

Defense Exhibits: 2+010, 12+013, 22+030

⑥

(118)

City of Yokohama)
Honshu, Japan)

United States of America
vs
Kingoro Fukuda et al

Affidavit of Yoshio Nagata

Age: 33
Present Address: 3434-4 Yaotsu-Cho, Kamo-Gun, Gifu-Ken.
Present Occupation: Working at Hasama Gumi at a dispatched camp as an accountant.
Education: 9 years

I have been working for Hasama Gumi since 1940. At the end of March 1945 I was in charge of labor at Mizunami dispatch camp, Gifu-Ken. On 15 April 1945, 161 Chinese laborers were transferred from Ontake dispatch camp, Jagano-Ken to our camp and on 5 May 1945 a second group of 169 arrived. Of these about 60 were taken ill so we used one section of the barrack and had three nurses and a doctor treat them. However, these patients were ill at Ontake but at the wishes of the Bn. Leader (Chinese) they were transferred with the rest of the laborers.

When the Chinese arrived at Mizunami, Nagatake, Samuro who was in charge of labor at Ontake came and talked to the Gifu-Ken Tokko about the distribution of staple food, etc. Consequently I had no trouble in obtaining staple food from the prefecture. From the prefecture we also received seasoning such as oil (food) salt and soy sauce. However for majority of the supplementary food, we turned to black market. We received the following amount of food from the prefecture per capita per month: 22kg wheat flour, 6.325kg of rice bran, 3 shaku (1 shaku equals .00318 pint) of food oil, 270g of salt, and .0638 pt of soy sauce. We were able to give them 7.5kg of vegetables, 3.75kg of preserves, 750g of tsukudani (food boiled in soy sauce) and once we received a special ration of soy beans which we turned over to the Chinese cook. The above is the food distribution to the Chinese during wartime but at the termination of war this was increased.

At Mizunami, there were two barracks which quartered the Chinese. These were about 400 meters apart. There was a fence around each barrack with one outlet. One policeman was on duty during the day at all times, keeping surveillance of both barracks and he also went to the working area. The Chinese were prohibited from going outside the barrack area.

We didn't have to prepare much in the recreational matter because the Chinese had most everything they desired. There were no gambling because we were prohibited from paying the Chinese their wages by the Tokko police. Therefore we deposited their wages in the bank and when they left we gave this amount plus the its interest.

As I remember, the Chinese laborers on the whole did not have any education.

1. (Seal)

*Central Association
Food & Administration
Prefecture*

Ex 2

Apr. 15 to end of war. Apr. 15 to end of war.

Apr. 15 to Nov. 30, 1945. Apr. 15 to Nov. 30.

Black market

However, they obeyed their Bn. Leader Yojugai (Japanese phonetics) to the last word. The average age of the Chinese was 27 with the lowest at 15 and the highest at about 55.

Uesugi, Koji of Hasama Gumi was in charge of machinery at Mizunami camp and he used to visit the barracks for surveillance purpose. On 29 Nov. 1945, the Chinese were to depart for China on the morrow, so Uesugi went to the barracks (Seal) to supervise their packing, etc. On this day, the Ryuhōka (Japanese phonetics), the Chinese 3rd Co. Commander and one of the five Ryugakusei (government(China) student studying abroad) by the name of Yu approached Uesugi and asked him that the Chinese wanted 3,000 yen per person because of Hasama Gumi's insufficiency of food, tobacco and treatment of sick persons. However Uesugi told them that he could not give them any definite answer and furthermore this demand is of the time when they were at Ontake so they should deal with Ontake official directly. Seeing that they were getting nowhere fast, a Chinese was sent to Nishimura, the Camp Supervisor, to tell him that Uesugi wanted to see him immediately. Actually Uesugi did not call for Nishimura. Nishimura, myself and five other Co. officials went to the barrack at about 1900 hours. Nishimura, Uesugi and the two Chinese were having a conference. This is took place in the barrack kitchen. About ten minutes after the start of the conference, about 20 Chinese some of which started to take off their belts went outside. I was standing near where two kettles(2 1/2ft. in diameter) with boiling water were situated. Before the departure of the 20 men, one man went through the motion of throwing the boiling water on them with a ladle. I then went outdoors to see what the other men were doing. I saw them with a stick about the size of a baseball bat and belts in their hand. Then (Seal) somebody from the barrack said something to them. Apparently the conference had ended in their favor. I went inside and Nishimura and about 6 Chinese went out. Later I found out that Nishimura had paid the Chinese 370,000 yens that night. The facts that took place between Uesugi and the Chinese in the barrack, I later heard from Uesugi.

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

(Japanese character)
(Seal) Yoshio Nagata
Yoshio Nagata

I, Kumao K. Toda and Kanshun Okutaro, hereby certify that before Yoshio Nagata signed the above statement, I transcribed the same into Japanese.

/s/ Kanshun Okutaro
Kanshun Okutaro
Investigator, WCDD

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

2.(Seal)

Ex 3

CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
HONSHU, JAPAN) SS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
vs
KINGORA FUKUDA et al

AFFIDAVIT OF OGAWA, HAZIME

I, OGAWA, HAZIME, being duly sworn do hereby depose and say to the best of my knowledge and belief, that I am 44 years old and presently I am a member of the Economic Research Institute of the Tokyo University of Commerce and Economics. That I am a graduate of the Tokyo University, being graduated in 1926. That I was in North China between March 1943 and April 1945 as an overseas student for the Tokyo University of Commerce and Economics engaged in research and agricultural, economic and village problems. That I was there on the behalf of the University and held no position with either the Japanese Imperial Government or army or the government of North China. That I did work at the North China Cooperative Research Institute which was located in Peiping.

As a result of my stay in North China I have recently published a paper on the relationship of peasant economy and commercial capital. That although I worked in Peiping I spent at least 10% of my time in scattered villages in Hepei and Shantung Provinces. That although I heard of the North China Labor Association and knew they had a job of recruiting labor in North China, I am not familiar enough with their workings to speak of that organization with any degree of authority.

Due to my studies in economics and my stay in North China I am familiar with the social and economic conditions that existed there in the years 1943 to 1945, *Spring of 1943 - two weeks.* particularly as they affect village life. In the spring of 1943 certain districts around Peiping had a severe famine. There were many deaths and a good deal of suffering among the common people. The inflation which existed in North China in about the year 1937 was aggravated in 1943 and this increased the difficulties for the common people. The economic conditions in the villages were so bad that there was a general migration of almost all able-bodied men from the villages to the towns where labor for the different work projects in North China was being recruited. These projects included railroad building and repair, mining and other rather heavy work. In the village only women, the very young, the old and the sick remained. Most of the male population of the lower class remaining in the village were not fit for heavy work.

When recruiting occurred in the village during this period for labor it would have been possible to recruit only those who were too young, too old or too sick to find employment in cities in North China. The village depended somewhat on the earnings of those engaged in labor in North China and since the family system is very strong in rural China, the weaker or less fit members of the family would have to be sacrificed if necessary, to keep the family going.

The diet of the common laborer and the labor in the village was the lowest possible standard to keep human life going. The economics of the situation that existed before and during 1943 compelled the sale of the higher grade of grain to the government for money, leaving only low grade grains for the local population to feed on. In 1943 itself, conditions were so bad that the local population had to supplement their diet with leaves of trees and swamp grass. In Shantung it was largely kaoliang and in Hopei, millet. Whatever wheat was raised usually ended up in government hands. Wheat flour was a luxury and the average coolie or peasant family would eat it about three or four times a year. They ate their grain in the form of gruel or manto which would be in the form of two medium-sized buns per meal twice a day. The average lower class family ate only two meals a day, and, incidentally, by lower class I mean about 65% of the people in Hopei Province and 74% of the people in Shantung Province. With this manto or gruel they would eat a soup containing a small amount of vegetables grown locally and some fat or oil, usually peanut oil, and some garlic. About two or three times a year, usually on the major holidays, they would eat meat, and except for the wealthier families, I do not believe anyone ate fish. In the village the families kept chickens from which eggs could be obtained, but they could not afford to eat the eggs so produced and very few of these found their way on the family table.

The need for money among the average peasant family is particularly acute because of the very high interest rate which ranges from 40 to 60% a year, and since the amount of land cultivated by the average family is so small, the need for money in advance to keep going in slack seasons is so great that generally all of the lower class population is in debt.

In the village and among coolies generally there is no such thing as medical care. There are no doctors at all in the village and it is on rare occasions that a sick peasant will go to the city for treatment. They rely entirely on superstition and home type remedies. They have all of the skin diseases that afflict primitive people as well as a host of other diseases that come from exposure and malnutrition. They think nothing of continuing to work even though they are sick and usually work until it is physically impossible for them to continue. The family system is of such a nature that a man will work until he is worn out, usually about the age of 50, and then his sons or his other close relatives will take care of him. It is rare to find a man of 50 actually engaged in heavy labor, and usually none of them are fit physically to engage in heavy labor.

Their houses are entirely unheated and the fuel they use is for cooking only. They bathe on an average of no more than three or four times in a lifetime and their clothing situation is such that they cannot launder their clothes because they have no replacements. They work in shoes made of cloth and the only difference between their winter and summer footwear is in the amount of rag padding. They work in rain or snow. Because of the combination of these factors their power of resistance is extremely low and in times of famine or epidemic they are carried off rapidly.

/s/ H. Ogawa
OGAWA, HAZIME

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.

/s/ H. Ogawa
OGAWA, HAZIME

I certify that I have translated the above statement to OGAWA, HAZIME and he stated it to be true and correct.

/s/ Kiitsu Saigusa
SAIGUSA KIITSU

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of November 1947.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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

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

944
CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
)
) SS
)
HONSHU, JAPAN)

United States of America

Vs

Kingoro FUKUDA, et al.

Affidavit of OZEKI, Kiyoshi

I, Kiyoshi OZEKI, age 47, presently living at UTSUNOMIYA-SHI, ASAHI-CHO, 1-CHO-ME, 3520, being duly sworn to tell the truth concealing nothing and adding nothing whatsoever, and say as follows.

For the period of June 1942 to March 1945 I was the Head of Labor Section of the Railroad Industry Company's Branch office in HOKKAIDO. Presently I'm (seal) ~~working-for~~ engaged in "stone-material" business at the above mentioned address.

It was in the beginning of the year 1944 that our company made a report of necessary laborers to the Welfare Ministry through the Prefectural Government of HOKKAIDO. It was so ordered by the Welfare Ministry, which set up a laborers mobilization plan according to the reports made by enterprisers. The Welfare Ministry set ~~at~~ a plan, and thereby allotted ~~me~~ a number of Chinese laborers. Our company was allotted 1200 laborers in HOKKAIDO. We had no intention of using Chinese laborers, but the government allotted us the above mentioned number of laborers. We had to use them. It was impossible for us to refuse this government allocation of Chinese laborers. Because our project in HOKKAIDO was one of the key industries, and we had to complete the project by the suspence date set by the government.

The first contingent of the Chinese laborers arrived ~~at~~ in HOKKAIDO in July 1944. I recall the number was approximately 400. IRIE, Shintaro and TSUCHIYA, Hisao from the HOKKAIDO Branch went to China to receive this allotted laborers. Those two persons signed the contract ~~of~~ importing laborers between the North China Labor Association and the company.

For the first time I saw the imported laborers at the SAPPORO Station, then about a week later I went to the place of work to observe the situation there, BIBAE Coal Mine. The Head of the hospital there conducted a physical examination of all laborers, and I was present with the doctor. I can't recall

the name of this doctor now. Policemen from the Foreign Affairs Section of the prefectural police and TAKIRAWA Police Station were also present in this physical examination. Almost every one of them were suffering from scabies, and they were undernourished. After a conference of the police and doctor the laborers were given one month rest. The number of the first contingent was exactly 412, that is those who arrived in HOKKAIDO. I recall ~~3-of-~~ laborers died on board en route to Japan. 87 of the first contingent died in a course of one year and two month.

The second contingent arrived in HOKKAIDO on 8 Dec 1944. The number was 460 (seal) 454. It was 600 that left China but 6 of them died on board. I was present at the physical examination of this group, the examination was conducted by Dr. OGAWAHARA of a town called MORI-MACHI. The police authorities were also present. The general physical condition of this group was worse than that of the first contingent. They were suffering from scabies and malnutrition. Some of them had torachoma. They were given one month rest at a place called HIKABE to regain their health.

58 (seal)
The third contingent of 390 came in 6 March 1945. The original number of this group was 391 but 11 of them died on board. Twenty two more laborers died after their landing at SHIMOHOSHI and arrival at the destination. I was present in the physical examination of this contingent. The examination was conducted by the Head of the hospital (seal) / KAMD Coal Mining Co. The general physical condition of this group was worse than the second contingent. Without exception they were suffering from an advanced stage of scabies, and they were extremely undernourished.

453 (seal)
There were 150 death among the second contingent of 358, and there were 82 death among the third contingent of 358.

As the Head of Labor Section such high death rate was my big headach. I requested several medicine to the prefectural government and used for laborers I (seal) but it was unable to check the death rate. The main cause of death was mal-nutrition they were from China. carried (seal)

Food. For the year of 1944 the government distributed 26 Kg per man per month, but immediately prior to the termination of war 22 (see in-the-early-part-of-1945 (seal) the ration was cut down to 24 Kg per man per month. The staple ration was flour and various other bean flour

87
150
82
319
412
380
453
1745
319

I knew the amount of staple ration premised in the contract was 30 Kg and I we made several request to the prefectural government to obtain the difference, condition but due to the food ~~si~~ (seal) in Japan, the government was unable to issue 30 Kg per man per month. When the laborers' ration was ~~d~~ reduced to 22 Kg per man per month, the ration for Japanese was already reduced to 23 GO. When they were receiving 26 Kg per man per month there was practically no complaint about the quantity of ration, but they started to bring complaint when it was reduced to 22 Kg per man per month. We took the complaint to the police station, ~~was~~ and the policemen came to the place of work to explain the food condition in Japan. The Chinese laborers understood the condition, and stopped complaining.

In many occasions we bought food in the blackmarket to feed the Chinese laborers. I was caught twice and taken sworn statement by the police for two occasions. There was no other way to obtain food legitimately than the dis-
route (seal)
tribution ~~reisset~~ by the government.

Other items such as medicine, clothings, supplementary ration, etc were all under the rigid controle of the government. We had to depend on govern-
ment distribution for those too. But it was true that we bought some in the blackmarket.

There were several unjust request and activities on the side of Chinese laborers. For instance there were 24 cases of robbery, 3 cases of injury, 3 case of threatening at BIBAE; 2 cases of injury, 1 case of robbery, at KENEBATSU.

X /S/ (Japanese Characters) (seal)
KIYOSHI OZEKI


I, Kiyoshi OZEKI, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this date, 15 Dec 1947, from English to Japanese, and I understood the matters contained therein.

X /S/ (Japanese Characters) (seal)
KIYOSHI OZEKI

I, the undersigned, certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant from English to Japanese on this 15 day of December 1947, and the affiant stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

X /S/ Hiroshi Yamada
HIROSHI YAMADA
Investigator, WCDD.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY


WILLIAM T. MARTIN, JR
Major INF

Ex 5.

City of Yokohama)
Honshu, Japan)

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 Chiness 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 dysentry 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) ss

United States of America
vs
Kingoro Fukuda et al

Affidavit of Masaharu Kurokawa

Age: 34
Present Address: 5-39 Hiratsuka, Shinagawa-Ku, Tokyo-To.
Present Occupation: Assist. Professor at Showa Medical College.
Education: Graduated from Showa Medical College.

During the period of 2 Aug. 1944 to 28 Sept. 1945, I was Commander of Tankoo Army Quarantine Station in Tankoo, North China. This station of unit was under the North China Area Army. My chief duty was to examine Japanese transient soldiers, who passed through Tankoo, for contagious disease. However, we also examined Chinese laborers upon being requested by the North China Labor Association. This examination of the Chinese laborers is usually performed by the civil authorities but due to the fact that the civil authorities lacked facilities to study the bacteria of the contagious disease, the Army aided them. I didn't want to examine civilians but there was no alternative because I received orders from my superior to assist them when requested.

Our unit being a quarantine unit, usually we did not used the stethoscope. All we were interested in was whether the person boarding the ship had or had not contagious disease. If the person did have contagious disease, that person was not allowed aboard ship. Our work was to give only quarantine examination and not a physical examination. We were only looking for person with contagious disease.

Because China is not a very sanitary-minded place, I was especially alert for recurrent fever and typhus during the winter months and malaria and dysentery during the summer months. The other contagious disease were cholera, typhoid fever, small pox, black and bubonic plague. I think I examined on the average of about 1,000-2,000 Chinese per month. When I examined the Chinese labourers, I had each strip their clothes off and I felt their pulse, saw if their eyelids were bloodshot and also inspected their throat. This sort of examination took place when I was looking for a fever illness which is contagious. I think about 6-10% of the Chinese had venereal disease. I remember this fact that those Chinese who came from the city were higher in venereal disease rate than those from the

suburban sections. I reported these contagious diseases and venereal diseases to the North China Labor Association.

The Chinese seemed to all have scabies. In fact, I'm amazed when I see a Chinese without scabies. I think about 70-80% of them had scabies. The infected person in the second stage has red spots (caused by continuous scratching) all over their body. In the more extreme cases, the infected person has scabs all over his body with pus running from the scabs such that you can't notice the original color of his skin. Furthermore, I've seen where the scabies was so far infected that it had eaten a section of the penis glans. Upon observing these extreme cases, even a medical man would evade giving treatment to them. Concerning these cases, we ^{notified (seal)} ~~notify~~ the North China Labor Association to keep these infected scabies person insulated from the others.

In accordance with the Quarantine Regulations, the trachoma disease was overlooked. I've seen a man (Chinese) who had trachoma to the extent that his eyelids showed indications of a serious trachoma case. Discharges were coming from his eyes. There were some cases of trachoma.

Most of the Chinese laborers I examined were undernourished. However, of these I think about 20% would not be able to perform heavy manual labor.

I have read the foregoing statements and I swear the facts contained therein are true.

/s/ Masaharu Kurokawa (Seal)
/t/ Masaharu Kurokawa

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

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

(Seal)

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Harold Kinzell
HAROLD KINZELL
Major, Infantry

Ex 7.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
) SS
HONSHU, JAPAN)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 vs
KINGORO FUKUDA et al

AFFIDAVIT OF KAKEGAWA, IWAO

I, KAKEGAWA, IWAO, being duly sworn depose and say to the best of my recollection and belief that I reside at Urawa City in Saitama Prefecture, that I am 51 years old, that in the years 1944 and 1945, I was the Japanese consul at Tangku, a port from which North China laborers left China for Japan.

That I have compared my experiences as a consul with the transportation of Chinese laborers with Mr. Fujii, Keiji, who was the consul at Haichow in North China and find that generally the same situation prevailed at Haichow as in Tangku.

At Tangku, generally speaking, one to two ships a month sailed with between 200 to 600 Chinese laborers on each trip. The ships were mostly cargo vessels of 1000 to 2000 tons, although sometimes passenger vessels were used. The ships sailed for Shimonoseki and Fushiki generally. They carried cargo as well as the Chinese laborers. The Chinese were considered as deck passengers for the trip and slept and ate on deck. In normal times, the trip should take between three and four days; however, due to airraids and submarines these trips varied and it was not unusual in 1944 and 1945 for the trips to exceed ten days. At times they were quartered in the hold of the ship on top of the cargo. The cargo on most of these ships was North China coal.

The North China Labor Association made provisions for rations and water was taken on at the port of departure. If water problem existed after the ship set sail, it would put in at a Korean port or Dairen for additional water. The North China Labor Association probably provided "mantos" for about five to six days and an additional supply of Chinese noodles were given laborers, what quantity is unknown, and some provision was made for the Chinese to cook their own meals out of the supply given them by the North China Labor Association.

The Chinese laborers were given a medical examination at the port by a member of the medical department of the Army. One of the doctors was a First Lieutenant or a Captain Nakamizo and a Captain Kurokawa. The laborers received shots and the seriously ill like those suffering from tuberculosis were rejected and were sent back to the place from which they came. However, from a general view of these men, I would say that they looked thin when they left. Skin diseases are quite prevalent in North China and these men looked like a typical group of Chinese laborers in that respect. Some of the laborers looked as young as 15 and 16 years old and there were others who looked over 40 years old. The group that came from the Army camps at Shihmen looked like young men in their 20's and 30's but those supplied by the North China government, for the most part, looked either very young or very old. The Chinese government drafts were reported to me by the branch office of the North China Labor Association at Tangku as mostly vagabonds and village beggars. Each individual Chinese received a visa from the consul after they had received a passport from the North China Labor Association. This visa was executed with the seal of the consul and contained a picture of the Chinese laborer.

Important

I have heard that there were often Chinese laborers who escaped from the group due to sail, but I don't know what happened to these people when or if they were brought back. The representatives of the company usually stayed at Peking but every once in a while they came down to the port to see what was going on, as far as the departure of the Chinese laborers were concerned.

At first the North China Labor Association supplied a uniform consisting of coats, trousers, shoes (rubber tabi) and socks. As the war went on and in the latter part of 1944 and 1945, to my impression, those coming from the special training camps still looked like they were well clothed but the Chinese government drafts had not so good clothes to wear.

I have heard that frequent deaths occurred from diseases in the barracks before the laborers sailed for Japan. The Japanese Army doctors could probably give more detail about this.

/s/ I. KAKEGAWA
KAKEGAWA, IWAO

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.

/s/ I. KAKEGAWA
KAKEGAWA, IWAO

I certify that I have translated the above statement to KAKEGAWA, IWAO and he stated it to be true and correct.

/s/ KUMAO TODA
KUMAO TODA, Investigator
War Crimes Defense Division

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of October 1947.

/s/ IRA KAYE
IRA KAYE, Attorney
War Crimes Defense Division

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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

Ex 8.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
HONSHU, JAPAN)

See Page 3

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
vs
KINGORO FUDUDA, ET AL

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. ITAGAKI, OSAMU

I, Itagaki, Osamu being duly sworn, depose and say:

That I am forty-one years old and that between the years 1941 to 1946 I was the secretary of the Peking Embassy of the Imperial Japanese Government to the Government of North China. That I am a graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University, Political Science Department. That I was graduated in 1931.

That I have spent about seven years in China, mostly in North China and am fully acquainted with the local social and economic conditions in North China. That, as secretary of the Embassy, I dealt with political matters and particularly as a liaison between the Chinese Government branch at Peking and the Japanese Government.

That I know of the North China Labor Association. It was established in ~~August~~ ^{July} of 1941 as a result of negotiations between the Government of North China and Manchuko. There was a labor shortage in Manchuko since the ^{demand of} migratory Chinese workers that used to come into Manchuko as coolie labor for the mines and contracting companies had ~~practically disappeared~~ ^{increased}. The North China Labor Association was formed to aid the local companies in Manchuko to recruit and employ labor. The North China Labor Association conducted public campaigns and offered cash bounties and other inducements for coolie labor in North China to go to Manchuko. There was no contract between the Governments of Manchuko and the North China Labor Association, and it was handled so that after the North China Labor Association did the ^{assisting,} ~~recruiting,~~ the local businesses that used the labor ^{sometimes} would have contracts with the North China Labor Association.

When labor was sent to Japan, however, the Japanese Government stepped in- to the picture and a contract or agreement was entered into between the Japanese Government and the North China Labor Association as such. The North China Labor Association was headed by a president who was Chinese, but he did not have much to do with the running of the Association. Actually, there were three managers, two of whom were Japanese and one Chinese, and they were in charge of operations. There was a General Affairs manager, an Operations manager, and both of these were Japanese and a Chinese manager who did general

welfare
^

duties. The Japanese were not Japanese Government employees. They were private individuals in China at the time. Among them was a Mr. Kawai, a Mr. Obayashi, a Mr. Ishikawa, and Mr. Matsukuma.

^{1943 about 1000}
In ~~1942~~ five hundred Chinese workers were sent to Japan as an experiment to see if it would work out. There were several employers who used this first batch of workers. I remember two.- The Fushiki Harbor Contracting Company in Toyama Prefecture, and a Coal Mining Company in Fukuoka. In these cases the employer requested directly to the North China Labor Association. The request from the Fushiki Harbor Company was referred to the North China Transportation Company which had a large number of coolies working for it, and a contract was entered into between the North China Transportation Company and the Fushiki Harbor Company, and the North China Labor Association merely acted as a go-between. The contract required the company to furnish all the necessities; food, clothing, medicine, and the like.

The Japanese Government, ~~when it found out about this,~~ took a serious attitude because of the possibility that spies and saboteurs and diseased persons would gain entrance into Japan by means of such contracts; therefore, many regulations were promulgated to cover the use of labor in North China. The Government wanted humane treatment for the labor in order to induce others to volunteer to come to Japan. This experiment was highly successful from the point of view of the employers and the laborers. In ¹⁹⁴⁴~~1943~~ large numbers of coolies were employed. The Japanese Government supervised the recruiting and employment. The Japanese Government also supervised the work camps to see that the contracts were maintained.

The negotiations in North China were conducted by company officials, North China Labor Association officials, and Japanese Government officials. This group would set down the stipulation as to food, clothing, payment, and the like so that all of these details were supposed to be settled before the coolies left China for Japan. The North China Labor Association would provide the workers with one set of uniform, Japanese fut^oan, money, rubber tabs, and all the things necessary for the trip and for their subsequent work. The company would supply the money for these items, but the North China Labor Association in most cases did the purchasing. Where the employing unit was a large business outfit and they had

their own agents in North China, sometimes they directly bought the necessities and gave them to the Chinese. Kajima Gumi had representatives in North China, but I don't know whether they handled the purchase of clothing and other necessities themselves or whether the North China Labor Association did it for them.

The trip from China to Japan was made generally by two to three thousand ton freighter ships and they left the ports of Taku, Tsingtao, and Haichow. They were examined at the ports for skin diseases and any epidemic diseases, but only very severe cases were rejected. I do not know whether or not the company had a right to reject any worker because of illness at the port. Sometimes on the trip to the port from the recruiting section, the Chinese would sell their equipment and clothing on the black market since the Chinese police were very lax at the time and very little was done about this. The Chinese police also escorted the workers to the port and often times the coolies would change their mind and not make the trip, and nothing was done about it by the Chinese police.

The diet of the average coolie in North China consists of manto, which is a food, basically ~~flour and salt~~ ^{cereal} and soda, which is steamed. ^{at least} They eat ^{at least} two meals a day consisting of four or five manto, each about the size of a bun, and a bowl of cabbage, Chinese cabbage. Probably each manto contains about fifty gram of ~~flour~~ ^{cereal}. This is the diet for hard labor. They never eat meat or fish. The coolies in North China rarely go to a doctor even when they are very ill as they live on a day to day existence and thinking nothing of working until they drop because that is the only way they can make enough money to live. Moreover, they usually go to witch doctors rather than regular doctors and are very superstitious about modern medical science.

They hardly ever take a bath and seldom wash their clothes. Skin diseases are very prevalent. Almost everyone of them have scabies in one form or another. They are never known to quit work because of things like skin diseases. They understand nothing about sanitation and their barracks and dormitories are always filthy.

Some of the Chinese coolies were recruited from captured guerrilla units in North China but were not regarded as prisoners of war with the standing of prisoners of war because they were captured not in uniform but in regular civilian dress, and seemed to be nothing more than snipers. The Japanese policy

towards these guerrillas was to put them in camps for reconditioning and when they seemed to be educated sufficiently to be peaceful citizens, to find them employment either in Manchuko or Japan, if they were willing. No one was forced to leave these camps to take jobs.

In North China about half of the coolie labor is a dormitory type of existence. Discipline is maintained by Chinese bosses who are also responsible for the amount of work turned out. A piece work system is the norm with a work gang given a stated amount of work to be accomplished within a day, and the Chinese boss or foreman to see that it is done as expeditiously as possible. Usually there are no set working hours. If a coolie is not working hard enough, it is the custom for the Chinese boss to thrash him. If a coolie runs away, the boss must find a replacement. Rarely is an attempt made to recapture a coolie who runs away however. If he is caught, he is usually thrashed.

There are no definite rest days in North China, but coolies are known to take off whenever they feel like it, and as most of them are farmers as well as coolies, during certain times of the year, it is very difficult to keep operations going since they go back to their farms to work on their farms. It appears as if they are always working in some manner, either at the farm or at the work site.

During this period there was a very serious inflation in North China, but it had not yet reached the stage where prices were running away from wages. The average coolie could make enough to afford his diet as outlined above.

For cooking purposes ~~wood~~ was normally used as fuel and ~~for~~ heating purposes ^{a kind of} ~~rentan~~, which are a mixture of ^{powdered coal} ~~charcoal~~ and clay, are used.


Usually in China, because funerals and religious services for the dead are expensive, when a coolie dies, he is buried without ceremony by a group of his friends or family. There is no memorial stone; however, I don't believe they make use of common graves.

The matter of wages, as far as I know, the North China Labor Association usually paid off the family with money supplied by the employer. I believe the practice was to allot a percentage of wages back to the family in China and part was paid directly to coolies wherever they worked. When a coolie died, his wages were ascertained and the money remitted to the North China Labor Association which paid it to the bereaved family.


The entire matter of Chinese labor was handled by the Peace Preservation Bureau of the Home Affairs Ministry as far as the regulation of movement of Chinese labor into and within Japan, but the responsibility of Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and Commercial and Industrial Ministry is the allocation of food and clothing, respectively. The responsibility of Greater East Asia Ministry is the overall liaison and coordination matters.

The North China Labor Association selected the Chinese work leaders. They were usually selected because they were work bosses in North China and hence knew how to discipline and how to train and how to work with Chinese labor. They were used to thrashing coolies and knew how to do it. They were picked primarily because they were the ones who could keep order among the Chinese. Although all of them could probably read and write a little, they were not picked because of superior education. Usually discipline was solely a Chinese matter, and the Japanese did not interfere unless some police regulation was violated by the worker.

The coolie in North China received no ration of tobacco, but could buy cigarettes or tobacco on the local market. These were very expensive, however, and coolies could not afford to smoke very much.

 Osamu Itagaki
ITAGAKI, OSAMU

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.

 Osamu Itagaki
ITAGAKI, OSAMU

I certify that I have translated the above statement to ITAGAKI, OSAMU and he stated it to be true and correct.

Kumao K. Toda
KUMAO K. TODA, Investigator
War Crimes Defense Division

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of JANUARY 1948 ~~October 1947~~.

Ira Kaye
IRA KAYE, Attorney
War Crimes Defense Division

Br. 9. def.
CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
HONSHU, JAPAN) SS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
VS
KINGORO FUKUDA et al

AFFIDAVIT OF MATSUKUMA, KICHIRO

I, MATSUKUMA, KICHIRO, being duly sworn depose and say that I am 52 years old, that I am a graduate of Waseda University in Tokyo, that I graduated in 1919, that I have spent in Manchuria and in North China a total of about sixteen years, during which time I dealt with industrial and labor problems.

In 1941, I worked with the Manchuria Labor Association and in July of 1943, I became a director of North China Labor Association. In this capacity, I was in charge of recruiting laborers for labor in Japan. - Duties?

The main office of the North China Labor Association was in Peiping, China and it maintained contact with the Japanese Embassy in Peiping and elements of the Japanese Army in that city.

The North China Labor Association was headed by a Chinese and its three directors, consisting of two Japanese and one Chinese. It had districts in many parts of North China and the heads of these branch or district offices recruited laborers with the cooperation of the local Chinese government. When a request came to the main office, we would send that request to the branch office involved. They would go to the town and village offices and contact professional labor recruiters. The recruiters were paid a commission for every labor secured. The local Chinese government cooperated by posting notices and giving details of the proposed employment. The recruiters were independent, they did not work either for the government or North China Labor Association. The laborers were assembled in the branch office of the North China Labor Association in the area. Sometimes representatives of the Japanese business firms were present at these branch office.

*Interrogated by Moy Kallman
of War Crime Dept*

*Three laborers
Did all the workers
come to Japan voluntarily
what type of laborers
Kallman
voluntary or involuntary*

The terms of the contract was explained to the Chinese laborers by the branch office employer or the representative of the Japanese business firm. If they agreed to the terms and accepted the contract, they were then given a physical examination by a doctor to decide whether they were physically fit for work or not. They were also to be between the ages of 18 and 40 but because of the lack of records in that section of China, it was necessary to take the word of the laborer as to his age. The terms of the contract were explained orally and acceptance was oral, and the contract was one between the North China Labor Association and the company involved made on behalf of the Chinese laborers. The Chinese laborers were asked to agree to the contract in the following manner: if they were seated at the time the contract was explained to them, all those agreed were asked to stand up and those who kept seated were then sent back to where they came. If they were standing at the time the terms were being explained to them, all those who agree were asked to raise their hands; those who didn't agree were then sent back. There was no force of coercion used or threats to make the Chinese laborers agree to the contract. They were then taken to the nearest large city and thence to a port to wait for a boat. At the port, representatives of the business firms were present and they explained the type of work required and repeated the terms of the contract, salary, the living conditions and other matters. If the Chinese did not agree, they were free to return home once more. Between this time they had already been given one complete uniform, futon, rubber tabi, socks and food necessary for the trip.

What type of Physical Exam doctor doing records.

was not explained in Chinese

How often did you see this

How many refused?

Did you suggest the camps in China. Why were guards needed?

The wages of the Chinese laborers did not ~~business~~ firms. reached Japan and went to work for the North China Labor Association but their expenses were paid in China. The company reimbursed the all the time they

North China Labor Association for such things as clothing, food and travel expenses. The North China Labor Association received its fund partly from the Chinese government in North China and partly from the sale of the passports to the Chinese laborers. *Chinese did that get them* Sometimes the Company bought the passports for the laborers and sometimes they paid for it themselves. With these passports the Chinese laborers were able to receive a visa at the port of embarkation, so that they could be legally entered in Japan.

They were allowed to take a certain amount of money to Japan and with the passport they were entitled to bring articles back to China without paying customs duty. All of these passports were countersigned by the Japanese consul at the port.

One source of supply of labor was the special training camps conducted by the Japanese Army for Chinese guerrillas captured. Most of these guerrillas were captured in plain clothing and were snipers or saboteurs but were considered Prisoners of War by the Japanese Army. These men were given indoctrination courses to reform them and if they agreed to serve in Japan as laborers, they were sent from the training camp to the port with their clothing provided by the North China Labor Association and then joined the other laborers on their way to Japan, but there were many who did not agree to serve and they were kept in camp indefinitely. *which camp* Once they left the camp they were treated just like other Chinese laborers.

As soon as these men left the gates of the training camps they were free laborers and if they then refused to go to Japan at the port, they would not be sent back to camp. The Chinese police guarded both these men and the village laborer drafts to prevent thievery and other breaches of law. *what do you*

The Chinese work leaders were mostly selected on a semi-military basis with a *Chinese* commander, company commander and platoon commander. These men received more than the wage for laborers and were responsible for all discipline and for work direction.

What were these requirements?

The North China Labor Association set out certain minimum requirements before it would recruit labor for a company and it used to discuss contracts with representatives of either the company or groups of companies and the Japanese Embassy before allowing the Chinese to leave the country.

There was a guaranteed payment of 5 yen a day (Japanese yen), 3 yen of which was to be deposited in Postal Savings or in a Japanese bank and 2 yen to be paid to the laborer in Japan. This was to protect the families of the laborers. In the event that a Chinese laborer died before the termination of the contract, this money was turned over to his family. As far as the payment in Japan was concerned, that was left to the individual companies and the local government.

was Kadama's sum one.

I recall that in 1944, a group of contracting companies under the title of Civil Engineering Construction Association, recruited under the supervision of a Mr. Negi about 2000 to 3000 Chinese laborers. They were recruited under the same conditions and in the same manner as I have outlined above. I don't recall how many of them came from the villages and how many from training camps but there was a mixture of both. They were to get 30 kilogram of food per month per man. The national government was to supply 22 kilogram and the prefectural government 8 kilogram. It was reported back to us that many prefectural governments were having trouble meeting the 8 kilogram of food requirement, but we never received any definite information that Chinese laborers were not getting enough to eat. Chinese laborers in North China live on about 25 kilogram per month, consisting mostly of kaolian and corn. They made "manto" very rarely because it is too expensive for them and usually use it in the form of a mush, although they prefer "manto"; therefore, 22 kilogram a month consisting of "manto" would probably feed them as much as their diet in North China. However, the North China Labor Association brought constant pressure to keep the food up

Did you check this

to the 30 kilogram stipulation in the contract. I believe that the overall picture was supervised by the Greater East Asia Ministry, as it transmitted the request for labor to us; however, the Home Ministry and Japan Welfare Ministry and the Munition Ministry also were involved in the Chinese labor situation.

can you explain why Jap soldiers were used to round up workers

From the fall of 1944, almost all recruiting was in the hands of the Chinese government, as by that time the training camps had largely been taken care of. The Chinese government sent a large proportion of beggars and vagabonds whose health condition was very bad and who were suffering from skin disease and other diseases, but the demand for labor in Japan was so acute that these men had to be sent to fulfil the requisitions of the various contracting firms.

/s/ MATSUKUMA
MATSUKUMA, KICHIRO

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.

/s/ MATSUKUMA
MATSUKUMA, KICHIRO

I certify that I have translated the above statement to MATSUKUMA, KICHIRO and he stated it to be true and correct.

Hiroschi Yamada /s/
HIROSHI YAMADA, Investigator
War Crimes Defense Division

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

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

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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

Ex. 9.

Jan. 20th 1905

True Aspects of the Works done by
the North China Labor Association.

1. History and Functions.
2. Organization.
3. Labor Recruiting.
4. Contribution to Japan.
5. Measures taken in regard to repatriated Laborers.

1. History and Functions.

Over a million laborers of North China used to find their way into Manchuria every year to seek employment. The habit of such laborers was to enter Manchuria between the Chinese New Year (February) and April, return to the Shantung province around November to pass the year and again go to Manchuria for work following the Chinese New Year. They are what are generally called Shantung coolies. They are illeterate except two or three out of one hundred who can barely manage to write their own names. Led by "patou" (boss) or depending upon their acquaintances in Manchuria, they enter Manchuria either by land through Shanhaikuan or by sea through Chefoo and Tsingtao. The sight of their over-crowding a boat as deck-passengers or of their unending file trudging from the south to the north in Manchuria with their beddings and living outfits carried on their backs is so familiar to those who know anything about Manchuria.

In the countryside of China, there is no established system of census registration nor is there any system of compulsory education. There are many Chinese who do not know their own names or their ages. Manchuria was swamped with such Chinese, causing troubles in many ways and impeding the development of industries. The Daito Corporation (Tatung Kunssu) was therefore established in 1935 and set about to bar undesirable elements by a system of visa at the frontier. As this measure was not adequate for coping with the administration of labor problems of Manchuria which were growing in complexity every year, the Manchuria Labor Association was created around 1938 - a foundation whose fund was contributed by the Manchoukuo Government, the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Manchuria Heavy Industries Company. The Association took over the works of the Daito Corporation and was charged with the control, guidance and supervision of labor affairs in Manchukuo. The Association set up its branch offices in Tientsin, Tsinan, Peking and other places in North China as agencies for issuing "labor certificates" and for recruiting and transporting laborers.

Later on, the Shantung Labor Corporation was established in North China. In addition, the industries of North China, which had been

growing steadily, required considerable amount of labor and consequent labor problems had increased to such proportions that the local agencies of Manchuria were now inadequate to be depended upon. In 1941 the North China Labor Association was therefore established.

The North China Labor Association is a foundation whose fund is contributed by the North China Political Committee (North China regime) and the North China Development Company in equal amounts. It is controlled and supervised by the North China Political Committee (the Director of labor affairs of the Economic Department of the North China Political Committee is directly responsible) under the laws of North China and is charged with the control, guidance and supervision of labor affairs in North China.

The Association tried to protect the employers by checking unreasonable demands on the part of the labor and the expenses for recruiting labor (including advance payments) by means of allotting the areas where labor was to be secured. On the other hand, it tried to protect the labor by such means as requiring the employers to submit the terms of employment in advance and denying the right to recruit the labor in the following year to those who did not observe the terms or who do not provide adequate facilities for labor welfare. The works of the Association included efforts to direct the employers to break down the long-established evil practice of squeeze by the "patou" (boss) in order to assure the interests of the individual laborers; sick laborers were taken in the labor hospital to be given free treatment; for those laborers who had the misfortune of dying while working on a foreign land, a labor memorial tower was built at Shanhaikuan and memorial rites were held every year to honor the dead.

2. Organization.

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Director-General | 1 (Chinese) |
| Directors | 3 (1 Chinese and 2 Japanese) |
| Auditors | 2 (Chinese) |
| Secretaries and clerks | about 600 (about 400 Chinese and about 200 Japanese) |

Office organization up to October, 1944:-

Director-General

General Affairs Department
(Chief - Japanese Director)

Personnel, auditing, general office work, etc.

Administration Department
(Chief - Japanese Director)

Control, guidance and supervision of recruiting labor;
facilities for transportation, etc.

Guidance Department
(Chief - Chinese Director)

Issuing labor certificates; lodgings and labor
training institute; welfare facilities, etc.

Office organization since the end of 1944:-

Director-General

General Affairs Department
(Chief - Japanese Director)

Personnel, auditing, general office work, etc.

Mobilization Department
(Chief - Japanese Director)

Guidance, control and supervision of recruiting
labor; recruiting activities in specific and non-
specific prefectures; planning transportation and
providing facilities, etc.

Administration Department
(Chief - Chinese Director)

Issuing labor certificates; lodgings and labor
training institute; welfare facilities, etc.

3. Labor recruiting.

Up to 1937-38, because of such disasters as drought, flood and locusts peril which struck different parts of North China in succession, there was a swarming number of laborers from North China trying to enter Manchuria and the Association was rather hard-pressed to check them. In the following years, however, because of the bumper crops in North China and other changes in general economic conditions, the number of laborers wanting to enter Manchuria was badly reduced. This, coupled with the indiscriminate competition for securing labor among the enterprises that had cropped up in great numbers all over Manchuria, resulted in a fight for laborers. It caused, on the one hand, a large number of such undesirable problems as unreasonable increase in recruiting expenses,

double enlistments, desertions of the laborers and, on the other, default of payment of wages and failure to observe the terms of contract on the part of the employers as well as dishonesty on the part of "patou" (boss). With the establishment, therefore, of the North China Labor Association, labor recruiting by all the enterprises was put under the control of a permit system in order to dispense with unfair competition by allotting areas where recruiting enlistments are made and also to protect the labor.

In spite of all these measures, the number of laborers for Manchuria declined steadily and the fight for laborers among the employers became only too severe. Since October of 1943, therefore, designations were made of "specific prefectures" (where one specific enterprise is to recruit laborers, other enterprises being excluded) and "non-specific prefectures" (where a limited number of enterprises are authorized to recruit labor). Joint offices of the Association and the enterprise were set up with common funds. Local influential personalities such as village chief, manor chief, etc. were asked to be nominated as "leaders". The prospective laborers were told, through such leaders, of the sactity of labor and were given full information on the current status of the enterprise, wages, welfare facilities, etc. A labor corps of so-and-so prefecture was then to be organized and, under the escort of influential personalities of the prefecture was to leave for work. Such was the general line of the recruiting work.

Owing, however, to the worsening conditions of the war and to the deterioration of the general economic situation and of the conditions of internal security, the recruiting activities gave only poor results. At the same time, the demand for the labor of North China became increasingly acute in order to fill up the labor shortage in Japan proper. Around March, 1944, therefore, the North China Political Committee decided to undertake "administrative contribution" (method of securing labor by allotting, through administrative measures, certain number of laborers to be contributed), and the Association was to confine its activities to the transportation of laborers as well as to signing contracts with the enterprises and exercising supervision.

4. Contribution to Japan.

As the first lot of North China laborers for Japan, about 300 Chinese laborers were sent around October, 1943, under a contract signed (with the assistance of the Association) between the North China Transportation Company and the Fushiki Harbor Company of Niigata Prefecture. Most of these laborers were men regularly employed by the North China Transportation Company to do loading and unloading work. They were repatriated after one year according to the contract and their record of work was satisfactory.

In view of the good record, requests were sent out from Japan proper for a greater number of laborers. As the enterprises in Japan proper had no experience in recruiting laborers in North China, the Association set about recruiting on their behalf. The conditions were, however, less favorable for Japan proper than for Manchuria. The Association urged professional recruiters to make more efforts on the one hand and, assisted by the authorities, spared no efforts of its own on the other, but no more than several hundreds of men enlisted in the areas around Kueitê.

As there was a considerable number of prisoners of war in the POW camps of the Japanese Army, the Association, after conferring with the Army authorities, set up its labor training institutes in the POW camps of Shih-chia-chuang and Tsinan around October, 1943, to give physical training, basic labor training, simple lessons in Japanese and moral training. The Association persuaded the Army authorities to set them free on the condition that they would work in Japan for two years, and sent them to Japan as good industrial workers. At about the same time, the demand for labor in Japan was all the more acute while the recruiting activities were none too successful. Under these circumstances the "administrative contribution" was introduced by the North China Political Committee. The laborers enlisted by this method were billeted in the dormitories of the Association at Tangku, Tsingtao, Tsinan and other places and were given collective trainings. Together with other laborers trained in the labor training institutes and led by a leader chosen by them, they left for Japan with the blessings of the authorities

and the officials of the Association.

It goes without saying that the Association gave the laborers, by means of repeated explanations, full information on the working conditions in Japan prior to their departure. The Association signed with the employers contracts containing detailed and rigid provisions in order not only to assure the interests of the laborers during employment but also to enable them by all means, irrespective of any changes in the economic conditions, to bring back a good sum of money to start anew their lives with. Again, the Association caused the employers to despatch their officials to China. They were, on the one hand, to study the Chinese manners and customs, language, etc. and, on the other, to mix with the laborers all the time and to make them feel assured by explaining to them the conditions of the enterprise and the nature of their works. They were to share the journey to Japan with the laborers and get better acquainted with them with an ultimate view of increasing their working efficiency.

All these measures left the Association unassured, however, as to whether the terms of the contract would be completely observed by the employment. The Association therefore despatched its officials to the places where the laborers were employed in order to maintain liaison with them, to supervise the observance of the contract and to guide the laborers. These officials were each assigned to one enterprise or to several enterprises, and some of them got into trouble with the police authorities because they sided allegedly too much with the laborers.

The laborers enlisted by means of the "administrative contribution" consisted of diverse elements. The majority of them were, however, prison inmates and vagrants - in one word, such men as would not be too welcome among their own people. In China, those who are thrown into the jail are rather honest blockheads, for crafty ones run off in no time or use dummies. It is the same with war prisoners, for smart professional soldiers make early retreat while those who hang about and get caught are mostly innocent men that were rounded up and thrown into the army for the time being. As regards the vagrants, their circumstances are in most cases pitiful; they are sulking but silently crying for warm-heartedness.

The efforts to make these poor men straight through sincere kindness will, in the first place, be appreciated by their own people; in the second place, will relieve the labor shortage of Japan; in the third place, instead of being confined in a prison or under the cold stare of the people all the time or hardly able to keep themselves together, these men will be able to enjoy their works under the blue sky and go back to their homes as free men with a good some of money to start anew their lives with. There were actual examples of such accomplishments which, in turn, encouraged sincere efforts on the part of the Association.

The laborers other than prison inmates or vagrants usually collected "tan-pai" (substitute fee) - that is, in compensation for going to work in Japan in lieu of others, they collected before going to Japan a large sum of money advanced by the prefecture or by every household in the village - a fact that will make it a shame for them to say that they were forcibly taken to Japan.

5. Measures taken in regard to repatriated laborers.

In regard to the laborers who returned from Manchuria or else, the Association protected them at Shanhaikuan, Tsingtao, Chefoo and other places by checking whether the working conditions had been observed or what were the amounts of money they brought back with them, and secured for them food, railroad tickets, etc. for the journey to their homes. Sick laborers were given treatments in the labor hospital specially built for them. For those who died, a labor memorial tower was constructed and memorial rites were given with all civility.

When the first lot of laborers assigned to the harbor of Fushiki came back from Japan, the Association and the North China Transportation Company jointly held a welcome symposium for them and thanked them for their labors by giving them a variety of presents.

In regard to the laborers repatriated after the surrender of Japan, the Japanese Embassy had to wind up the affairs of the Association as it had been dissolved in August, 1945, and Japanese ex-officials of the Association indirectly assisted the Japanese Embassy.

In consideration of the economic conditions, the Japanese Embassy decided to pay for the allowances 51 times as much in the local currency

and handed to the representatives of the Chinese Government a total of 300,000,000 Chinese dollars (in local currency) consisting of clothing, matches and food-stuff for 37,000 persons as well as a fund for treating the laborers. Moreover, the Japanese Embassy made arrangements so that even those who came back penniless through their own carelessness or illness may each get a minimum of 10,000 Chinese dollars.

The laborers had each brought back with them a considerable quantity of articles and, on their return, were treated as explained above. The promise given at the time of their departure having been completely fulfilled, they caused no trouble and peacefully went home. More detailed account thereof can be had from Mr. Koji Kashiwabara who, as an Embassy official responsible for the question, personally handled the matter for a satisfactory settlement.

(Sgd.) Yoshiro Matsukuma,

Sakayeishi, Kamekawa-cho,
Beppu City, Ohita Prefecture.

December 3, 1946.

Registration No. 3438.

This is to certify that the present document has been signed and affixed with his seal by the applicant, YOSHIRO MATSUKUMA, in my office and in my presence.

Applicant YOSHIRO MATSUKUMA,

a company employee,

born in July of the 28th Year of Meiji,

residing at No. 83, Sakayeishi,

Kamekawa-cho, Beppu City,

Ohita Prefecture.

The aforementioned person knows by name and my person.

DONE in my office December 3, 1946,

Public Notary MOTOWO NAGAMOTO,

of the Tokyo District Court of Civil Jurisdiction,

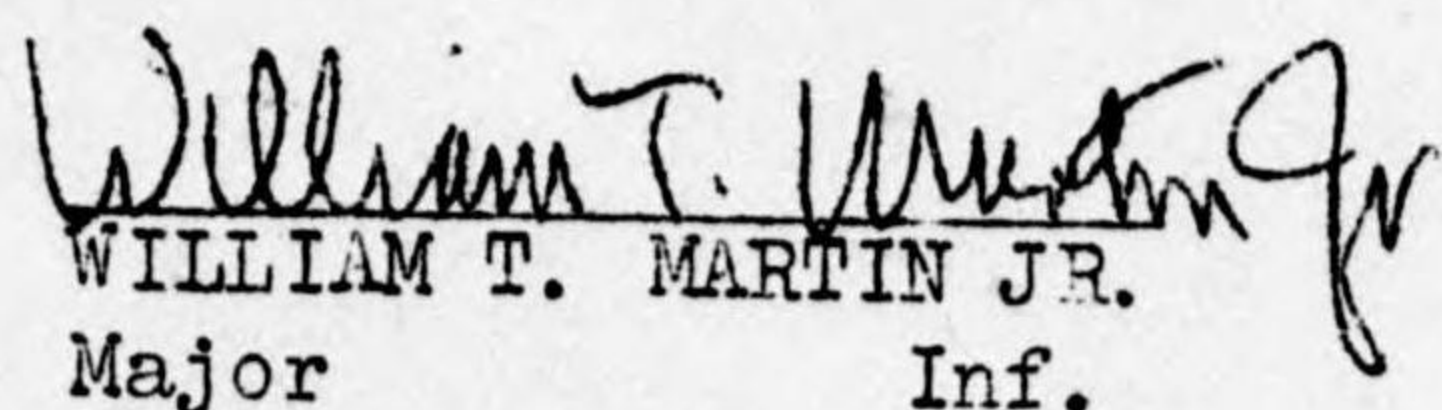
No. 11, 1-chome, Kakigara-cho,

Nihonbashi-ku, Tokio City.

/s/ OK
TRANSLATION CERTIFIED
BY

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

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


WILLIAM T. MARTIN JR.
Major Inf.

Ex 10
CITY OF YOKOHAMA)
HONSHU, JAPAN)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
vs
KINGORO FUKUDA et al

AFFIDAVIT OF FUSAKICHI HOMMA

I, HOMMA, Fusakichi, being duly sworn, do hereby depose and say that I am 47 years old, and I live at Karatsu-shi, Myojinkoji, Kyushu, Japan. That from the spring of 1944 until the end of 1944 or the beginning of 1945, I was a special advisor on Chinese labor affairs to the Chief of the Foreign Section of the Home Ministry in Tokyo. During that period I traveled to the various Chinese labor dormitories in Japan and worked with Home Ministry officials on suggested policies for the handling of Chinese laborers. I have had eight years of education, finishing primary school. I believe, however, that my main qualification for this position was the fact that I had lived a long time in North China, and due to my work in North China, I knew how to handle Chinese laborers. With that in mind, I will sketch briefly my background.

On and off, I have lived, worked and fought in China for twenty-three years. In 1918 I was a Private in the Revolutionary Army of Sun Yat Sen, fighting for the emancipation of the Chinese peasants from their feudal war lords. I was a volunteer in this army because I believe that the long suffering oriental should receive justice. At the end of that campaign in 1919, I was out of favor with the Japanese government because I had fought for Sun Yat Sen, and I engaged in work as a common coolie laborer in Sing Tow as the only way of keeping alive. After about ten months of this labor I engaged, in a small scale, as a labor contractor around Sing Tow. I gradually built up my business as a labor contractor and was very successful at it and made a great deal of money. I remained in this business until about 1941. During this time, in about 1937, I returned to Japan because of trouble in China, (Seal)four for about ~~six~~ months, and when I returned to China again, I was employed by the Navy Department, first in transportation, and then as Naval Intelligence.

During this period, I observed and grew to learn and understand the Chinese laborer at work, and his living conditions, and his philosophy of life.

(Seal)

The labor contractor system was one in which the contractor received a sum of money to get a job done. He took care of supplying the laborers, paying them, and in some cases, feeding and housing them and taking care of their other needs. Whatever was left over after taking care of these expenses was his profit. During this time, I observed that, depending on conditions of the market and of the work that the coolie laborer was expected to do, he could receive and could be expected to survive on between twenty-two kilograms and twenty-eight kilograms of cereal food per man per month. I also became familiar with the practice of the labor contractor in feeding the laborers only on the days they worked. I also became familiar with the practice of having the Chinese laborers work in groups led by a Chinese labor leader that they could respect and trust. I also became familiar with the type of buildings they could best live in, and to know when to expect trouble from them.

When I was first called to go to see Mr. OKAZAKI, the Chief of the Foreign Section of the Home Ministry, in the early part of 1944, I was not aware of the purpose of this invitation. I had an interview with him at a restaurant in Akasaka in Tokyo, with a friend of mine by the name of Mr. A (Seal) HIYASHI. At that time, Mr. OKAZAKI told me of the plans to import Chinese laborers for work in Japan. He asked me for my opinion on such a plan, and asked me to act as an advisor on problems concerning Chinese labor. I told him the plan was not a feasible one, and that I would not act as advisor. My main objection to this plan was that there were not enough Japanese who knew how to deal with Chinese laborers, and that the differences in the food, climate and general customs of the people were so great that trouble could be expected. After this interview I returned to my home in Kyushu.

In the spring of 1944 I was summoned to Tokyo and met Mr. OKAZAKI in his office and was told that the Chinese laborers had arrived at Fushiki in Toyama Prefecture, and he asked me to accompany officials of the Home Ministry on inspection tours and to aid them in ascertaining what the true situation in these territories was, so that they could report back to the Chief of the Foreign Section. At that time, I was not asked whether I wanted to work with the Home Ministry, I was told that I was appointed to that position. From that time on, until I left, I worked irregularly and had no

office, and I would be summoned from my home when a trip was planned. This way I visited about twenty different places where Chinese laborers were employed, and had discussions with the people who employed the Chinese, and the various governmental officials who had anything to do with the Chinese.

In this capacity, I visited Hanaoka twice, once visiting the Fujita Gumi dormitory and once, the Kajima Gumi dormitory. My first visit to Hanaoka was to the Fujita Gumi dormitory and it took place in the summer of 1944. This was before the Kajima Gumi had any Chinese laborers working for them. My second visit to Hanaoka was to visit the Kajima Gumi dormitory in the late summer or early fall of 1944, a short time after the first group of Chinese laborers arrived there. The two visits are not altogether distinct in my mind, but I generally discussed the same things on both visits.

Aside from my visits to Hanaoka, I made several other trips to Akita Prefecture, because there were other Chinese dormitories in that Prefecture. When I went to Akita Prefecture, the Governmental Section that I discussed problems with most often was the Foreign Section and the Tokkoku Police, which in Akita were the same bureau. The man that I saw in this connection was the head of this section, KAMADA by name. We discussed discipline in general, anti-espionage and anti-sabotage measures. I explained to KAMADA that the key to handling the Chinese was the selection of good, able and trustworthy Chinese labor leaders. Once the Chinese were working with this type of Chinese labor leader, then they would work voluntarily without trouble, and then the best policy would be not to interfere with the Chinese labor leaders in matters of administration and discipline. The custom in China is for the Chinese labor leader to administer corporal punishment for infractions of rules or for being lazy, and as long as this punishment was not unduly severe and was not administered too often, the better policy was not to interfere with it. The custom in China for beatings is to have the labor leader beat the person who is guilty of some infraction, on the buttocks. It was also necessary not to scold or reprimand the labor leader in front of the Chinese, because he would lose face and could not be a good leader

after that. KAMADA and I thought that these instructions and policies should be fully explained to the company men who utilized Chinese labor, and so this was done when I visited the various work places. We also discussed the advisability of not allowing the Chinese to be in a place where they could mingle with, especially Korean laborers, because they might become involved in Communist plots. Especially, I remember about Hanaoka that I visited the two dormitories and the working sites and the company offices of both the Fujita Gumi and Kajima Gumi. I also remember speaking briefly with some of the office workers of the companies involved, but the only name I remember is a Mr. KUBO, who worked with the Fujita Gumi. I remember that I spent more time at the Fujita Gumi dormitory than at the Kajima Gumi Dormitory.

I also visited the dormitory and the working place of the Middle School Volunteer Corps, which was a short distance away, and which consisted of Middle School Japanese students who were engaged in the same labor as the Chinese laborers in that vicinity. I checked the food and the labor loader situation and made observations on the use of ordinary policemen around the dormitories. I suggested that the Chinese would be offended at the use of uniformed police, and also suggested that this practice cease. I made the same suggestions at all the other dormitories that I visited.

I made observations on how the buildings that the Chinese were housed in were not suitable for winter use, and how they were not the type of buildings that the Chinese were accustomed to at all. I observed and stated that the buildings were alright in themselves, but due to the different customs of the Chinese, these buildings represented a waste of money. The Chinese were used to earth huts which could easily be heated by the heat from the kitchen, and that wooden dormitories such as existed at the Fujita Gumi and Kajima Gumi sites would be drafty in winter and difficult to heat. At the Fujita Gumi worksite, I made the suggestion that they should revise their kitchen so that the chimney would not be on the outside, but that pipes on the cook stoves could be extended in through the dormitories so that the kitchen heat could be utilized to heat the dormitories.

It was summer when I visited the Fujita Gumi and I saw there were too many Japanese blankets for the Chinese laborers, so I suggested that they be spared for winter use as they could be made into clothing for the Chinese laborers.

I remember also that KUBO discussed with me the food situation, stating that he was receiving twenty-two kilograms per month of basic food through the Prefectural Government and that this was through the regular rationing system. That he was able to obtain about five kilograms per month per man on the black market, but that he had expected that the Prefectural Government would supply additional food up to around five kilograms per man, and that he wanted to feed the Chinese thirty-two kilograms of food, as they needed that amount. In a discussion I had with the group of people, one of whom was KAMADA and another who was KUBO, all in all there being about twenty people, I stated that thirty-two kilograms was too much food for the Chinese laborers. That they did not need that amount. From my observations of the Chinese laborers at that time, they seemed to be getting enough to eat even though the type of food was not exactly the type they were used to in China. Some of these differences were that the seasoning was largely soy sauce at Hanaka instead of salt which the Chinese were used to; they were getting more fish than they were accustomed to in China, but not enough meat. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (Seal) The Chinese ate vegetables either boiled or raw, usually boiled, but I suggested that ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ if they were served raw, they would serve as a substitute for fruit. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (Seal)

I also made suggestions that the Japanese labor foreman always be alert and not absentminded when working with the Chinese laborers because of the danger of riot. Long experience in China taught me that although the Chinese are quiet on the surface, they still may riot. There was an atmosphere around the camp which indicated to me, who had experience in China, that things were not quite settled. For instance, I noticed that there were no vegetable or flower gardens around the Chinese dormitories which indicated to me that the Chinese lacked interest in their surroundings. I suggested to the Japanese that they start flower and vegetable gardens because that would give the Chinese greater interest and it would be good for their health.

I also observed that the work efficiency of the Chinese laborers was not very good. They knew the work but their work efficiency was less than the Middle School boys who were new to the job. From my inspection I noticed that the Middle School boys actually had poorer food to eat than the Chinese laborers. That they worked around the same hours, but accomplished more than the Chinese.

I also repeated my observations on the use of good Chinese labor leaders and non-interference with these Chinese labor leaders. The condition at all (Seal) the places I visited generally ~~was not~~ did not seem to be good in that respect because the labor leaders did not appear to be well educated or the best Chinese available. At this time I suggested that the Chinese be allowed to elect their own labor leaders.

I also suggested that less food be given to the sick Chinese so that more could be given to the workers. There were two reasons for this - one is that the Chinese always like to eat as much as possible, so that the sick Chinese become more ill from over-eating while they are ill; the other was to raise the work efficiency so that those who were feigning illness would not continue to remain back from work. In this way no one was to be forced to work if he was ill. What I tried to get across to those who worked with the Chinese laborers was that the ideal was to make the Chinese work voluntarily at all times.

On the subject of escapes, I stated that proper management of the Chinese would be the best preventative of escapes, but that if a Chinese laborer did escape, an investigation should be made to see if the escape was the result of a conspiracy. Individual escapes were not so dangerous, but conspiracies among the Chinese were always dangerous.

The one thing that I do recall from my visit to the Kajima Gumi dormitory, is that the health and physical condition of the Chinese laborers there was a bad contrast with those I saw at the Fujita Gumi dormitories. They looked thin and undernourished and had a lot of skin diseases, and the death rate in this place as soon as the Chinese arrived was bad. I looked at the clinical facilities and spoke to the doctor, and he seemed to have had the situation in hand when I was there, and the health of the workers was

gradually improving. There were not many in the sick bay and the doctor was giving them exercises in the sun to improve their health. The Chinese of the Kajima Gumi dormitories at that time were working in the gardens and some had started to work at the worksite. Those engaged in working at the worksite were doing light preparatory work. According to the Kajima Gumi officials with whom I discussed this matter, these laborers were in pretty bad condition when they arrived from China, and I had heard from them that some had died on the way. The Japanese who escorted them from China had considerable difficulties with them because of their health condition. However, the light work, the sunshine and the nourishment that they were getting were generally improving the health conditions of these workers at the time that I was there.

Of this group, from my observations, there were only one or two men that I would classify old. In my talks with Mr. OKAZAKI I told him that it would be extremely ill-advised to bring over old, sick or very young Chinese. My suggestion was that definitely nobody over forty-five years old should be sent over. From my conversations with the various company officials whose places I visited, I learned that the Chinese who were coming over were either freed prisoners of war, ~~men who were drafted by the Chinese government, or those who volunteered for the work.~~ ^{men who were drafted by the Chinese government,} ~~or those who volunteered for the work.~~ (Seal)
~~or those who volunteered for the work.~~ (Seal)

As I had anticipated, there was much difficulty with the Chinese laborers. It was, under war time conditions, almost impossible to find proper relaxation for them. At one time the use of prostitutes was to have been introduced, but I did not approve of this because of the small number of them would soon be monopolized by the leading Chinese, and it would have caused trouble among the other laborers. Radios were impractical because the programs would be in Japanese and would not have been much entertainment for the Chinese. Gramophones were impractical because it was impossible to obtain proper records for the Chinese.

Because of the currency differences between North China and Japan, it was impossible to establish a given rate of pay for the Chinese, even though it was understood that they were to receive pay for each day's work.

In regard to the extract of my speech mentioned in the report of SEICHIRO KUBO, I acknowledge only a part of it, but not the whole. Especially in regard to the phrase, "Adopt the policy of squeezing a wet towel until it is dry", I deny entirely. It is contradictory to my belief. I told them to handle laborers as if they were handling an egg.

I can say that throughout Japan the physical condition of the imported laborers was very poor. They were carrying contagious diseases. Skin disease was common among the laborers in China. But their physical condition gradually improved while they were in Japan.

Generally speaking, coolies' staple ration in China was inferior in quality to the ration given in Japan. When coolies are taken ill in China, the great majority of them never to modern hospitals, but they try to cure themselves through their usual Chinese method of cure. It is true for some coolies that they relieve themselves any place they wish. They are extremely lacking in the sense of cleanliness or sanitation.

Usually the standard of their daily wage is one-tenth of their monthly staple ration.

(Japanese characters) (Seal)
Fusakichi Homma
FUSAKICHI HOMMA

I, FUSAKICHI HOMMA, swear that the above statement was translated to me on this date, 23 December 1947, and the matters contained therein are all true to the best of my knowledge.

(Japanese characters) (Seal)
Fusakichi Homma
FUSAKICHI HOMMA

I, JAXON SONODA, hereby certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant on this date, 23 December 1947, from English to Japanese, and he has stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

/s/ Jaxon Sonoda
JAXON SONODA

I, HIROSHI YAMADA, certify that the above statement was translated to the affiant on this date, 23 December 1947, from English to Japanese, and the affiant stated that he understood the matters contained therein.

/s/ Hiroshi Yamada
HIROSHI YAMADA

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence at Yokohama, Honshu, Japan, on this 23rd day of December 1947.

/s/ Hiroshi Yamada
HIROSHI YAMADA

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

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

6x12

THE NATIONAL MOBILIZATION LAW.

Law No. 55.

Fromulgated on March 31, 1938.

Enforced as from May 5, 1938.

Article 1.

The national mobilization within the meaning of the present law is to control and employ the material and human resources so as to give the fullest play to the total strength of the state in order to attain the defense purposes in times of war. (Incidents similar to war are included. This proviso goes all through the present law.)

Article 2.

The national mobilization materials within the meaning of the present law are those enumerated as follows:

2. Clothings, food-stuffs, drinks and foddors necessary for national mobilization.
3. Medicines, medical instruments or utensils and other medical materials as well as veterinary materials necessary for national mobilization.
6. Civil engineering and construction materials and lighting materials necessary for national mobilization.
7. Fuels and electric power necessary for national mobilization.
8. Raw materials, materials, machineries and instruments, fixtures and other materials necessary for the production, repair, rationing or preservation of the materials enumerated in each of the preceding clauses.

Article 5.

In case when it is necessary for the purposes of national mobilization in times of war, the Government is authorized to require, in accordance with the stipulations of Imperial Ordinance, Japanese subjects, juridical persons and other bodies to cooperate in regard to such national mobilization affairs as performed by the State, local Governmental bodies or by persons designated by the Government.

Article 6.

In case when necessary for national mobilization in times of war, the Government may issue necessary orders, in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinances, to govern employment, hiring or discharge of employees, finding employment, working or retirement by employees as well as wages, allowances and other conditions of employment.

Article 8.

In case when necessary for national mobilization in times of war, the Government may issue necessary orders, in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinances, to govern the production, repair, rationing, transfer and other dispositions of materials as well as the use, consumption, possession and movements of them.

Article 10.

In case when necessary for national mobilization in times of war, the Government may use or expropriate national mobilization materials or may have those handling the affairs of national mobilization use or expropriate them in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 19.

In case when necessary for the purpose of national mobilization in times of war, the Government can, in accordance with the stipulation of Imperial Ordinance, give necessary orders in regard to prices, transportation fees, storage fees, insurance premiums, rents, charges for processing or repairing, and other payments.

Article 31 - 2.

Any person who comes under any of the following clauses will be imprisoned for 10 years or less or fined 50,000 yen or less:

1. Any person who violated the order issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 8.
2. Any person who violated the order issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 19.

Penalties.

Article 33.

Any person who comes under any of the following clauses will be imprisoned for 3 years or less or fined 5,000 yen or less:

- 1.
- 2.
3. Any person who refuses, impedes or evades the use or expropriation of national mobilization materials as defined by the provisions of Article 10.

Essential Commodities Control Ordinance.

Imperial Ordinance No. 362 of
March 31, 1941.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 1.

Matters regarding the "cooperation order" based on the provisions of Article 5 of the National Mobilization Law in regard to the control and affairs connected with the control of essential commodities based on the provisions of Article 8 of the National Mobilization Law shall be provided for in the present Ordinance except when otherwise provided for.

Article 2.

The kinds of essential commodities to which the present Ordinance is to be applied shall be designated by a Cabinet Order.

Essential Daily Commodities Designation Regulations.

Cabinet Order No. 5

Promulgated on April 1, 1941.
Enforced as from the same date.

In accordance with Article 2 of the Essential Daily Commodities Control Ordinance, the categories to which the said Ordinance is to be

applied are designated as follows:

1. Such edible agricultural products and commodities processed therefrom as may be designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
2. Such fresh fish and sea-food as may be designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
3. Such edible animal products as may be designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.
4. Such medicine and sanitary materials as may be designated by the Minister of Welfare.

FOOD CONTROL LAW.

Law No. 40 of February 21, 1942.

Article 1.

The present law is purported to control food as well as to enforce the adjustment of its demand and supply or its prices and the control of its rationing in order to secure food for the nation and to stabilize the national economy.

Article 2.

The staple food within the meaning of the present law indicates rice, barley, rye, wheat and such other food as will be defined by Imperial Ordinances.

Article 3.

The Government is to sell rice and wheat which it has purchased to the Food Control Corporation or to persons designated by the Government.

Article 5.

The Government may purchase or sell staple food other than rice and wheat in case when the Government deems it necessary.

Article 6.

The Government may import staple food or purchase it for importation as well as export it or sell it for exportation in case when the Government deems it necessary.

Article 9.

The Government may issue necessary orders, in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinances, to govern the prices, processing, manufacture, transfer and other dispositions of staple food as well as its use, consumption, custody and movements in case when the Government deems it particularly necessary.

Article 10.

The Government may issue necessary orders, in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinances, to govern the prices of staple food or the fees of processing or manufacturing it.

Article 11.

Export and import of rice or wheat from or to abroad or from or to any part of Japan is not permitted without the authorization of the Government, except when otherwise provided for in Imperial Ordinances.

Persons who imported rice or wheat from abroad or from any part of Japan under the authorization of the Government given in accordance with the provisions of the preceding clause are required, in accordance with stipulation of Orders, to sell to the Government such part of the imported rice or wheat as may be determined by an Order.

The price at which the purchase is made by the Government as provided for in the preceding clause shall be determined by the Government.

In case when deemed particularly necessary, the Government is authorized to prohibit or limit the export or import of staple food other than rice or wheat to or from abroad or to or from any part of Japan by designating a period in accordance with the stipulations of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 12.

In case when deemed necessary, the Government is authorized to increase, decrease or exempt import taxes on staple food by designating a period in accordance with the stipulations of Imperial Ordinances.

Article 13.

Such matters as are necessary for conducting investigations on the production expenses, amount of production, amount of present stock and movements of staple food, investigations on household expenses and other investigations necessary for controlling staple food, shall be determined by an Order.

The Government is authorized in accordance with stipulations of an Order, to collect reports necessary for conducting the investigations provided for in the preceding clause, or to have the Governmental or municipal officials visit necessary places in order to inspect the state of business, books, records and other materials.

Article 14.

The Food Control Corporation is to be a juridical person and is to be supervised by the Government.

The Food Control Corporation is to be formed by the Central Food Control Corporation and the District Food Control Corporations.

~~Persons other than the Food Corporation are prohibited from using the name of the Food Control Corporation or any name analogous to it.~~

Article 15.

The Central Food Control Corporation is purposed to handle necessary affairs for the purpose of rationing staple food in accordance with the food rationing plan drawn up by the Government and making stocks of such food as will be designated by the Government.

The Central Food Control Corporation is to have its principal office in Tokio City.

Article 16.

The Central Food Control Corporation is to be capitalized at 100,000,000 yen.

The capital shall be divided into 2,000,000 shares, each share representing an investment of 50 yen. The capital may, however, be increased with the authorization of the Government.

The Government shall make an investment in the Central Food Control Corporation of a sum not exceeding 50,000,000 yen.

The payment of the investment undertaken by the Government may be made in a manner different from that in which the payments of other investments are made.

Article 17.

The Central Food Control Corporation may restrict the qualifications of its investors by means of its charter of incorporation.

Article 18.

The Central Food Control Corporation shall have one President, one Vice-President, five or more Directors, three or more auditors and several Advisers. They shall be appointed by the Government.

Article 19.

The Central Food Control Corporation is to engage in the following business:

1. Purchase of staple food.
2. Selling of staple food to the District Food Control Corporation or to persons designated by the Government.
3. Making stocks of such food as will be designated by the Government.
4. Processing, manufacture and custody of such staple food as will be designated by the Government.
5. Any business accessory to the business enumerated in each of the preceding clauses.
6. Any business, excepting those enumerated in each of the preceding clauses, which is necessary to attain the purport for which the Central Food Control Corporation has been established.

When the Central Food Control Corporation has been established, business provided for in 5. or 6. above, it has to obtain the authorization of the Government.

The Central Food Control Corporation cannot discontinue or suspend the whole or part of its business without obtaining the authorization of the Government.

Article 20.

The Government may issue orders to the Central Food Control Corporation to undertake business necessary for rationing staple food and may also issue other orders necessary for the public interests in connection with its business.

Article 21.

The Central Food Control Corporation may, with the authorization of the Government, issue warehouse certificates on such commodities as are held in its custody.

The provisions of the 2nd and 3rd clauses of Article 55, Articles from 56 to 58 of the Traders and Manufacturers' Association Law shall be applied to the warehouse certificates provided for in the preceding clause. The word "warehouse certificates of the Facilities Association" in Article 56, first clause of Article 57 and Article 58 of the said Law shall be read as warehouse certificates of the Food Control Corporation.

Article 22.

The Central Food Control Corporation may issue Food Control Corporation Debentures to the limit of five times the amount of its paid capital.

The Government may guarantee the payment of interest on the Food Control Corporation Debenture and its redemption.

Article 23.

In case when the Central Food Control Corporation sells staple food to persons who purchase it with the intention of selling it, the Central Food Control Corporation may, after obtaining the authorization of the Government in accordance with the stipulations of an Order, give necessary instructions to such persons in regard to the selling of the said staple food.

In case when deemed particularly necessary in connection with the rationing of staple food, the Government may order such persons as are provided for in the preceding clause to follow the instructions provided for in the said clause.

Article 24.

Such matters as are necessary in regard to the dissolution and liquidation of the Central Food Control Corporation shall be stipulated by an Imperial Ordinance.

Article 25.

The District Food Control Corporations are purported to handle necessary affairs for the purpose of locally rationing staple food in accordance with the food rationing plans drawn up by Prefectural Governors and making stocks of such food as will be designated by Prefectural Governors.

The names of the District Food Control Corporations, the amounts of their capitals and the locations of their principal offices will be determined by the Government.

Article 26.

The Central Food Control Corporation may invest in the District Food Control Corporations with the authorization of the Government.

The provisions of the third clause of Article 16 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the payment of investment made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding clause.

Article 27.

Each District Food Control Corporation shall have one President, three or more Directors, two or more Auditors and several Advisors. They shall be appointed by the respective Prefectural Governor.

Article 28.

The District Food Control Corporations are to engage in the following business:

1. Purchase and sale of staple food.
2. Making stocks of such food as will be designated by Prefectural Governors.
3. Processing and manufacture of such food as will be designated by Prefectural Governors.
4. Any business accessory to the business enumerated in each of the preceding clauses.

Article 29.

The provisions of the third clause of Article 15, Article 17, the third clause of Article 19, Article 20, Article 21, Article 23 and Article 24 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the District Food Control Corporations.

Article 30.

(deals with the application of quite a number of the articles of the Agricultural Land Proclamation Law.)

Article 31.

Any person who violates the orders issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 9. or Article 10. will be imprisoned for 10 years or less or fined 50,000 yen or less.

FOOD CONTROL LAW ENFORCEMENT ORDINANCE.

Imperial Ordinance No. 592
Promulgated on June 24, 1942.
Enforced as from July 1, 1942.

Article 1.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 2. of the Food Control Law, food is designated as follows:

1. Cereals.
2. Flour
3. Sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes as well as food made by processing them.
4. Noodles.
5. Bread.

Restrictions on the sale of canned agricultural Products.

Order No. 47 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Promulgated on June 10, 1940.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 1.

The canned goods within the meaning of the present regulations are such canned food made from agricultural and dairy products as will be designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Article 2.

Persons who manufacture canned goods as well as bodies who sell them and who are designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (hereinafter called designated bodies) are prohibited from selling canned goods unless they sell the canned goods to persons designated by the said Minister (hereinafter called canned good joint sales agencies) or commission such persons to sell.

Designations of canned goods of agricultural Product.

Bulletin No. 254 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry dated June 10, 1940.

Canned vegetables:

Green pea, colored pea, sugar pea, bog-rhubarb, mushroom, champinion, asparagus, cauliflower, bamboo-shoot, , celery, tomato, tomato barrie, pimento, pork-bean, baked bean.

Canned pickles:

FUKUJIN-ZUKE (assorted vegetable pickles dipped in soy sauce).

Canned fruits:

Apple, baked apple, peach, pear, cherry, loquat, fig, apricot, tangerine, summer orange, assorted fruits (fruit punch, fruit salad, etc.), jam, jerry, marmalade, fruit syrup.

Canned meat and fowl:

Chicken, beef rabbit; chicken, beef, pork or rabbit cooked with vegetables; chicken soup, ham, sausage.

Crude-sugar Collection Control Regulations.

Order No. 1 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Promulgated on January 11, 1941.
Enforced as from January 15, 1941.

Article 2.

Persons who have manufactured crude-sugar or who have title to land and have received crude-sugar as farm rent are prohibited from selling the sugar they have manufactured or received as farm rent to any person, or commissioning any person to sell, other than such collecting agencies, as have been designated by Prefectural Governors.

Regulations for the Manufacture, Rationing and
Control of Wheat Flour and Others.

Order No. 58 of the Ministry of Agriculture and
Forestry.

Promulgated on July 11, 1941.
Enforced as from July 15, 1941.

Article 1.

The manufacture and rationing of wheat flour as well as the control of manufacturing commodities from wheat flour are to be governed by the present regulations except when otherwise provided for.

Article 2.

Persons who are engaged in the manufacture of wheat flour and who are designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (hereinafter called wheat flour manufacturers) are prohibited from selling the wheat flour they have manufactured to any person, or commissioning any person to sell, other than those designated by the said Minister (hereinafter called the Central Wheat Flour Rationing Agency).

Article 3.

The Central Wheat Flour Rationing Agency is prohibited from selling wheat flour to any person, or commissioning any person to sell, other than those designated by Prefectural Governors (hereinafter called Local Wheat Flour Rationing Agencies), except when authorized by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry under special circumstances.

Article 11.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and Prefectural Governors are authorized to issue generally necessary orders, in case when they deem it particularly necessary, to persons who are engaged in manufacturing wheat flour or commodities made from it, to persons who are engaged in buying and selling such commodities or who act as proxies or

intermediaries of such transactions, or to associations of such persons,
in connection with the manufacture or rationing of such commodities.

Vegetables and Fruits Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 60 of the Ministry of Agriculture and
Forestry.

Promulgated on August 8, 1941.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 1.

The rationing and control of vegetables and fruits shall be
governed by the present regulations except when otherwise provided for.

Article 2.

The vegetables and fruits within the meaning of the present
regulations are vegetables and fruits which are fresh.

Article 3.

In case when the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it
necessary in adjusting the demand and supply of vegetables and fruits,
he may order the Japan Agricultural Society to draw up necessary plans
in connection with the consignment, quantity, time and manner of shipments
of the vegetables and fruits in question as well as other matters.

Article 9.

In case when the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it
particularly necessary in connection with the rationing of vegetables and
fruits, he may issue necessary orders to such qualified persons as are
designated by him in regard to the kinds and quantity of the vegetables
and fruits to be purchased the period during which such purchase is to be
made and other matters.

Designations made on the basis of the Vegetables and Fruits
Rationing and Control Regulations.

intermediaries of such transactions, or to associations of such persons,
in connection with the manufacture or rationing of such commodities.

Vegetables and Fruits Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 60 of the Ministry of Agriculture and
Forestry.

Promulgated on August 8, 1941.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 1.

The rationing and control of vegetables and fruits shall be
governed by the present regulations except when otherwise provided for.

Article 2.

The vegetables and fruits within the meaning of the present
regulations are vegetables and fruits which are fresh.

Article 3.

In case when the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it
necessary in adjusting the demand and supply of vegetables and fruits,
he may order the Japan Agricultural Society to draw up necessary plans
in connection with the consignment, quantity, time and manner of shipments
of the vegetables and fruits in question as well as other matters.

Article 9.

In case when the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it
particularly necessary in connection with the rationing of vegetables and
fruits, he may issue necessary orders to such qualified persons as are
designated by him in regard to the kinds and quantity of the vegetables
and fruits to be purchased the period during which such purchase is to be
made and other matters.

Designations made on the basis of the Vegetables and Fruits
Rationing and Control Regulations.

Designations made on the basis of the Vegetables and Fruits
Rationing and Control Regulations.

Bulletin No. 568 of the Ministry of Agriculture
and Forestry dated August 12, 1941.

Vegetables and fruits designated on the basis of the
provisions of Article 7. of the Vegetables and Fruits Rationing
and Control Regulations are as follows:

Apple, tangerine, summer orange, navel orange,
kumquat, other oranges, persimmon, pear, peach,
grape, cherry, loquat, plum, chestnut, strawberry,
water-melon, mush-melon, cucumber, wite cucumber,
pumpkin, plant-egg, tomato, radish, turnip, carrot,
burdock, taro, spring onion, onion, scallion,
cabbage, Chinese lettuce, Chinese mustard, KOMATSUNA
and other green vegetables, spinach, lotus root,
UDO (Aralia cordata), bog-rhubarb, haricot bean,
broad bean, green pea, lily-root, bamboo-shoot,
mushroom, champinion, horse radish, yam, green
soy-bean, red pepper, ginger, trefoil, taro stem,
fine spring onion.

Starches Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 68 of the Ministry of Agriculture
and Forestry.

Promulgated on August 14, 1941.
Enforced as from September 20, 1941.

Article 1.

Persons who are engaged in the manufacture of such starches as
will be designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (hereinafter
called designated commodity) or associations organized by such persons as
well as persons who have imported the designated commodity from abroad or
from any part within the Empire are prohibited from selling them otherwise
than through the instrumentality of such control associations as have been

designated by the said Minister (hereinafter called control agencies) except in cases mentioned hereunder:

1. In case when sold to control agencies.
2. In case when authorized by Prefectural Governors under special circumstances.

Article 2.

The control agencies are prohibited from buying and selling the designated commodity or from acting as intermediaries for such selling in any manner other than the one designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Article 3.

Members of such rationing bodies as have been designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (hereinafter called rationing bodies) are prohibited from buying the designated commodity otherwise than through the instrumentality of control agencies except when buying it from control agencies.

Article 9.

Persons who have sold the designated commodity shall submit to the control agencies by the twentieth day of every month the allocation coupons which they received in the previous month.

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Designations made on the basis of Articles 1. and 3. of the Starches Rationing and Control Regulations.

Bulleting No. 412 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry dated August 31, 1941.

The starches designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on the basis of Article 1. are as follows:

Sweet potato starch (unrefined starch, ordinary starch, bleached starch, fine starch.)

Irish potato starch (including those put in small bags.)

Tapioca starch.

Arrowroot starch.

Sago starch.

Pulverized Irish potato.

Cassave starch.

Dregs of the starches enumerated above.

Products refined from the starches enumerated above or
mixed with them.

Mixtures of the starches enumerated above and arrowroot
starch or other starches.

Cereals Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 81 of the Ministry of Agriculture
and Forestry.

Promulgated on October 4, 1941.
Enforced as from October 10, 1941.

Article 1.

The rationing and control of cereals shall be governed by the
present regulations.

Article 2.

The cereals within the meaning of the present regulations are
soy bean, red bean, green pea, French bean, broad bean, cow-pea, harricot
bean and buckwheat (excepting those which are fresh and regarded as
vegetables).

Article 3.

The delivery of cereals raised by producers of them or of cereals
raised or received as farm rent by persons who have title to land is to
be made according to the control of agricultural associations of cities,
towns or villages to which they belong.

Article 5.

Sellers' unions or persons operating agricultural warehouses are
prohibited from selling cereals to any person, or commissioning any
person to sell, other than the federation of sellers' unions which

covers the Prefecture in question.

Article 6.

Federations of sellers' unions or associations of dealers in cereals designated by Prefectural Governors as provided for in the second paragraph of the preceding Article (hereinafter called Control Agencies) are prohibited from selling cereals to any person other than those designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Article 11.

The control agencies shall draw up plans of rationing the cereals handled by them and submit the plans to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry for his approval.

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Miso, Soy Sauce and Others Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 6 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Promulgated on January 1, 1942.
Enforced as from February 1, 1942.

Article 1.

The rationing and control of miso, soy and such amino-acid as has been designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry shall be governed by the present regulations.

Article 2.

Persons who are engaged in manufacturing miso for the purpose of selling it are prohibited from selling it or transferring it by way of payment in kind or in exchange for other commodities to any person other than those designated by the Prefectural Governor of the district within which it has been manufactured.

Article 4.

Persons who manufacture soy sauce with the purpose of selling it and who have been designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry are prohibited from selling it or transferring it by way

of payment in kind or in exchange for other commodities to any person other than those designated by the Minister.

Article 7.

Persons who are engaged in manufacturing Amino-acid and who have been designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry are prohibited from selling it or transferring it by way of payment in kind or in exchange for other commodities to any person other than those designated by the Minister.

Vegetable Oil Raw Materials, Vegetable Oils and Others
Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 70 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Promulgated on September 15, 1942.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 2.

Any person other than such Collecting Agencies as have been designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry is prohibited from purchasing from producers of such raw materials of vegetable oil produced in Japan proper as have been designated by the said Minister or from persons who have title to land and who receive such raw materials as farm rent raw materials of vegetable oil produced in Japan proper which they have produced or have received as farm rent.

Potatoes Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 61 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Promulgated on August 16, 1943.
Enforced as from September 1, 1943.

Article 1.

The rationing and control of potatoes on the basis of the

Commodities Control Ordinance shall be governed by the present regulations.

Article 2.

The potatoes within the meaning of the present regulations are sweet potato, Irish potato, cassava, arrowroot as well as such products made by drying or processing them as have been designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Article 3.

In regard to the potatoes to be used as staple food, seeds and materials for industries as well as those necessary for special purposes, the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry shall decide upon the quantity of such potatoes to be sold to persons designated by him (hereinafter called control agencies) and shall instruct Prefectural Governors accordingly.

Article 8.

The control agencies shall draw up plans of rationing the potatoes handled by them and submit the plan to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry for his approval. The same shall apply in case when any alteration is to be made of the plans.

In case when the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it particularly necessary in connection with the rationing and control of potatoes, he may issue necessary orders to the control agencies in regard to the recipients of potato rations and the quantity, time and manner of rationing as well as other matters necessary for rationing, or he may order to deposit or take into custody potatoes by specifying the quantity, time and other necessary matters.

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Designations made on the basis of Articles 2., 3. and 7. of the potatoes Rationing and Control Regulations.

Bulletin No. 448 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry dated August 16, 1943.

1. Products designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry on the basis of article 2. are as follows:

Sweet potatoes sliced and dried.
Sweet potatoes sliced, steamed and dried.
Sweet potatoes minced and dried.
Irish potatoes sliced and dried.
Irish potatoes sliced, steamed and dried.
Irish potatoes ~~minced~~ and dried.
Irish potatoes dried and frozed.

Marine Products Sales Restriction Regulations.

Order No. 48 of the Ministry of Agriculture
and Forestry.

Promulgated on June 11, 1940.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 1.

Persons who manufacture canned goods of marine products
are prohibited from selling them to any person other than those
designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (hereinafter
called Control Agencies).

Article 2.

In case when the Control Agencies are to sell canned marine
products, they shall obtain the authorization of the Minister of
Agriculture and Forestry.

Fresh Fish Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 14 of the Ministry of Agriculture
and Forestry.

Promulgated on April 1, 1941.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 1.

The rationing and control of fresh fish shall be governed

by the present regulations.

Article 2.

The fresh fish within the meaning of the present regulations are fish, shell-fish, shrimps and crabs which are produced from the sea and which are fresh as well as cuttle-fish and octopuses which are fresh.

Article 3.

Persons who bring fresh fish to the places designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (hereinafter called designated landing places) for the purpose of selling them shall bring such fresh fish to such collecting places as have been designated by the said Minister.

Article 8.

In case when the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it necessary in adjusting the demand and supply of fresh fish, he may order bodies organized by persons who bring fresh fish into the areas designated by him to draw up necessary plans in regard to consignees of shipments of fresh fish, proportion or quantity and time of such shipments and other matters.

Article 12.

In case when Prefectural Governors deem it particularly necessary in adjusting the demand and supply of fresh fish within the respective Prefectures, they may order persons or bodies enumerated hereunder to draw up necessary plans in regard to consignees of shipments and other matters.

1. Persons who established collecting centres.
2. Persons who catch fish and bring them into collecting centres or bodies organized by such persons.
3. Persons who buy fresh fish or who are commissioned to sell them and bring them into collecting centres or bodies organized by such persons.
4. Persons who engaged in transactions of buying and selling

- at collecting centres or bodies organized by such persons.
5. Bodies organized by persons or bodies enumerated in each of the foregoing clauses.
- _____

Marine Products Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 1 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Promulgated on January 7, 1942.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 2.

The marine products within the meaning of the present regulations are fish and sea weeds and products processed from them (excepting those preserved in bottles or cans) as well as fish and sea weeds other than those provided for in Article 2. of the Fresh Fish Rationing and Control Regulations and which are edible.

Article 3.

In case when the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it necessary in adjusting the demand and supply of marine products, he may specify the kinds of marine products and order persons designated by him (hereinafter called Control Agencies) to draw up plans for rationing such marine products.

In case when the Control Agencies have received the order issued on the basis of the preceding paragraph, they shall submit the plans provided for in the said paragraph to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry for his approval.

Article 5.

Persons engaged in producing or importing such marine products as are designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry are prohibited from selling marine products they have produced or imported to any person other than the Control Agencies except when authorized by the said Minister under special circumstances.

Article 8.

In case when the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry deems it necessary in connection with the rationing and control of marine products, he may specify the kinds of marine products and designate consignee agencies in the area designated by him (hereinafter called designated consumption area).

The consignee agencies so designated as provided for in the preceding paragraph (hereinafter called designated consignee agencies) shall draw up plans for rationing the marine products in question.

The provisions of the first clause of Article 3. and of Article 4. shall apply in so far as is possible in case when designations are made as provided for in the first paragraph.

Article 11.

In case when the Prefectural Governors deem it necessary, they may designate persons who are authorized to purchase marine products from designated consignee agencies or may issue generally necessary orders to persons engaged in retailing marine products in the designated consumption areas in question in regard to recipients and quantity of rations of marine products as well as the manner of rationing.

Designations made on the basis of Article 3. of the
Marine Products Rationing and Control Regulations.

Bulleting No. 199 of the Ministry of Agriculture
and Forestry dated April 6, 1942.

1. Salted salmon and salted trout from the Northern Pacific (including caviar and salmon raw).
2. Roasted CHIKUWA (roll of pounded fish).
3. Dried NORI (aver).
4. Toasted NORI (including seasoned one).
5. Aga-Aga.
6. aga-Aga weed.
7. Dried bonito and other fish seasonings (including processed fish seasoning but excluding processed sardine).
8. Tangle and products processed from soft bone fish (dried cuttle fish, salted soft bone fish and salted fish-guts).
9. Chipped dried bonito, chipped bonito skin and powdered bonito.

Milk and Dairy Products Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 8 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Promulgated on October 10, 1940.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 2.

Persons who are engaged in processing milk for drinking in dairies within the areas designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry are prohibited from transferring the milk for drinking processed in the dairies in question to any person other than such Sales Agencies as have been designated by the said Minister within the respective areas concerned.

Eggs Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 99 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Promulgated on October 25, 1940.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 1.

Eggs produced in such Prefectures as have been designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (hereinafter called producing districts) cannot be shipped out of the respective Prefectures concerned except in cases enumerated hereunder:

1. In case when shipped by such persons engaged in shipping eggs as have been designated by the Prefectural Governor of the producing district concerned.
 2. In case when shipped through the intermediary of such Sales Agents of eggs as have been designated by the Prefectural Governor of the producing district concerned.
- _____

Meat Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 76 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Promulgated on September 20, 1941.
Enforced as from October 20, 1941.

Article 1.

The rationing and control of oxen, pigs, horses, goats and sheep for eating and such fowls for eating as have been designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry as well as meat produced from them shall be governed by the present regulations.

Article 3.

Shipments of oxen or pigs for eating are to be made in accordance with the control of the Collecting Agency designated by the Prefectural Governor of the district concerned.

Article 8.

Oxen, pigs, horses, goats or sheep cannot be slaughtered for eating purposes unless they are possessed by animal meat Control Agencies.

Article 13.

The edible fowl Collecting Agencies are prohibited from transferring edible fowls and fowl meat they handle to any person other than the Rationing Agencies designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry or such consignees of rations as have been designated by the Prefectural Governors of the districts within which the said Collecting Agencies are located.

Animal Oils and Fats Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 71 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Promulgated on September 15, 1942.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 2.

Persons who are engaged in manufacturing fish oils and such other animal oils and fats as have been designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce (hereinafter called specific animal oils and fats) and bodies organized by such persons are prohibited from transferring the specific animal oils and fats to any person other than such Collecting Agencies as have been designated by the said Minister or such persons as have been designated by such Collecting Agencies.

Medicines and Others Control Regulations.

Ministry of Public Welfare Order No. 15.

Promulgated on May 7, 1941.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 1.

The control of the production and rationing of medicines and other sanitary commodities under the Commodities Control Ordinance shall be governed by the present regulations.

Article 2.

Persons who are engaged in the production of such medicines as have been designated by the Minister of Public Welfare (hereinafter called production control commodities) are required to submit to the said Minister reports on each of the following items. The same shall apply in case any alteration is made thereof.

1. Location of factory.
2. Production process.
3. Production capacity.

Article 3.

Persons provided for in the preceding Article are prohibited from using such production Control Commodities as they have produced.

Article 5.

In case when the Minister of Public Welfare deems it necessary in order to secure the supply of such medicines as are particularly necessary for public health and sanitation, he may prohibit the persons engaged in the production of medicines from producing or require them to suspend to produce such items as are designated by him.

Article 6.

Persons engaged in the production of such medicines and other sanitary commodities as have been designated by the Minister of Public Welfare (hereinafter called Rationing Control Commodities) or in their importation from abroad or from the overseas territories of Japan or associations formed by such persons are prohibited from transferring the said medicines and other sanitary commodities to persons other than those designated by the said Minister (hereinafter called Control Agencies).

Article 7.

Persons other than those designated by Prefectural Governors or associations formed by them are prohibited from obtaining such medicines as have been designated by the Minister of Public Welfare (hereinafter called designated medicines) from their producers or

Article 11.

Persons designated by Prefectural Governors are prohibited from transferring the said medicines and other sanitary commodities except in accordance with rationing plans of the rationing control commodities previously approved by Prefectural Governors.

Medical Personnel Requisitioning Ordinance.

Imperial Ordinance No. 1,131

Promulgated on December 16, 1941.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 1.

The requisitioning of doctors, dentists, pharmacists and nurses (hereinafter called medical personnel) on the strength of the provisions of Article 4. of the National Mobilization Law as well as the Order to regulate the employment or salaries and other employment conditions of the requisitioned persons on the basis of the provisions of Article 6 of the said Law shall be governed by the present Ordinance.

Article 4.

Persons who are requisitioned in accordance with the present Ordinance shall be engaged in the work listed in one of the following items:

1. National mobilization affairs connected with sanitation work conducted by the State for military purposes or for the relief of military personnel.
2. National mobilization affairs connected with the sanitation work conducted for air-defense purposes by the State, local public bodies or air-defense planners provided for in Clause 1. of Article 3. of the Air-defense Law.
3. Such national mobilization affairs connected with the sanitation work conducted by the State or local public bodies as are designated by Orders.
4. National mobilization affairs connected with the sanitation work in such factories, enterprises and other establishments as are administered by the Government in accordance with the Factories

and Enterprises Control Ordinance as well as such factories, enterprises and other establishments as are designated by the Minister of Public Welfare.

Medical personnel are to be requisitioned to be engaged in the work listed in 3. and 4. in the preceding paragraph only when it is particularly necessary for the public sanitation.

Article 8.

The requisition order shall contain descriptions on the following items. In case, however, when particularly necessary for guarding military secrecy, the whole or part of the descriptions on 2. or 3. may be omitted.

1. Name, date of birth, address and place of work of the person to be requisitioned.
2. Name and location of the Government agency, local public body, air-defense planner, factory or enterprise who conducts the national mobilization affairs to be engaged in.
3. Particulars of the national mobilization affairs to be engaged in and location thereof.
4. Duration of requisition.
5. Date and place of reporting.
6. Other necessary matters.

Medical Personnel Requisition Ordinance Enforcement Regulations.

Ministry of Public Health Order No. 59.

Promulgated on December 16, 1941.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 6.

In case when the Prefectural Governor deems it necessary in order to determine whether any person is fit to be requisitioned or not, he can authorize the chief of the police station to require the person to be requisitioned to report himself to the police station.

Coal Rationing Control Law.

Law No. 104 of April 8, 1940.
Enforced as from October 1, 1940.

Article 1.

Persons engaged in mining coal or in importing it from abroad or from overseas territories of Japan as well as such companies engaged in handling coal as have been designated by the Minister in charge to sell, in accordance with the provisions of Orders, to the Japan Coal Company Limited the coal they have produced or imported or they handle.

Article 30.

Any person who violates the provisions of Article 1. shall be imprisoned for one year or less or fined 10,000 yen or less.

Lumber Materials Rationing and Control Regulations.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Order No. 87.

Promulgated on October 3, 1940.
Enforced as from October 25, 1940.

Article 1.

The lumber materials within the meaning of the present regulations are sawn and unsawn lumbers.

Article 2.

In case when deemed necessary, the Prefectural Governors are authorized to determine, in regard to the lumber materials produced or sold within the respective prefectures, the recipients of rations and the manner of rationing, the buyers and the manner of sale, and other necessary matters in connection with the rationing and sale of such lumber materials.

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Lumber Control Law.

Law No. 66 of March 12, 1941.
Enforced as from June 1, 1941.

Article 1.

The present law is purported to secure the production of lumber as well as to bring about a harmonious adjustment of its demand and supply and an equitable level of its prices.

Article 2.

In case when deemed necessary for the adjustment of the demand and supply of lumbers, the Administrative Agency is suthorized to issue orders, in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinances, to the owners of standing timbers to sell them to the district lumber company at the price designated by the Administrative Agency in case when it is deemed necessary for the adjustment of the demand and supply of lumbers.

Article 3.

In case when deemed necessary for the adjustment of the demand and supply of lumbers, the Administrative

Agency is authorized to issue orders, in accordance with the provisions of Imperial Ordinances, to such persons as are engaged in producing or selling lumbers or importing them from abroad or from overseas territories of Japan to the Japan Lumber Company or to the district lumber company, or commission it to sell, the lumbers they have produced or imported or they are handling of such kind of tree or timber as is designated by the administrative agency.

Article 19.

In case when the Japan Lumber Company sells lumber to any person who purchases it for the purpose of selling it, the Company is authorized to give him necessary instructions in regard to the sale thereof after obtaining the approval of the Minister in charge in accordance with the provisions of the Order.

In case when deemed particularly necessary for bringing about a harmonious adjustment of the demand and supply of lumbers or an equitable level of their prices, the Minister in charge is authorized to give orders to the persons who purchase lumbers from the Japan Lumber Company with the purpose of selling them, to follow the instructions provided for in the preceding paragraph.

Article 36.

Any person who violates the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 19. shall be imprisoned for one year or less or fined 10,000 yen or less.

Fire-wood and Charcoal Rationing Control Regulations.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Order No. 24.

Promulgated on May 1, 1943.
Enforced as from May 20, 1943.

Article 1.

The rationing and control of charcoal and fire-wood under the provisions of the Commodities Control Ordinance shall be governed by the present regulations.

Article 2.

Persons other than the Government which purchases charcoal and fire-wood in accordance with the Special Accounts for the Adjustment of the Demand and Supply of Charcoal and Fire-wood Law (hereinafter simply called the Government) or such Collecting Agencies as will be designated by Prefectural Governors are prohibited from buying charcoal or fire-wood from producers thereof or from being commissioned by them to sell charcoal or fire-wood.

Article 3.

Persons who are engaged in producing charcoal or fire-wood are prohibited from transferring such charcoal or fire-wood as they have produced to any person other than the Government or the Collecting Agencies provided for in the preceding Article.

Article 4.

The Collecting Agencies provided for in Article 2. are prohibited from transferring the charcoal or fire-wood they have collected to any persons other than the Government or such persons as will be designated by Prefectural Governors.

Article 5.

Charcoal and fire-wood cannot be shipped out of the respective prefectures by any person other than the Government.

Regulations for the Control of Rationing
and Consumption of Fibre Products.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Order No. 4.

Promulgated on January 20, 1942.
Effective as from the same date.

Article 1.

The control of rationing, use and consumption of fibre products under the Commodities Control Ordinance shall be governed by the present regulations.

Article 2.

Persons engaged in the manufacture of such fibre products as will be designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry (hereinafter called designated fibre products) are prohibited from using the designated fibre products manufactured by them for making other commodities to be made from or of them or from transferring them to persons other than those listed in Table A. or Table B. attached hereto.

Article 3.

Persons listed in Table A. attached hereto are prohibited from transferring such designated fibre products as they have manufactured or they have obtained in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Article to persons other than those listed in Table C. attached hereto.

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Table A.

- The Japan Cotton and Staple Fibre Textiles Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
- The Knitted Goods Manufacture Control Company, Ltd.
- The Japan Tabi Manufacture Control Company, Ltd.
- The Japan Towel Manufacture Control Company, Ltd.
- The Japan Silk and Artificial Silk Textiles Manufacturing Company, Ltd.
- The Dai Nippon Federation of Wollen Textile Industry Associations.

The Japan Mosquito Nets Industry Association.

Table B.

- The Central Fatigue-dress and Uniform Manufacture and Rationing Control Company, Ltd.
- The Central Ready-made Suits Manufacture and Rationing Control Company, Ltd.
- The Central Textile Fabric Manufacture and Rationing Control Company, Ltd.
- The All Japan Federation of Middle School Uniforms Trade Associations.
- The Japan Sewing Thread Manufacture and Rationing Company, Ltd.
- The Japan Sewing Silk Thread Manufacture and Rationing Control Company, Ltd.
- The Central Hand Knitting Wollen Yarn Rationing Control Company, Ltd.
- The Japan Bedding Industry Association.
- The Japan Linen Textiles Wholesale Trade Association.
- The Japan Federation of Paper Thread and Paper Fabrics Wholesale Trade Association.
- The Central Hats Control Company, Ltd.

Table C.

- The Japan Cotton and Staple Fibre Fabrics Rationing Company, Ltd.
- The Central Knitted Goods Rationing Control Company, Ltd.
- The Central Tabi Rationing Control Company, Ltd.
- The Central Towels Rationing Control Company, Ltd.
- The Japan Silk and Artificial Silk Textiles Rationing Control Company, Ltd.
- The Central Wollen Textiles Rationing Control Company, Ltd.
- The Central Blankets and Shawls Rationing Control Company, Ltd.
- The Japan Federation of Fabrics for Mattings and Furnitures Wholesale Traders' Associations.
- The Japan Mosquito Nets Wholesale Traders' Association.

Fibres and Others Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 1 of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Promulgated on January 6, 1943.
Enforced as from February 10, 1943.

Article 2.

Persons who are engaged in manufacturing such raw materials of fibre as have been designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce or fibres made from them or manufacturing products made from or of such fibres as have been designated by the said Minister are prohibited from using fibres as raw materials or as component parts of their products in excess of the quantities allotted by Prefectural Governors or by such bodies as have been designated by the said Minister.

Prefectural Governors and control agencies shall draw up plans to allocate fibres and others in accordance with the directions of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Buildings Construction Control Regulations.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order No. 17.

Promulgated on April 1, 1943.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 1.

The control of the construction of buildings (inclusive of new construction, extension, renovation, removal, repair or alteration, and the same applies throughout the present regulations) under the Commodities Control Ordinance shall be governed by the present regulations.

Article 2.

Building cannot be constructed by using as materials such iron and steel as have been designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Article 2.

Buildings cannot be constructed by using as materials such iron and steel as have been designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Article 3.

Excepting the case provided for in the preceding Article, any person who is going to construct a building is required to obtain the permission of the Prefectural Governor.

The application for the permission provided for in the preceding paragraph cannot be made in case when the construction has been designated as non-urgent by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Article 5.

Any person desirous of obtaining the permission for construction is required to submit to the Minister of Commerce and Industry or to the Prefectural Governor an application for permission containing descriptions on the following items:

1. Location of the building.
2. Size of the site.
3. Purpose for which the building is to be used.
4. Reasons for the necessity of construction.
5. Size and structure of the building.
6. Design and description outlining the construction works.
(A plan of layout, a ground-plan and a plan clearly indicating the places where the materials are to be used are to be attached).
7. Required quantity of materials itemized in accordance with the difference of their use and types.
8. Construction costs.

9. Scheduled dates of the beginning and completion of the construction.

10. In case when the construction is contracted for, the name, firm-name and address of the contractor.

On receiving the application provided for in the preceding paragraph, the Minister of Commerce and Industry or the Prefectural Governor is authorized to require, in case when he deems it necessary, the applicant to submit documents giving descriptions on items other than those enumerated in the preceding paragraph.

Article 10.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry or the Prefectural Governor is authorized to give orders to any person, who has constructed a building in violation of the present regulations or of the action taken on the strength of them, to dismantle, renovate or alter the said building or to restrict or prohibit its use.

Hides Rationing Control Regulations.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order No. 45.

Promulgated on July 1, 1938.
Enforced as from August 1, 1938.

Article 2.

Persons who have slaughtered cows, horses, sheep, goats or pigs for the purpose of selling them are prohibited from using or consuming the hides thereof or from selling the hides attached to the meat except when authorized by Prefectural Governors under special circumstances.

Article 7 - 2.

Leather manufacturers are prohibited from tanning the hides they have purchased in excess of the quantity allocated, according to the purposes for which they are used, by such bodies as have been designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Rubber Rationing Control Regulations.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order No. 55.

Promulgated on July 9, 1938.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 3.

Persons engaged in manufacturing or processing commodities made from or of rubber are prohibited from using rubber in excess of the quantity allocated, according to the purposes for which it is used, by the Munitions Minister or by bodies designated by him, for the respective purposes.

Yarn Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No. 7 of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Promulgated on January 23, 1939.
Enforced as from February 1, 1939.

Article 1.

.....

Prefectural Governors or Control Agencies shall draw up plans to allocate yarns in accordance with the directions of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

Sugar Rationing and Control Regulations.

Order No 79 of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Promulgated on October 4, 1940.
Enforced as from the same date.

Article 1.

Persons who are engaged in manufacturing sugar or who import it from abroad or from any part of the Empire are prohibited from transferring the sugar they have manufactured or imported to any person other than those designated by the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.

Matches Rationing and Control Regulations.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry Order No. 80.

Promulgated on October 4, 1940.
Enforced as from October 15, 1940.

Article 2.

Manufacturers of matches are prohibited from transferring matches to any person other than those designated by the Minister of Commerce and Industry except when transferring them to the industrial association of which they are members.

I hereby certify that this entire document is a true translation and interpretation of the official, original, Japanese laws, ordinances and regulations.

(signed) K. Okumura
(Former member of the
Japanese Consulate)
Embassy

I hereby certify that I have checked the interpretation and translation, and find it to be correct.

(signed) S. Makise (Atty)
(Member of the Tokyo
Bar Association)

.. Certified true copy

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

Ex 13

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} 868, being duly sworn to tell the truth concerling 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 & Comm. Ministry M.Y.} government, under the prevailing conditions, was unable to supply more than 22 kg per head per month but on the other hand the government guranteed that amount under any circumstance, may come the above in my memory.

^{ONE OF M.Y.} My duty was to attend to the meeting setting up general principles for protection and supervision of the imported Chinese laborers from the view point of the Police. Such principles setup in the meeting was backed up by the police power. By protection it means protecting the imported laborers from assault by others, preventing friction among them- selves, cooperating for maintaining the necessary food and clothings; by supervision in the scope of Police means prevention of crimes and 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

Jan. 21st. 11:30
Ex 22.

CONTRACT

22nd Supply of Chinese Laborers
to Japan, 1944.

Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd., Akita.

On February 5th, 1944, in accordance with the plan of the Japanese Government as well as that of the North China Labor Association concerning the supply of Chinese laborers to Japan, the North China Labor Association (hereafter called "A") made a contract with the Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd. (hereafter called "B") as to the employment of the Chinese labourers to be supplied by "A" to "B" as follows.

Article I

"B" shall employ the Chinese laborers to be supplied by "A" for the term of two years, beginning as of the end of June, 1944.

Article II

The conditions of the employment shall be in accordance with the "Details of processing the 22nd Supply of the Chinese Labourers to Japan in the Year 1944" attached herewith.

Article III

"A" and "B" shall consult each other on the adjustments to be made in case when, owing to any sudden change in the economic conditions or unforeseen circumstances, difficulties that cannot be solved within the existing terms arise.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the present contract has been drawn up in duplicate and, after being signed and sealed, each contracting party shall retain one copy each.

(Signed) Chao Chi
Chairman of North China Labor Association

(Signed) *noji*
Ryohei Nomoto,
Representing Shinkichi Kajima, Vice-President of
Kajima Gumi Company, Ltd.

May 8, 1944.

May 8th, 1944.
North China Labor Association.

Details of processing the 22nd Supply of
Chinese Laborers to Japan in the Year
1944.

Details of processing the 22nd Supply of Chinese Laborers to Japan.

I. Place of Work: Akita.

II. Methods of Recruiting and Supplying Laborers:

1. Method:

The North China Labor Association shall select qualified laborers from North China, assemble them in necessary places and transport them to the destination.

2. Organization:

These laborers shall be organized by "A" into corps.

The formation shall be in accordance with the following standard:-

Leader: 1 per every 300 to 500 laborers.

Secretary: 1 per 100 laborers as standard.

Squad Leader: 1 per 25 laborers as standard.

Head Cook: 1

Cooks: 1 per 25 laborers as standard.

Total number: 300 (a little variation shall be admitted).

The corps shall be called "----- Labourers' Corps", and may have a leader and, if necessary, a sub-leader.

3. Personal Effects:

Personal effects for the laborers shall be prepared by "A" beforehand, and the expenses for them shall be defrayed by "B".

4. Food-stuffs necessary for the Transportation of Labourers:

Amount of food-stuffs to be prepared for the transportation of laborers shall be enough to cover the distance between the places of their gathering and landing. This amount shall be based on the "Standard of Necessary Commodities for the Laborers" as attached hereto. In the case of trained laborers, however, they shall be given suitable and nutritious food for about ten days prior to their departure.

5. Place of handing over the Laborers and Its Expected Date:

Middle of June.

Gathering place of laborers.

III. Method of Transportation:

1. Guarding and Protection:

As to the guarding and protection during transportation, "A" shall determine by taking into consideration the conditions of traffic as well as peace and order.

2. Means of Transportation and Routes:

In case of transportation by land, trucks and passenger cars (of railroad) shall be used as much as possible, and in case of transportation by sea, ~~the steamer~~ placed by "B" shall be used.

"A" will determine the port of embarkation which will depend upon the place where the laborers are assembled.

"B" will determine the port of disembarkation which will depend upon the facilities of placing the steamer.

These will, however, be agreed upon by "A" and "B" before placing the steamer.

"B" shall apply to the authorities concerned for making the steamer available.

3. Dispatch of Field-supervisors:

"B" shall dispatch field-supervisors to North China at the rate of one for each group of 100 laborers 30 days before the laborers are assembled. They shall then be put under the direction of "A".

4. Leader in Charge:

"B" will appoint a leader in charge from among the field-supervisors mentioned in 3, above who is to take charge of the laborers after they are handed over and until they arrive at the destination (During transportation).

5. Accident Relief:

Any accident during transportation shall be dealt with in accordance with the "Regulations of Accident Relief for Chinese Laborers" attached hereto.

IV. Expenses relative to the Supply of Laborers:

1. Expenses for preparing the Supply:

These expenses will be borne by "B".

- a. Actual expenses will be calculated in general accordance with "^{Expenses}~~Expenses~~ of supplying Laborers" attached hereto.

The expenses for recruiting the laborers, however, will be paid to "A" by "B" at the rate of 80 yen per head, irrespective of the actual expenses, according to the number of laborers to be supplied at the place of their gathering.

- b. "B" will lend each laborer 50 yen as family allowance which shall be repaid within 6 months after the laborers begin to work.

This will not be necessary in respect of the trained laborers.

2. Transportation Expenses:

a. Transportation Expenses:

Transportation fee of all the laborers supplied shall be borne by "B".

The ship fare, however, which is not included in the expenses for supplying laborers as herein mentioned, will be paid by "B" in Japan proper.

b. Food during Transportation:

Food for the laborers during transportation will be prepared by "A", and "B" will bear the expenses.

- c. "B" will bear the expenses for safeguarding the transportation deemed particularly necessary by the Army or the parties concerned for the purpose of maintaining peace and order.

3. "B" shall be responsible for all losses or damages (losses of articles provided by "A" or damages sustained by the laborers through accidents) that may occur after the laborers are handed over.

"B" shall do all in his power to prevent any damages.

4. "B" will return to "A" any articles such as flour bags that must be returned. In case of any loss. "B" will pay for it according to the prevailing price in North China.

5. Method of paying the Expenses for supplying the Laborers:

a. The expenses for preparing the supply of laborers are to be paid by "B" to "A" in advance so that the payment will reach "A" approximately one month before the laborers are handed over.

b. Since the travelling expenses of the leader in charge representing the contracting party as well as the field-supervisors are not included in this payment, "B" will calculate beforehand the necessary expenses and take steps to add this to the amount to be sent. The above also applies in case "B" is going to buy articles in North China in excess of "A"'s plan.

V. Conditions of Employment:

1. Contracted Term:

2 years.

a. Actual period begins from the day of arrival at the work-field and ends on the day of departure from it for repatriation.

b. In case "B" desires an extension of the term, decision is to be made by consultations between "A" and "B" after securing the authorization of the authorities concerned 2 months before the term expires.

2. Types of Work:

Civil engineering works, as a general rule. If necessary, however, the laborers may be engaged in other sundry works.

3. Work Organization:

As far as possible the corps formation is to be taken advantage of.

4. Computation and Payment of Wages:

- a. The wages of the Corps members (or ordinary laborers) shall be 2 yen (with meals) during the training period in Japan (3 months).

After the training period is over, the ordinary wage shall be 5 yen or shall be paid according to the output (with meals). The guaranteed minimum per person per one working day shall not be less than 1 yen.

- b. Wages of the staff members:

Corps Leader 2 times of the average daily wage
of the Corps member.

Squad Leader 1.5 times.

Secretary 1.5 times.

Head Cook 1.5 times.

This will be in the form of monthly salary.

- c. Allowances:

Overtime pay and others shall be paid in accordance with the standard in respect of Japanese laborers.

- d. Bonuses and others:

Bonuses shall be given in accordance with the regulations in respect of Japanese laborers. They shall be divided and given on the Chinese New Year's Day, May 5th Festival and Mid-autumn Festival as well as on the occasions when Japanese laborers are given bonuses.

- e. Method of payment:

(1) Wages shall be paid individually in the presence of the resident representative.

(2) 2 yen shall be deducted from the wage for one working day to be reserved as a fund. The fund shall be deposited in postal savings in the name of the individual Corps

member and shall be open for inspection by the Corps member every month. In case when a Corps member desires to withdraw money from his deposit owing to inevitable requirements, he shall obtain the permission of the resident superintendent.

5. Word Necessaries:

- a. "He will supply the necessary working tools such as picks, shovels and hoes etc.
- b. "B" will supply the first issue only of working outfits such as fatigue-dresses, rubber-soled tabi, cotton gloves, caps, putties, etc.

6. Remittances:

- a. Any money other than that which is reserved as a fund may be remitted according to the free will of the Corps member. The remittances are, however, to be handled collectively once in a month and are to be made through a local agency of the place where the laborers were recruited by the North China Labor Association (to be designated by the resident representative).
- b. There shall be no conditions attached to the amount of the reserved fund and the take-home money at the time of repatriation.

7. Scheduled Time of Work:

The working hours shall be the same as those for ordinary Japanese laborers. The Chinese laborers are, however, to be worked separately from ordinary Japanese or Korean laborers excepting the Japanese field-superintendents or supervisors.

8. Holidays:

- a. The 4 ^{National} Holidays are given to the Chinese laborers same as to ordinary Japanese laborers.
- b. 3 days for the Chinese New Year and each day of May 5th Festival and Mid-autumn Festival will be recognized as holidays.

Special rations (of spirits, meat and vegetables) will be given in addition to the standard meals.

9. Dormitory Accomodations:

The Chinese laborers will be provided with dormitory accomodations which are separated from the Japanese and, in particular, from the Koreans and which are adapted to Chinese customs.

10. Supply of Daily Necessities:

"B" will secure daily necessities for the laborers according to the standard of their consumption in North China and supply them to the laborers. Any article supplied outside of regular food ration will be paid for by the Corps members.

STANDARD CHART OF LABORERS' NECESSITIES

| Description | Item | Unit | Quantity (per person per month) | Amount | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| Staple & Secondary Foods | Wheat flour | Kg | 7.0 | | |
| | German millet | " | 3.0 | | |
| | Corn flour | " | 10.0 | | |
| | Cereals | " | 10.0 | | |
| | Beans | " | 1.0 | | |
| | Pickles | " | 1.5 | | |
| | "Hakusai" (vegetable) | " | 5.0 | | |
| | Bean sprouts | " | 4.0 | | |
| | Green vegetables & onions | " | 7.5 | | |
| | Pork | " | 0.5 | | |
| "Miso" | " | 1.0 | | | |
| Seasonings | Seasame oil or peanut oil | " | 0.3 | | |
| | Salt | " | 1.0 | | |
| | Soy-sauce | " | 0.3 | | |
| | Garlic | " | 1.0 | | |
| Fuel | Coal | " | 30.0 | | |
| | Coal ball | " | 123.0 | | |
| | Kindling | " | 10.0 | | |
| | Match | box | 5.0 | | |
| Kitchen Utensils | Rice-bowl | Piece | | | 4 per person for 2 years |
| | Tea-cup | " | | | 2 per person for 2 years |

| Description | Item | Unit | Quantity (per person monthly) | Amount | Remarks |
|-------------|--------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|
| | Chopsticks | Couple | | | 4 per person for 2 years |
| | Kettle | Pice | | | 4 per person for 2 years |
| | Wooden spoon | " | | | 10 per group for 2 years |
| | Spoon | " | | | 24 per person for 2 years |
| | Large dish | " | | | 25 per group for 2 years |
| | Small dish | " | | | 4 per person for 2 years |

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Clothes | Shirt and pants | | | | To be ditermined according to ne- cessity |
|---------|--------------------|--|--|--|---|

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------|--|--|------------------------------|
| | Cigarettes | " | | | 300 per person per month |
| | Tooth powder | Package | | | 10 per person for 2 years |
| | Soap | Piece | | | 24 per person for 2 years |
| | Laundry soap | " | | | 24 per person for 2 years |

11. Baths will be free of charge. Facilities for daily bath must be provided. Barbering is to be done by the members themselves. Equipments will be loaned to them.
12. Expenses for the dormitory as well as for light, water and fuel are to paid by "B".
13. Cooking:

Necessary supplies will be given to the Corpser group to be cooked by them. Kitchen equipments will be facilitated by "B".

14. Sanitation Service;

Existing facilities provided by "B" will be taken advantage of free of charge.

15. Protection and Relief:

It shall be in accordance with "Regulations of Accident Relief for Chinese laborers".

16. Comfort House:

To be decided later.

VI. Resident Officials:

A Japanese resident superintendent and a Chinese resident official will be appointed for about every 500 laborers.

1. Status.

Resident officials belong to "A" and will be made "shokutaku" of the authorities to supervise "B".

2. "B" shall pay to "A" a monthly sum of 1,100 yen as administration expenses in advance for each 3 months.

3. Travelling Expenses to and from Japan:

These expenses are to be borne by "B" and to be paid to "A" as each trip is made according to the regulations of travelling expenses of the Association. The same shall apply in case when officials of "A" and doctors have to accompany the resident officials. It is scheduled that one resident official will make one round trip to North China in one year for business purposes.

4. Travelling Expenses for taking up Duties and for Repatriation:
These expenses are to be borne by "B" and are to be paid as each trip is made according to the regulations of travelling expenses of "A".
5. In order to control the psychology of the laborers, "B" shall provide the resident officials with an independent office having facilities of free access for the Corps members.
6. "B" shall allocate living quarters to the resident officials.

VII. Manner of Repatriation:

1. In case of repatriation on the expiration of the term of contract, the laborers are to be sent back in one group with a responsible person appointed by "B" escorting them.
2. In case of repatriation prior to the expiration of the term of the contract, action will be taken in accordance with the repatriation plan made by the resident officials of the North China Labor Association. In this case, the repatriation expenses of the resident officials are to be borne by "B".
3. The destination of repatriation is the original address of each laborer and the necessary expenses are to be borne by "B".

VIII. Qualifications for Employment:

Qualifications for employment shall be as follows:-

1. Those who have sound and healthy physique and are able to do heavy labor.
2. Those who are over 16 years of age, priority being given to younger ones as much as possible.
3. Those who are free from infectious or other repugnant diseases.
4. Those who, according to "A", are not ideologically biased.
5. In recruiting the laborers on the spot, selections will be made according to the qualifications above-mentioned and in the presence of "B".

IX. Preparatory Training after Arrival:

Preparatory training after arrival will be carried out in general accordance with the following: