

I, Tsugio MURAKAMI, swear that the above statement was read to me in Japanese on this date 12 Jan 1948, and the matters contained therein are all true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ Japanese Characters (Seal)
Tsugio MURAKAMI

I, Hiroshi Yamada, hereby certify that the above statement was read to the affiant in Japanese on this date 12 Jan 1948, and he has stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

Hiroshi Yamada
HIROSHI YAMADA
Investigator WCDD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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

Ex 30 Recall for Cross Ex on picture #44.

City of Yokohama)
Honshu, Japan)

United States of America
vs
Kingoro FUKUDA et al

Affidavit of Ryokichi MATSUI

I, Ryokichi Matsui, age 31, presently living at AKITA-SHI, JŌMACHI 5-BANCHI, being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever and say as follows.

When the July Incident took place in HANAOKA I was a policeman (NŌSON-TOKUMU) in the ODATE Police Station. At (Seal) about 24:00 of 1 July I was informed about the incident in HANAOKA and was told to report to the police station. Immediately I reported to the Police Station, where I was ordered to remain in ODATE, to guard key points of the town, and to capture if laborers (Chinese) came in the town. I don't recall exactly who gave me the above order, but anyway I received the order from my superior policeman. Assistant Police Inspector KISHI was the highest ranking man among the policemen remained in ODATE. I was told to take post at the place called YATSU-MACHI, which is a subsection of ODATE-MACHI, to guard against the fleeing Chinese laborers, and to capture them if they moved in the town. I was on the post until the morning of 2 July, but I saw no Chinese laborers while I was on duty, but I heard some Chinese laborers passed through YATSU-MACHI before I took the post there.

In the morning I reported back to the ODATE Police Station. At about 7 or 7:30 I was told to go to the SHISHIGA-MORI with the members of the ODATE KEIBODAN to capture the escaped laborers in that area. Assistant Police Inspector KISHI gave me the above order. I left ODATE for the SHISHIGA-MORI sometime in the morning. It was scheduled to meet the Head of NAGAKI-MURA KEIBODAN on the way. We met with

him (TANAKA, Kuranosuke) at the fork leading to the SHISHIGA-MORI. I went with about 20 or 30 KEIBODAN of ODATE, and my group was re-inforced by another 60 or 70 KEIBODAN of NAGAKI-MURA who were waiting in front of TANAKA's home. About 100 of us were divided in about 3 or 4 sections, and proceeded to the SHISHIGA-MORI by section. When we arrived at the SHISHIGA-MORI, we found KENPEI, and KEIBODAN of HANAOKA were already arrived there. About 100 Chinese were kneeling on the open space between the mountain and a lake. The Chinese leader were still at large, so we hunted the SHISHIGA-MORI, but failed to capture any Chinese there. A mutilated corpse was lying near the place where the captured Chinese were kneeling.

In the same morning there was an information that some Chinese are hiding in a mountain called TAKAMORI-YAMA, and we were told to hunt that mountain. This hunting was after the hunting of the SHISHIGA-MORI. We hunted the TAKAMORI-YAMA for twice, once in the morning and once in the afternoon, but no Chinese was found. We returned to ODATE at about 4 or 5 PM.

The corpse, about 5' 3" or 5' 4" tall, approximate age 30, round faced, sturdy built, was lying near the road leading to a place called AKIGITODOME. The Chinese were kneeling near this body off the road. I don't know the name of this dead person. Policeman ONODERA and a few members of the NAGAKI KEIBODAN were placed to guard the corpse. The corpse was lying approximately 10 meters right of a tall pine tree as one faces the SHISHIGA-MORI.

Before the noon of 3 July I was told to relieve the policeman ONODERA, and went to SHISHIGA-MORI arriving there little after the noon. When I went to relieve ONODERA I

found the corpse was moved to the left of the pine tree as one faces the SHISHIGA-MORI. The corpse was covered with a MUSHIRO (straw matt), but it was the same corpse I saw the day before. After relieving ONODERA I guarded the corpse until it was moved ^{near (Seal)} by the TIN Factory toward the evening of the same day. While I was guarding the corpse, a messenger came and told me that a procurator (I don't recall his name) wanted to have the corpse moved near the TIN Factory. I went to the factory to borrow a stretcher, but there was no stretcher so I borrowed a cart and moved the corpse near the TIN Factory on this cart. I directed this transfer of corpse.

When the information of the Incident was brought to ODATE, which was about 4 miles from the place of the Incident, ~~the people of ODATE, especially women and children~~ were frighten and stayed inside their ~~houses~~. My wife, pregnant at that time, told me later that she was so frighten and was unable to stay alone in her house, and ~~spent that night in a neighborer's house.~~

Among the five pictures shown to me the #44 is most resembling the feature of the dead person I saw in the SHISHIGA-MORI. Since the pictures are unclear and the corpse was swollen, I'm unable to identify positively but the #44 is most resembling the feature of the corpse. When the pictures were shown to me the names of pictures were covered with a sheet of paper; and when the sheet of paper was removed I found the name correspond to #44 (Japanese character) Wang Yin-loo.

Picture of Wang Yen loo

Japanese character (Seal)

I, Ryokichi Matsui, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this day date, 29 Dec 1947, from English to Japanese, and I fully understood the matters contained therein.

Japanese character (Seal)
Ryokichi MATSUI

I, Jaxon SONODA, hereby certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant from English to Japanese and he has stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

29 Dec. 1947

Jaxon SONODA.
Investigator, WCDD.

I, Hiroshi Yamada, certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant on this date, 29 Dec 1947, from English to Japanese, and he has stated that the matters contained therein are all true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ Hiroshi Yamada
HIROSHI YAMADA
Investigator WCDD.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

H. J. Kinzler
H. J. KINZLER
Major INF

CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
) SS
HONSHU, JAPAN)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 vs.
KINGORO FUKUDA ET AL

AFFIDAVIT OF MASASHI MATSUMURA

I, MASASHI MATSUMURA, age 34, living at AKITA-SHI, TSUCHIZAKI-MINATO, ASAHI-MACHI, 117 BANCHI, being duly sworn to tell the truth, concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever, say as follows:

It was about 13 April 1945 that five policemen and four company employees left the AKITA Station for SHIMONOSEKI to receive the Chinese laborers coming to HANAOKA. Five policemen were GOTO, OGASAWARA, KISHINO, NAGAI and MATSUMURA (myself), and the four company employees were TAKAHASHI, SHIBATA, SHIMIZU and OBATA. I recall there were some more company employees among us but don't recall their names right now. Toward the evening of 15 or 16 April 1945, we arrived at SHIMONOSEKI and took room in the SHIRAGIKU Hotel, where we stayed until about 28 or 29 April 1945.

The laborers were separated into three groups of about 200 each and all three groups left SHIMONOSEKI and came back to HANAOKA on about 3 or 4 May 1945. SHIMIZU was on the same train with me. GOTO was one train ahead of me, but all of us came back on the same day to HANAOKA.

(s) M. MATSUMURA

(t) MASASHI MATSUMURA

I, MASASHI MATSUMURA, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this date, 16 Jan 1948, from English to Japanese, and the matters contained therein are all true to the best of my knowledge.

(s) M. MATSUMURA

(t) MASASHI MATSUMURA

I, HIROSHI YAMADA, hereby certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant on this date, 16 Jan 1948, from English to Japanese, and the affiant stated that the matters contained therein are all true to the best of his knowledge.

(s) HIROSHI YAMADA
(t) HIROSHI YAMADA, Investigator
War Crimes Defense Division

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder

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

CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
HONSHU, JAPAN) SS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
vs.
KINGORO FUKUDA ET AL

AFFIDAVIT OF MASASHI MATSUMURA

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The laborers were separated into three groups of about 200 each and all three groups left SHIMONOSEKI and came back to HANAOKA on about 3 or 4 May 1945. SHIMIZU was on the same train with me. GOTO was one train ahead of me, but all of us came back on the same day to HANAOKA.

(s) M. MATSUMURA

(t) MASASHI MATSUMURA

I, MASASHI MATSUMURA, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this date, 16 Jan 1948, from English to Japanese, and the matters contained therein are all true to the best of my knowledge.

(s) M. MATSUMURA

(t) MASASHI MATSUMURA

I, HIROSHI YAMADA, hereby certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant on this date, 16 Jan 1948, from English to Japanese, and the affiant stated that the matters contained therein are all true to the best of his knowledge.

(s) HIROSHI YAMADA
(t) HIROSHI YAMADA, Investigator
War Crimes Defense Division

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder

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

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 Banchi.
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?

Kamada, 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 Kamada, 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.

45. 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.

City of Yokohama)
Honshu, Japan)ss)

United States of America
vs
Kingoro Fukuda et al

Affidavit of Takeo Suzuki

Age: 36
Present Address: 1-801 Asagaya, Suginami-Ku, Tokyo-To
Present Occupation: working at Central Hygenic Laboratory
(Kanagawa-Ken)
Education: Keio University graduate (Medicine)

I was assigned to Chintao Army Quarantine Station from June 1943 to about June 1945. I became the Commander of this unit in Sept. 1944 but since April to Sept. 1944, because of the absence of the unit Commander, I was in charge. I was a 1st Lt. when I became the unit Commander. This unit is under the jurisdiction of North China Area Army.

This unit received verbal orders from its superior, to assist in giving quarantine examination upon being requested by the North China Labor Association.

I think I examined the Chinese laborers on 4 or 5 different occasions. I think I examined about 3,000 Chinese. However, when I examined the Chinese I did not have any stethoscope with me because our unit is a quarantine unit and its interest is in contagious disease only. After the examination, this unit sends a contagious disease report to North China Labor Association stating whether there are any contagious disease in existence.

China is not very sanitary-minded country. Therefore during the winter months I was especially alert for small pox, recurrent fever and typhus and for malaria and dysentery during the summer months. My examination is in accordance with the contagious disease report from where the Chinese were recruited. Consequently my examination may not have been thorough.

I've seen some Chinese laborers who had scabies with scabs broken out all over their bodies. In the extreme case, I've seen pus running from the scabs. On some occasion during my examination, there were quite a number of these person.

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

Japanese character (Seal)
Takeo Suzuki

I, Kumao K. Toda and Yasuo Umezu, hereby certify that before Takeo Suzuki signed the above statement, I transcribed the same into Japanese.

/s/ Yasuo Umezu
Yasuo Umezu
Investigator, WCDD

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

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence at Yokohama, Japan, this /s/ 23rd day of /s/ Dec 1947.

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

(Seal)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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

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, (# 41) 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 HANAKA.

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, Kyozo 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

City of Yokohama)
)
Honshu, Japan)

United States of America
 vs
Kingoro Fukuda et al

Affidavit of Seizo TAKEDA

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 HAMAMATSU for the period of 23 Dec 1938 to 17 August 1945. The Chinese laborers came in for the KASHIMAGUMI 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 KASHIMAGUMI was doing its utmost effort for the benefit of the imported laborers. Often the representative from the KASHIMAGUMI came to me, ^{or} ~~and~~ went to the prefectural office or ODAIBA police Station to appeal about the condition of the imported laborers and to make requests for improvement of the condition.

X (Japanese character) (Seal)
SABUROZAEMON 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)
SABUROZAEMON 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
Major INF

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.

~~UNDER THE CONTROL IN SOME PREFERED.~~
/s/ (S.T.)

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 ^{m /s/ (S.T.)} 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, 29 June 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, 29 June 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

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/} 2 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.

City of Yokohama)
)
Honshu, Japan)

(United States of America
(vs
(
(Kingoro FUKUDA et al.

Affidavit of TSUKAMOTO, Shunji.

I, Shunji TSUKAMOTO, age 49, presently living at MIE-KEN, ICHISHI-GUN, KARASU-CHO, KITaura, being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever and say as follows.

I was one of the three sub-contractors under the KASHIMA-GUMI, and was engaged in a civil engineering construction work at HANAOKA for the period of March to September of 1945. I had about 70 Japanese and 130 Korean laborers employed for this project, which was to divert the current of the HAMAOKA River into the OMORI River. I used Japanese and Koreans for this project, and about 150-160 Chinese laborers were borrowed from the KASHIMA, and used for the same project for the period of about two weeks before and after the Riot.

To use these Chinese laborers I payed about 7 yen per man per day to the KASHIMA-GUMI. I am not possitive about the figure of 7 yen, but it included expense for their food and work tools used by them.

Up to the time of July Incident the Chinese laborers we were brought to the place of work by the HOKOINs employed by the KASHIMA-GUMI. After the July Incident, by the words from KONO, I porsonally hired the above HOKOINs, but they were the same HOKOINs who were working for the KASHIMA-GUMI before the July Incident. At the first the KASHIMA's HOKOIN, brought the laborers to my project and stayed at the project and worked with the laborers. After the July Incident the laborers resumed their work on or 15th of July. From this date on my HOKOINs (formally KASHIMA's) went to

the CHUZAN-RYO to received the laborers, then they worked with the laborers as well as when they were working for the KASHIMA.

The working hour was, as I recall, 7 AM to 4 PM, but I believe it was extended by 30 minutes during the period of Boyonet Charge Week. The length of working hour was same as that of Japanese and Koreans. The Chinese laborers were given one hour lunch time and 15 minutes rest once in the morning and once in the afternoon.

The lunch for the Chinese laborers was brought to the place of work by the Chinese in Charge of the Kitchen, and divided to each laborers by the Chinese Kitchen personnel. The HODOINS never touched the laborers' lunch as long as I know. During the 4 weeks period that I used the Chinese laborers there was no information of punishing the Chinese laborer by HODOINS brought to my attention.

The July Incident broke out in the night of 30 June 1945, and I was staying in my office. I noticed some noise on the street outside of the office, but it was about 4 AM in the following morning that I was informed about the Riot by a member of the KASHIMA-GUMI. At this time I was requested to assemble my laborers in front of the KASHIMA-GUMI. I heard my laborers were used for searching the escaped laborers. This day I stayed in my office all day because of some rash on my face.

In the morning of the following day, it was the third day counting from the night of the Riot, I went to the KASHIMA-GUMI office; and on the way I stopped at the KYORAKKAN, where some of my laborers, policemen, KEIBODAN, and others were guarding the re-captured laborers. About 3 men, definitely not belonging to any KUMI, wearing uniform of "national defense color" were beating one of three laborers lined up by the steps leading into the theater. The victim

was severely beaten and his leg was broken and the bone was protruding the skin. I saw 3 corpse being carried from this square to the CHUZAN-RYO.

Toward the evening of the same day the laborers were divided into group, and one group was moved in front of the KASHIMA-GUMI office, and it was the same evening that I saw the captured laborers were eating gruel in front of the theater.

I like to add one more thing. This was about 7 or 8 July I saw one Chinese laborer was lying by the bridge in front the sub-police station. I wondered what is the matter, and asked one of the passers by, and was told he was left there because of malaria. One more thing is my opinion, but at that time the police had all the power, and the KASHIMA was unable to do anything without a police permission. From a position of the third person the police is responsible for treatment of the Chinese laborers after the July Riot.

I, Shunji TSUKAMOTO, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this date, 8 Dec. 1947, from English to Japanese, and I fully understood the matters contained therein.

(Japanese Characters)
Shunji TSUKAMOTO

I, Hiroshi Yamada, certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant from English to Japanese on this date, 8 Dec 1947, and the affiant stated that he fully understood the matters contained therein.

/s/ Hiroshi Yamada
Hiroshi Yamada
Investigator. WCDD.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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

Memorandum on the Importation of Chinese Laborers.

By Mizuo Tsurushima,

No. 1450, 2 chome, Nokata-machi,
Nakano-ku, Tokio.

I worked in the 3rd Division of the Planning Board since the said Board was first established in 1937 until it was abolished, and was mainly in charge of labor affairs. In regard to the question of importing Chinese laborers into Japan, I was one of those who worked on the comprehensive planning of the problem. In the following paragraphs, I shall explain, to the best of my knowledge, the circumstances leading to the importation of Chinese laborers as well as the then prevailing conditions under which the question was handled.

In regard to the control of manpower by the Government, in order to meet the huge increase in the demand for manpower by war industries, with the requirement for munitions production topping the list, which had resulted from putting the industries on a war-time footing at a high pitch, the control was tightened since 1939 by a series of laws and regulations based on the National Mobilization Law. In 1939-1940, the supply of ordinary untrained laborers, not to say of qualified technicians and mechanics, had become increasingly short, and the extension of drafting for the fighting services made the situation worse. In particular, as young men were rapidly mobilized for the fighting services and the industries on an increasingly larger scale, manpower in the rural areas, the greatest reservoir in Japan, was getting more and more scarce and the manpower resources of the country were nearing its bottom. At the end of 1941, it was extremely difficult to draw more manpower from the sources within Japan. It naturally followed that the acute labor shortage in such industries as mining, loading and unloading, civil engineering and construction, etc., which largely depended upon heavy manual labor, made it difficult for these industries to operate properly. As one of the measures to cope with the situation, therefore, the Government decided, at the Cabinet meeting on November 27, 1944, the policy of importing Chinese laborers into Japan. (Enclosure No. 1.)

In making the decision and in its implementation, it was decided that extreme care be taken in regard to the manner of employment and control of the Chinese laborers in view of the fact that their importation meant a shifting of labor between two countries and that the men involved were foreigners with different national manners and customs. In dealing with more important aspects of the plan, successive conferences were to be held among the governmental agencies concerned (Planning Board, Ministries of Greater East Asia, Welfare, Transportation, Interior, Commerce and Industry, and at a later stage, Munitions Ministry), control associations of the industries, the North China Labor Association and others, and on the basis of the decisions of these conferences, the respective governmental agencies were to handle each phase of the implementation of the plan.

In the decision of the Cabinet meeting mentioned above, the industries to which Chinese laborers were to be allocated were limited, to among "the industries connected with the national mobilization plan," mining, loading and unloading, civil engineering and construction for defense works and other sundry labor in factories which depended upon heavy manual labor. As it was, however, not quite sure whether the plan would be a success or not and its effects would not be small, a policy was adopted to carry out the plan on an experimental basis at first and to put it gradually on a full-scale basis as the initial results would warrant.

The reason for selecting North China as the source of labor supply was that the area was rich in manpower compared with other areas and that the people there had the habit of going out to other areas for work - a habit acquired by their great seasonal migration to Manchuria and other regions. Another point was that, in order to meet urgent requirements, preference was given as much as possible to the laborers being employed in the same industries and men of better qualifications among the former prisoners of war and soldiers who surrendered themselves. As North China had, however, its own labor shortage, former prisoners of war and soldiers who surrendered themselves were imported in increasing numbers. It must be pointed out here

that "former prisoners of war and soldiers who surrendered themselves" meant those prisoners of war and soldiers who surrendered themselves that were paroled. It must not be overlooked that, in formulating the decision of the Cabinet meeting above-mentioned, a principle was strictly adhered to of treating these men as good citizens to be employed as laborers on contractual basis, and, on this principle, the basis of their employment and control was determined. That they were handled on a basis entirely different from that on which prisoners of war were handled would be clear beyond any doubt when merely the following facts are taken into consideration: that a limit was set to the period contracted for; that they were given the food normally taken by Chinese laborers; that according to their efficiency, they were paid wages at the same rate as for Japanese laborers; that they were free to make remittances to their families at home. Moreover, in regard to the control of Chinese laborers, minute care was taken as exemplified by the following facts: that the operators of enterprises were instructed to be particularly careful in respecting the national character of the Chinese and their manners and customs so that no acute change be brought about to their habits; that their work places should be strictly isolated from those for Korean laborers and prisoners of war; that any order regarding their work should be given them through Japanese supervisors who accompanied them from China or through responsible Chinese leaders (battalion leader or boss), refraining from giving any order direct to them; that the working hours should be the same as those for Japanese laborers, and the holidays for them should include Chinese national holidays. Further, the Japanese Government took the measure of compensating from the national treasury part of the extra expenses of labor control that would be incurred because the laborers involved were Chinese. In regard to these points, detailed terms of employment were laid down in the "Acceleration of the importation of Chinese laborers into Japan" (Enclosure No. 2) - a decision taken at the Vice-Ministers' Conference on February 28, 1944, in order to accelerate the importation on a full scale in view of the initial successes of the experiment.

In regard to the number of Chinese laborers to be imported into Japan, negotiations were conducted, prior to the importation, with the authorities in China as to the limit of labor supply, and the number of laborers reached as a result of such negotiations was listed in the yearly schedule of national mobilization of manpower, and then allocations were made, within the limit of such scheduled number, to the applications from respective enterprises. Because of the acute shortage of laborers for heavy manual labor, the number of Chinese laborers applied for always exceeded the number that could be supplied and the allocations were usually decided upon at a conference attended by the representatives of the Welfare Ministry, which took the initiative, and other governmental agencies concerned as well control associations of industries. It is a fact that, regarding some individual applications, there might have been exceptional cases where advices to employ Chinese laborers were given by administrative agencies in charge of labor allocation because there was no other source of labor supply. Taken as a whole, however, demand always exceeded supply, and the Welfare Ministry seems to have felt some difficulties in supplying the number of Chinese laborers applied for and had to adjust the demands of the applicants. On the other hand, it is quite natural that, whenever necessary number of laborers could be obtained within Japan, the employers should never have preferred to employ foreign laborers who would present them with more difficulties and problems of labor control and who would be far more expensive than Japanese laborers. Due allowance should therefore be given for the circumstances attending war production in these days under which employment of Chinese laborers was inevitable. In view of the facts stated above, however, it would be clear that there was after all no elements of compulsion regarding the use of Chinese laborers or their allocation. The allocations were made, same as in the case of Japanese laborers, on receiving applications from employers, and it seems that necessary modifications of the allocation had to be made from time to time in order to adjust them with the capacity of labor supply. When allocation was made on the application, the operators of the enterprise

(5)

signed a contract in China on the basis of the allocation and imported Chinese laborers by going through necessary procedures.

/s/ OK
TRANSLATION CERTIFIED
BY

NAME /s/ Takahashi
DATE 18 Dec 1947
J.A.D.N. _____

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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

City of Yokohama)
Honsu, Japan)

United States of America
vs
Kingoro FUKUDA et al

Affidavit of Hitoshi Tsushida

I, Hitoshi Tsushida, age 35, living at HANAOKA-MACHI, KITA-AKITA-GUN, AKITA-KEN, being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever, and say as follows.

I am working for the Kashima-gumi since 4 July 1945 to the present. Originally I was hired as a HODOIN and started to work at the CHUZAN-RYO from 16 July 1945. During the period of 4 July to 15 July 1945 I was on the night duty at the Kashima-gumi office, the reason for this was because, at that time, it was immediately after the July Incident and generally it was still confused state.

I believe the laborers resumed their work on 16 or 17 July 1945. I know that the laborers were took to the place of work by the HODOINS of sub-contractor without escort by the policemen. When I went to the CHUAN-RYO for the first time there were some policemen were stationed, but soon all of them left there, and came back again when an incident took place in FUNAKAWA, this was after the war.

After the July Incident Mr. Kono assumed the position as the RYO-CHO while he was retaining his post as the Head of the Kashima-gumi Branch Office in HANAOKA, Mr. Takaku was assisting Mr. Kono and both of them statyed in the CHUZAN-RYO for all day, and were making their best effort to improve the dormitory.

There was one dispensary. Mr. Arakawa was the head of the medical section, Mr. Sato treated minor surgical patients, and Mesers Takahashi and Okada were for clerical works. Drs. Ouchi and Izumi visited the dormitory every day. No patients were hospitalized but they were placed in the sickroom which was an independent building, and patients of contagious disease were kept in the isolation ward. The capacity of the sickroom was about 70, and that of the isolation ward was about 20 persons. Arakawa, Takahashi, and Sato were making their best effort to obtain medicines for the dispensary.

It was sometime in October 1945 that an American Captain, named Graff came to the CHUZAN-RYO, and made an inspection of the dormitory and all laborers. All serious patients were hospitalized at the Hanaoka Mining Company's hospital, but minor patients were left in the sickroom of the CHUZAN-RYO. Later doctors and nurses were sent from the Red Cross Hospital to the CHUZAN-RYO and the Hanaoka Mining Hospital where the serious patients were kept. Some Public Health Officials from the Akita Prefectural Government were sent to the CHUZAN-RYO. New medicines were sent by the American army and the Prefectural Government. The sickroom was modified. Brand-new quilts were issued to all laborers by the Kashima-gumi, uniforms and shoes were issued by the American army. Regardless of the all effort made by the American army and the Public Health Department of the Prefectural Government and newly sent expert doctors, the death rate of the Chinese laborers still remained high.

(Japanese character)
Hitoshi Tsushida

I, Hitoshi Tsushida, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this date, 12 January 1948, and the matters contained therein are all true the best of my knowledge.

(Japanese character)
Hitoshi Tsushida

I, Hiroshi Yamada, certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant on this date, 12 January 1948, from English to Japanese, and the affiant stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

/s/ Hiroshi Yamada
Hiroshi Yamada
Investigator, WCDD

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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

CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
)
HONSHU, JAPAN)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 VS
Kingoro FUKUDA et al.

Affidavit of TSUTAYA, Tatsudo

I Tatsudo TSUTAYA, age 55, living AKITA-KEN, KITA-AKITA-GUN, HANAOKA-MACHI, being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever and say as follows.

I am a Buddhist priest at the SHINSHO-JI Temple in HANAOKA since Nov. 1941. I know the Chinese laborers were imported in August or September 1944 by the KASHIMA-GUMI.

It was early in the September or perhaps it was later part of August 1944 that I was called by the KASHIMA-GUMI to ~~hal~~ hold a religious rite for the Chinese laborers deceased on the way to the CHUZAN-RYO. I recall there were 4 ^(Seal) ~~ash~~ ash boxes. Placing 4 ^(Seal) ~~at~~ ash boxes on the alter I chanted a sutra, and after I burned insence all Chinese laborers burned insence individually. That religious rite was held according to the SODO Sect.

After the July Incident I went to the CHUZAN-RYO 5 or 6 times, maybe more, to hold religious rite. Those were all joint service. A large alter was built in front of the CHUZAN-RYO and a large monument ^(Seal) ~~was placed on~~ and offerings were placed on the alter. I chanted a sutra and hurned insence, then representatives of the KASHIMA-GUMI burned insence, then staffs of laborers burned insence. After this, rite was held at the grave in the same procedure.

When the rite was held in front of the CHUZAN-RYO about 3 more priests were called to attend the rite to have more degnified rite.

/s/ (Japanese characters)(Seal)

I, Tatsudo TSUTAYA, swear that ~~the~~ the above statement was read to me in Japanese on this date 12 Jan 1948, and the matters contained therein are all true to the best of my knowledge.

/s/ (Japanese characters) (Seal)
Tatsudo TSUTAYA

I, Hiroshi Yamada, certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant from English to Japanese on this date 12 Jan. 1948, and the affiant stated that ~~the~~ the matters contained therein are all true to the best of his knowledge.

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

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Charles R. Moulder

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

City of Yokohama)
Honshu, Japan)

(United States of America
(vs
(Kingoro FUKUDA et al

Affidavit of Makoto YAMADA

I, Makoto YAMADA, age 38, presently living in TOKYO-TO,
SETAGAYA-KU, TAMAGAWA, TODOROKI-CHO, 3-CHO-ME, ^{M.Y. 2} 866, being duly sworn
to tell the truth concerning nothing and adding nothing whatsoever and
say as follows.

During the period of the fall 1943 to Jan. or Feb 1945 I was
holding an official position then known as JIMU-KAN (official) in the
Home Ministry, and was in charge of imported Chinese laborers affairs.
While I was holding the above official capacity, attended several meet-
ing held in the office of DAITOA-SHO (Great-East-Asia Ministry) ^{M.Y. 2 in the PLANNING Board} in this
meeting officials from the ministeries of Great-East-Asia, Agriculture &
Commerce, Home, Transportation & Communication, Welfare, and Munition,
Planning Board (from begining to half way) and North China Laborers
Association were present. Problems of wage, food, and others were often
brought up to discussion, as I recall now.

As to food the central Japanese ^{AGRICULTURE + Com. Ministry M.Y.} government, under the prevailing ^{2 go seki}
conditions, was unable to supply more than 22 kg per head per month but ^{330 grams.}
on the other hand the government guaranteed that amount under any ^{June 1945}
circumstance, may come the above in my memory. ^{gap 2 go per day.}
^{ONE OF MY} duty was to attend to the meeting setting up general principles ^{2 go per day.}
for protection and supervision of the imported Chinese laborers from the ^{9 kilograms}
view point of the Police. Such principles setup in the meeting was ^{per month}
backed up by the police power. By protection it means protecting the ^{14 kilograms}
imported laborers from assault by others, preventing friction among them ^{20 kilograms}
selves, cooperating for maintaining the necessary food and clothings; ^{Rice.}
by supervision in the scope of Police means prevention of crimes and ^{look}
handling of such crimes when they occurred.

Such general principles set up in the meeting were issued as various
instructions and directives from the Home Ministry, by the name of

KEI-HO-KYOKU-CHO (Chief of Police Bureau)

I, as an official of the Home Ministry, cooperated in securing the necessary food and clothing, whenever my service was demanded by the North China Laborers Association. As I remember, regardless of the efforts made by the Home Ministry, complete fulfillment of the request made by the North China Laborers Association was not seen.

The status of laborers was determined as general ordinary laborers from a 'good neighbor' country. Never, they were treated as prisoners of war, or internees of the enemy nation.

+ Makoto Yamada
MAKOTO YAMADA

I Makoto Yamada, swear that the above statement has been translated to me in the Japanese language, on this date, 26 Dec 1947, and the matters herein contained are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

+ Makoto Yamada
MAKOTO YAMADA

I, Hiroshi Yamada, hereby certify that I have translated the above statement to the affiant from English to Japanese on this date, 26 Dec. 1947, and he has stated that he understood its contents.

H. Yamada
H. Yamada
Investigator, WCDD

CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
) SS
HONSHU, JAPAN)

United States of America
 vs.
FUKUDA, et al

Affidavit of YAMAGUCHI, Tsuneo

I, Tsuneo 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 TOYOHASHI 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 of 3 July 1945

evening
/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.

Tsuneo YAMAGUCHI
/s/ Tsuneo Yamaguchi.

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

✓ CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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