Reg. Inf.	
Dec. 10	1929	Was attached to the Headquarters	"
		of the Japanese Stationary Troops	
		in China.	
Dec. 9	1930	Was attached to the Staff of the	"
		Japanese Stationary Troops.	
Apr. 11	1931	was bestowed the Sixth Order	
		of Sacred Treasure.	

Apr. 11	1932	Was appointed Member of the General Headquarters.	war ministry
March 15	1934	Was promoted to the Sixth Junior Grade of the Court Rank.	
Dec. 20	1934	Was attached to the General Headquarters.	war ministry
Feb. 7	1935	Was bestowed the Fifth Order of the Sacred Treasure.	"
Aug. 10	"	Was promoted to the rank of Major	Cabinet
Jan. 31	1936	Was appointed Member of the	war ministry

		General Headquarters	
Apr. 29	1935	Was bestowed the Small Cordon of the Rising Sun in consideration of the service rendered to the 1931-1934 Incident	
Sept 15	1936	Was attached, in addition, to the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry	war ministry
Aug. 24	1937	Was, in addition, appointed Instructor of Military Tactics at	war ministry

		the Military College (not published in the Official Gazette)	
Nov. 1	1937	Was promoted to the rank of Lieut.- Col.	Cabinet
"	"	Was promoted to the Sixth Senior Grade of the Court Rank.	
Apr. 28	1938	Was appointed Secretary of the Chinese-Incident Damage-Inves- tigation Committee.	Cabinet
Apr. 30	1938	was appointed assistant member	"

		of the organizing committee of the	
		North Chinese Natural Resources	
		Developing Company and the	
		middle Chinese Industry Promoting	
		Company (not published in the official	
		gazette)	
Nov. 8	1938	Was relieved of the post of Gen	"
		Assistant member of the committee	
		of the above two companies,	
		(not published in the official gazette)	
Dec. 16	"	Was appointed Investigator of the	Cabinet
		Chinese Affairs Bureau.	

		was conferred the Fourth Rank of	
		the Higher Civil Service.	
		was allowed an annual salary	"
		of 3,220 yen.	
		was attached to the First Sub-	"
		Section of the Administration	"
		Section of the Chinese Affairs	
		Bureau	
Feb. 25	1939	was relieved of the post of	
		Secretary of the Chinese Incident	

		Damage Investigation Committee.	Cabinet
March 15	1939	Was ordered to China (not published in the official gazette).	"
June 28	"	was relieved of the post at request.	"
Aug. 1	"	was promoted to the rank of Colonel.	"
Sept. 12	"	was relieved of the post of attached	war ministry
		officer of the Army Section of the	
		Imperial Headquarters, the Head-	
		quarters of the North China Expe-	
		ditionary Troops, and the Head-	

quarters of the middle China.

Expeditionary Troops.

was attached to the General Head

quarters of the Expeditionary Forces.

to China.

Oct. 26 1939 Was bestowed the Third Order

of the Sacred Treasure.

Aug. 15 " Was promoted to the Fifth Junior

Grade of the Court Rank.

Apr. 6 1940 Was ordered to China in attendance

		upon the Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to China.	
March 25	1940	Was relieved of the post of attached Officer of the Army Section of the Imperial Headquarters.	War ministry
Apr. 29	"	Was bestowed the Middle Order of the Rising Sun (in recognition of the service rendered to the Chinese Incident)	

march 1 1944

Was promoted to the rank of Major Cabinet

General.

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DIRECT EXAMINATION OF KAWAMOTO, Yoshitaro
by Mr. Kanzaki

21,873
21,874
21,875

The witness stated * that he lived in Kamakura. He identified * Exhibit 2576 as his affidavit and verified it. The affidavit stated that * in December 1937 he was a member of the War Service Section of the War Ministry. In December of 1939 he became an investigator of the China Affairs Board and in July 1940 he became attache to the commander of the North China Expeditionary Force. Until the end of the war he was a member of the War Service Section of the War Ministry, in charge of China relations.

21,876

The scheme for establishing the North China Exploitation Company was begun in December of 1937. The areas occupied by the Japanese in North China were very narrow at the time, ranging from Kalgan and Tatung in the north to Tsinan and near Shihchiachwang. * Due to the scorched earth policy of the Chinese the railroads had been destroyed and goods to be transported by them were taken to the hinterland and were unavailable.

Peace and order was good so far as places connecting principal cities and towns were concerned, but localities far from the lines were in a totally confused condition and all industry other than agriculture had come to a standstill. There was no way to sell even agricultural products, and the people were having difficulty in living. It was, therefore, desired to promote national prosperity, that various industries be reconstructed, communications restored, and resources exploited.

21,877

At this point, in December 1937, the commander of the North China Garrison Army informed the War Ministry of the need of establishing a company * to exploit important industries in North China and sent the government the requisite data. After Cabinet discussion the matter was approved in the Diet in March 1938 and the company established toward the end of that year. Its principal object was economic coalition, forming the keynote to the co-existence and co-prosperity of China and Japan. Japan supplied skill and capital and China resources, capital and labor. The profit was to be divided equally between China and Japan. The company did not always

Page

21,878 aim at profit, but was inclined to disregard deficits in developing industry. Japan did not aim to obtain resources from China and in planning industry, quantities necessary for both countries was considered. The expansion of railways and harbors and the exploitation of important industries were aimed at not only for Japanese benefit * but also for reconstruction of Chinese production and public welfare.

21,879 With respect to management, certain factors were taken into account to promote the welfare of both countries. Haphazard control of important industries was avoided so that they might be controlled. The company was not put under Japanese government control, but left to private enterprise, thereby aiming at Chinese cooperation, and the entrance into North China of Manchukuoan enterprise was prevented.

21,880 Subscriptions to shares was made 50% for the government and 50% for the people and the latter was offered to the entire nation so that the plutocrats might not monopolize them. Each business of the subsidiaries was under joint management of China and Japan and the presidents and directors could be either Chinese or Japanese. Participation of Chinese capital was generally desired and the principle of equal sharing was adopted. Businesses run by the company were limited in item and scope * to avoid oppressing Chinese private enterprise. As many Chinese as possible were employed to relieve Chinese unemployment and prevent monopolized management by the Japanese.

According to the planning of the Planning Board with regard to Japanese, Manchukuoan and Chinese goods at the time the company was established, the export to Japan of iron ore from North China in 1939, 1940 and 1941 was under 50% of the total North China production, and there is still a surplus after meeting all demand there. The exports to Japan of coal was less than 50% of all production and the remainder could satisfy North and Middle China. It was evident that Japan did not aim to establish a company to export to Japan all iron and all other products of North China.

NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE RECORD
May 12, 1947
DEFENSE - Division III - China
KAWAMOTO - Direct

Page 3320

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21,881

With regard to salt and other goods, the halving principle was adopted and demands of both countries were taken into consideration so that Japanese demands would not exceed Chinese. * Japan imported from China these goods so that Chinese demand was not interfered with, and in turn exported to China large amounts of goods in excess. Japan not only developed China's basic industries and reconstructed her railway communications, but also supplied enormous amounts of capital and skill, as well as cheap goods, sacrificing Japanese internal demand. It was a great benefit for the Chinese that employment was given to the people in North China.

There was no cross-examination of this witness.

8 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. Cunningham

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS
SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - Witness General

WITNESS

KAWAMOTO, Yoshitaro

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Memo for the file

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

E P M
EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

Report by Henry A. Dolan, Jr.
IPS Investigative Division

7 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

SUBJECT: KAWAMOTO, Yoshitaro

Subject is referred to in IPS Case File #48, Serial #17
and in File #378, Serial #192.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

5 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. D. N. Sutton
FROM : Floyd W. Cunningham
SUBJECT : Affidavit of KAWAMOTO, Yoshiro,
Defense Document No. 1004

DECORATIONS:

April 11, 1931 -- The Sixth Order of Sacred Treasure

Feb. 7, 1935 -- The Fifth Order of the Sacred Treasure

April 29, 1935 -- The Small Cordon of the Rising Sun,
in consideration of service to the 1931-1934 Incident.

Oct 26, 1939 -- The Third Order of the Sacred Treasure

Apr 29, 1940 -- The Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun,
in recognition of service rendered to the Chinese Incident.

MAJOR POSITIONS HELD:

Witness was an army career man.

Aug 10, 1928 was company commander of the 39th Regiment
Infantry, with rank of Captain.

Dec 10, 1929 attached to Headquarters, Japanese Stationary
Troops in China.

Apr 11, 1932 appointed Member of General Headquarters.

Apr 28, 1938 appointed Secretary of the Chinese-Incident-
Damage-Investigation Committee.

Apr 30, 1938 appointed Assistant Member of the Organizing
Committee of the North Chinese Natural Resources Developing
Company and Middle Chinese Industry Promoting Company.

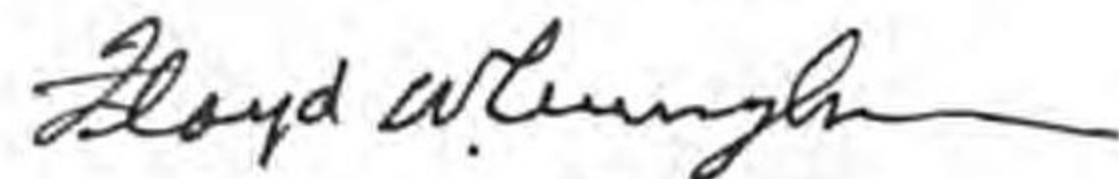
Dec 16, 1938 appointed investigator of the Chinese Affairs
Bureau, and attached to the first sub-section of the Administra-
tion Section of the Chinese Affairs Bureau.

Sept 12, 1939 attached to the General Headquarters of the expeditionary forces to China.

April 6, 1940 ordered to China in attendance upon the envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary to China.

March 1, 1944 promoted to rank of Major General.

KAWAMOTO, testifies about the establishment and operation of the North China Exploitation Company. He says that due to the scorched-earth policy of the Chinese troops, it was necessary to rebuild railroad and reconstruction industries and communication facilities. He says the principal objection of this formed the keynote to the co-existence and co-prosperity of China and Japan, that Japan supplied skill and capital, that China supplied resources, capital and labor and that the profits were divided equally between China and Japan. That the export to Japan of items such as iron ores and coal was less than 50 percent of the production, leaving a sufficient amount to satisfy the demand of North and Middle China. He says the company was semi-official and semi-private, under the supervisory direction of the China Affairs Board, afterwards the Ministry of Great East Asiatic Affairs, but under the Army and the Navy in so far as supreme command affairs were concerned.



Floyd W. Cunningham

2 May 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Sutton; Mr. W. Cunningham

FROM : EDWARD P. MONAGHAN, Chief, Investigative Division, IPS

SUBJECT : Defense Witness

1. Please find attached hereto list of material available on the following witness and/or witnesses.

DEFENDANT - General

WITNESS

KAWAMOTO Yoshio

LIST OF MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Curriculum Vitae

2. Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum by initialling and returning attached carbon copy to this office, Room 300.

Incl
(Described above)

EDWARD P. MONAGHAN

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal History of KAWAMOTO Yoshiro

Name: KAWAMOTO Yoshiro

Residence Hiroshima Prefecture

Date of Birth June 15th 1898

- May 29, 1917 Graduated from the Regular Course of the Central Military Preparatory School.
- " War attached to the 29th Infantry Regiment, being appointed Military Cadet. (War Ministry)
- Jun. 5 " Joined the 39th Infantry Regiment.
- " Was bestowed the rank of Superior Private. (The 39th Regiment Infantry)
- Aug. 1 " Was promoted to the rank of corporal. (The 39th Regiment Infantry)
- Sept. 1 " Was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. (The 39th Regiment Infantry)
- Dec. 1 " Entered the Military Academy.
- May, 25, 1919 Graduated from the Military Academy.
- June 2 " Was ordered to the former regiment.
- " Was promoted to the rank of Sergeant-Major and was ordered to take the duties of officer. (the 39th Regiment Infantry)
- Nov. 25 " Was recommended by the classification board.
- Dec. 25 1919 Was appointed 2nd Lieut. Was attached to the 39th Regiment Infantry. (Cabinet)
- Feb. 28, 1920 Was conferred the Eighth Senior Grade of the Court Rank.

- Dec. 15, 1922 Was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.
- Jan. 20, 1923 Was promoted to the Seventh Junior Grade of the Court Rank.
- Aug. 7, 1925 Was relieved of former post and was appointed attached officer of the Cadet Unit of the Junior Course of the Military Academy.
- Dec. 26, 1925 Was ordered to take the course of Military College. (War Ministry)
- Jan. 26, 1926 Was relieved of the former post and attached to the 39th Regiment Infantry.
- Feb. 15, 1928 Was promoted to the Seventh Senior Grade of the Court Rank.
- Aug. 10, " Was promoted to the rank of Captain. (Cabinet)
Was appointed Company Commander of the 39th Regiment Infantry. (War Ministry)
- Dec. 10, 1929 Was attached to the Headquarters of the Japanese Stationary Troops in China.
- Dec. 9, 1930 Was attached to the Staff of the Japanese Stationary Troops.
- Apr. 11, 1931 Was bestowed the Sixth Order of Sacred Treasure.
- Apr. 11, 1932 Was appointed Member of the General Headquarters. (War Ministry)
- Mar. 15, 1934 Was promoted to the Sixth Junior Grade of the Court Rank.
- Dec. 20, 1934 Was attached to the General Headquarters. (War Ministry)
- Feb. 7, 1935 Was bestowed the Fifth Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- Aug. 10, " Was promoted to the rank of Major. (Cabinet)
- Jan. 31, 1936 Was appointed Member of the General Headquarters. (War Ministry)

- Apr. 29, 1935 Was bestowed the Small Corden of the Rising Sun in consideration of the service rendered to the 1931-1934 Incident.
- Sept. 15, 1936 Was attached, in addition to the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry. (War Ministry)
- Aug. 24, 1937 Was in addition, appointed Instructor of Military Tactics at the Military College. (Not published in the Official Gazette) (War Ministry)
- Nov. 1, 1937 Was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. (Cabinet)
- " Was promoted to the Sixth Senior Grade of the Court Rank.
- Apr. 28, 1938 Was appointed Secretary of the Chinese-Incident-Damage-Investigation Committee. (Cabinet)
- Apr. 30, 1938 Was appointed assistant member of the organizing Committee of the North Chinese Natural Resources Developing Company and the Middle Chinese Industry Promoting Company (Not published in the official gazette) (Cabinet)
- Nov. 8, 1938 Was relieved of the post of Assistant member of the committee of the above two companies. (not published in the official gazette)
- Dec. 16, 1938 Was appointed Investigator of the Chinese Affairs Bureau. (Cabinet)
- Was conferred the Fourth Rank of the Higher Civil Service.
- Was allowed an annual Salary of 3,220 Yen.
- Was attached to the First Sub-Section of the Administration Section of the Chinese Affairs Bureau.
- Feb. 25, 1939 Was relieved of the post of Secretary of the Chinese Incident Damage Investigation Committee. (Cabinet)
- Mar. 15, 1939 Was ordered to China (not published in the official gazette).
- June 28, " Was relieved of the post at request. (Cabinet)
- Aug. 1, " Was promoted to the rank of Colonel. "

- Sept. 12 1939 Was relieved of the post of Attached Officer of the Army Section of the Imperial Headquarters, the Headquarters of the North China Expeditionary Troops, and Expeditionary Troops.
- Was attached to the General Headquarters of the Expeditionary Forces to China.
- Oct. 26, 1939 Was bestowed the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure.
- Aug. 15, " Was promoted to the Fifth Junior Grade of the Court Rank.
- Apr. 6, 1940 Was ordered to China in attendance upon the Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to China.
- Mar. 25, 1940 Was relieved of the post of Attached Officer of the Army Section of the Imperial Headquarters. (War Ministry)
- Apr. 29, " Was bestowed the Middle Corden of the Rising Sun. (in recognition of the Service rendered to the Chinese Incident)
- Mar. 1, 1944 Was promoted to the rank of Major General. (Cabinet)

Def. Doc. # 1004

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al

-vs-

ARAKI, Sadao, et al

Sworn Deposition

Deponent : KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro

Having first duly sworn an oath as on attached sheet and in accordance with the procedure followed in my country I hereby depose as follows.

1. I was born on the 15th of June of the 31st Year of Meiji (1898) at 113, Teppocho, Hiroshima City, which was my permanent address, and now live at 2234, Omachi Nagoshi, Kamakura City.
2. The outline of my personal history is as follows:

December, the 8th Year of Taisho (1919)	Appointed Sub-lieutenant.
April, the 7th Year of Showa (1932)	A member of the General Staff.
December, the 12th Year of Showa (1937)	A member of the War Service Section of the War Ministry.
December in the 14th Year of Showa (1939)	Investigator of the <u>China Affairs Board.</u>

*North China Deputy to
China Affairs Bd.*

July in the 15th Year of Showa (1940)

Attaché (Maj.-Gen.)
to the North China
Expeditionary Com-
mander.

Until the end of the War.

3. As I was a member of the War Service Section of the War Ministry and in charge of China relations affairs, I shall state on the establishment of the North China Exploitation Company as follows:

The scheme for establishing the said Company was commenced from December of the 12th Year of Showa (1937), and the reason for it was as follows:

The areas occupied by the Japanese troops in North China at that time were very narrow, ranging from Kalgan and Tatung in the north to Tsinan on Tientsin-Pukow Railway and near Shihchiachwang on the Peiping-Hankow Railway in the south. Due to the scorched earth policy of the Chinese troops, the railways in the above areas were destroyed from their bridges, rail-roads and engin-sheds up to repair shops etc., and goods to be transported by the railways were taken away to the hinterland and were not available for use. Peace and order was good, in so far as Peiping, Tientsin and other places on railway lines connecting principal cities and towns are concerned, but those in localities far from these lines were in totally confused condition, and all industries other than

agriculture came to a standstill, in consequence of which the people lost their livelihood, and there were no ways or means ~~to sell~~ even agricultural products, and the inhabitants were groaning under the difficulties of living. Under these circumstances it was earnestly desired that in order to promote national prosperity, various industries should be reconstructed, communication conditions restored and resources of iron, coal etc. which had been left unexploited should be exploited. At this juncture, in December of the 12th Year of Showa (1937) the Commander of the North China Garrison Army informed the War Ministry of the importance of establishing a company to exploit important industries in North China, and sent to the Government data necessary for the establishment of the company. After discussion before the Cabinet, the matter obtained the approval of the Imperial Diet in March of the 13th Year of Showa (1938), and the company was established towards the end of the same year.

4. The principal object of the establishment of this Company was economical coalition forming the keynote to the co-existence and co-prosperity of China and Japan. In this connection Japan supplied skill and capital, and China resources, capital and labour, managing thereby in co-operation. The profit obtained from the management of the company was to be divided equally between China and Japan, no share to Japan being over

that of China. The Company did not always aim at profit, but rather was inclined to disregard deficits in the cause of developing industry. Moreover, Japan did not aim to obtain resources from China, and in planning any industry, quantities necessary for both countries were taken into consideration. On the other hand the expansion of railways and harbours as well as the exploitation of important industries were aimed at not only for Japanese benefit, but also for the reconstruction of Chinese production and the promotion of public welfare.

5. With regard to the management of this Company, too, the following were taken into account, in order to promote the welfare of China and Japan:

- a) Haphazard control of important industries and enterprises was avoided, in order that they might be controlled by the Company;
- b) The Company was not put under the control of the Japanese Government, but left to private enterprise, thereby aiming at the co-operation of China and Japan; and the intrusion into North China of Manchoukuo enterprises was prevented;
- c) The subscription to the Company's shares was made 50% each for the government and for the people, and those for the latter were offered to the whole nation, in order that they might not be monopolized by special plutocrats;

- d) Each business run by the subsidiaries of this Company was put under joint management of China and Japan and the Presidents and the other directors of the subsidiaries could be either Chinese or Japanese. On the other hand the participation of Chinese capital was generally desired and a principle of equal percentage of shares between China and Japan was adopted:
 - e) Businesses which could be run by this Company were limited in their items and scope, in order to avoid oppressing Chinese private enterprises:
 - f) As many Chinese as possible were employed by the companies concerned, in order to relieve the Chinese unemployment and to prevent monopolized management by Japanese.
6. According to the demand and supply planning of the Planning Board, with regard to Japanese, Manchoukuo and Chinese goods at the time of the establishment of this Company (13th Year of Showa (1938)), the export to Japan of iron ores from North China in the 14th, 15th and 16th Year of Showa (1939, 1940 & 1941) was under 50% of the total production in North China, and there was still surplus even after meeting all the demand there, and the export to Japan of coal was also less than 50% of the whole production in North China, and the remainder could satisfy the demand of North and middle China. It is therefore evident that the project of the Japanese Government

did not aim at the establishment of this Company with the object of exporting to Japan all the iron and all other products of North China.

As far as salt and other goods are concerned the halving principle between China and Japan was adopted, too, and the demand of both countries was taken into consideration, in order that the demand of Japan might not exceed that of China.

7. Thus, Japan imported iron, coal and other goods from China to such an extent that the Chinese demand of those goods was not interfered with, but in turn exported to China large amounts of goods rather in excess. In other words, Japan not only developed the Chinese basic industries and reconstructed and expanded Chinese railways and harbours etc., always taking into consideration the permanent welfare of China, but also supplied to China enormous amount of capital and skill, as well as many cheap goods, rather sacrificing the internal demand of Japan. It was a great benefit towards the Chinese people that employment was given to the people in North China who had been suffering from war.

8. This Company was semi-official and semi-private, and under the supervisory direction of the Japanese Government (China Affairs Board, afterwards Ministry of Great East Asiatic Affairs), but under the Army and the Navy, in so far

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as Supreme Command affairs are concerned.

On this 8th day of April, 1947,
at I.M.T.F.E., Tokyo

Deponent: /S/ KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro (seal)

I, Undersigned hereby certify that the above statement
was sworn by the Deponent, who affixed his signature and seal
thereto in the presence of this Witness.

On the same date, at Tokyo

Witness: /S/ IMANARI Harutarō (seal)

OATH

In accordance with my conscience I swear to tell the whole
truth withholding nothing and adding nothing.

/S/ KAWAMOTO Yoshitaro (seal)

Def. Doc. # 1004

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, William E. Clarke, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ William E. Clarke

Tokyo, Japan

Date 11 April 1947