



Japan's Biological and
Chemical Weapons Programs;
War Crimes and Atrocities –
Who's Who, What's What,
Where's Where.
1928 – 1945.



**Japan's Biological and Chemical Weapons Programs;
War Crimes and Atrocities: Who's Who, What's What
and Where's Where – 1928-1945**

INTRODUCTION

28 Oct 2015

What follows is an in-depth investigation into Japan's biological and chemical weapons programs dating from 1928 to 1945. A second edition, it consists at this time as a updating and edit of the original. Some loose ends were tightened up, some new data investigated

This document was created to improve overall clarity into the pre-war and wartime Japanese biological and chemical warfare programs. An investigation, the effort is based upon the following of information; threads, where one thread is followed through single document gaining additional hints and clues which lead to the gathering of additional data through follow-on research

It is not the purpose of this document to tell the known story of the Japanese biological and chemical weapons program in different words. The central idea behind the effort that follows was to identify through documents, articles and publications, primary and secondary sources, the various units that made up the Japanese biological and chemical weapons programs. A secondary purpose became a desire to develop a single source of known information useful to researchers, one that more fully develops the known information contained over several sources, into one source

The document originated as an effort to track and identify all known units, subunits, facilities and installations associated with Japan's biological warfare program; which accounts in part for its current tilt toward biological warfare

According to the historical information available, an epidemic prevention and water purification unit was reported to have accompanied each Japanese army division deployed. During the period of Japanese expansion across Pacific Asia and World War II (WWII), Japan raised 223 divisions. Not all were deployed abroad, but the number does suggest that there were many more epidemic prevention and water purification units than have been previously identified or reported. While the largest of these units; Unit 100 and Unit 731 are relatively well-known; and Units 1856 and 9420 have been identified; the program's smaller components remain for the most part unidentified and unrecorded. Such units were ultimately an important part of the overall Japanese biological warfare program. They were deployed across the Japanese Empire

Once engaged, the basic idea remained, but the project grew to include answering such questions as: "Who was involved?" "Where did an event take place?" "Who was in charge?" "What military units were involved?" "Where were these units located?" This document attempts to answer those and other questions

There was no intent to develop new information from this research, though it does. These insights are presented as a list of Key Points

Over time, this document will continue to grow and expand as new research methods will be developed and addition research will reveal more names, incidents and locations. The work remains "incomplete"

CAVEATS:

Where possible the lines and words contained herein are as they were found in existing publications, and are footnoted to the location where that line was copied to give its author full credit

Due to the liberal use of footnotes to source the materials used, quotation marks are rarely used

Where information can be found in several different locations independently, no footnote is used

A full bibliography of sources used is presented at the end of this document

Readers are encouraged to fully access these sources

In conducting this research some caveats; warnings and cautions apply. Additional caveats may apply and readers are encouraged to submit additional suggestions

Caveats:

Nearly seventy years have passed since the Japanese biological warfare program was terminated through the invasion of Manchuria by forces of the USSR, US forces occupying Japan, and Chinese forces occupying formerly Japanese controlled territory in China

We are forced to look at the program from the distance of time

The documentation surrounding the Japanese biological warfare is incomplete for numerous reasons some of which include:

Japanese documents captured and held by forces of the former USSR remain largely unavailable and untranslated

This includes records of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials held in 1949

Documents held in the US National Archives while publicly available, remain scattered through numerous record groups and boxes

While many such documents have been identified, it is likely that the location of many such documents remain unknown

At the end of WWII, all Japanese military and many civilian industrial concerns were ordered to destroy all current documents and others then in archive

Many Japanese disobeyed the order

Occasionally documents stored for decade make their way back into public

Though some documents have been released, the full status of documents held in the People's Republic of China remains undetermined

Documents related to the Japanese biological warfare are still being discovered in China, much of East, Pacific, and Southeast Asia

The Cold War (1947?-1991) has had an adverse impact on availability of information, its translation and acceptance.

Cold War jargon is often found among post-WWII translations such as the terms; "Japanese War of Aggression," "imperialism," etc.,

The Japanese government has historically sought to downplay the past in all areas of the war and pre-war period; further limiting the amount of information available concerning its biological warfare program

The Japanese government and its military destroyed much of its official and archived documents in the days immediately following its surrender on 15 Aug 1945, leaving history with few official records to review.

Because so many documents were destroyed by the Japanese at the end of the war, only a small window of official information exists which permits a view into the program

Some of the people, places and events listed in this document may not have been directly involved with Japan's biological warfare program

Due to its nature, the threads surrounding available information can leave a reader with a false impression of the number of units and people associated with Japan's BW program

Some of the people, places and events listed in this document may not have been directly involved with Japan's biological warfare program

The information discussed herein is simply that; information, and not evidence

Any opinions expressed within the document are those of the author

This document was built with the assumption that its readers would have some understanding of Japan's biological and chemical warfare programs prior to their use of the information contained herein

The attached document only pertains to WWII, is primarily titled toward the Japanese biological warfare program and is mainly concerned with Japanese biological warfare before and during WWII

Not all documents listed in the bibliography have been fully exploited

Research against Japan's biological and chemical weapons programs continues

Much is made about the lack of US investigation into this subject immediately after the end of WWII. It should be understood that the postwar Japanese military and government went to extreme efforts to hide the achievements and nature of their biological warfare program. Almost a year passed from the end of the war until US investigators began to stumble upon, and understand the size of Japan's program and its breadth. By the time US investigators realized the truth, the war had been over one year; the Japanese had that much time to bury the past

DEFINITIONS

Vivisection:

Definition: the cutting of or operation on a living animal usually for physiological or pathological investigation;
broadly: animal experimentation especially if considered to cause distress to the subject. Under the Japanese biological warfare program, humans were often used in-lieu of animals

KEY POINTS:

Apparently, for security purposes, the names of the units involved, their operational and military unit designations, their unit numbers, were regularly changed through military orders. Few official names were in use for more than five years or so before being modified. These name changes increased the level of difficulty encountered by researchers attempting to track information, which might escape the security practices that surrounded the biological and chemical weapons programs: more especially the biological warfare program

Such practices later confused historians as they attempted to track a unit by one of its many names, yet relied upon in their research. For example, someone researching the Tama Unit should understand that at some point, that name officially ceased to be used. The name, “Tama Unit” eventually evolves to become “Unit 1644.” The unit was also referred to as “Unit 1644 Manchuria” and the “Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit”

It should be understood that in the initial phases of the US Occupation of Japan those investigating the war years had little understanding or suspicions about a Japanese biological warfare program. The lack of previous knowledge about a Japanese biological warfare program allowed the Japanese military and civilian institutions previously involved to dispose of incriminating information and develop cover stories to obfuscate US scrutiny

Though these name changes were apparently official, it did not stop those assigned to an organization from referring to the unit using its original, second, third, etc., names in their official communications or post-war interviews. Original members of a unit such as Unit 731 might refer to the unit by its oldest name. Newer members might only refer to the unit by the name it had when they arrived. Persons, who were assigned to the unit for some period of time and then rotated to another unit and interviewed decades later, will usually refer to the unit by the name it bore when they were assigned

To gather the complete story, all known or suspect names must be tracked. While the number of names, locations, organizations and events contained herein is large, there are undoubtedly other names that have yet to be recovered. Writers, relying on word variety in an attempt to entertain readers have furthered confused the history of these programs as they often use, and intersperse throughout their writings, any of several known names of a unit believing they were interchangeable, or acronyms and labels of their creation to ease their audience along. The known names of a unit are not interchangeable and only refer to that unit officially, over a set, or defined period of time

As words in any language can be misinterpreted or sometimes translated into several different spellings, entries appear for each known spelling identified; even though it might easily appear to refer to an individual already listed

Where possible, the various names and their different spellings are cross referenced to one and another. Any information found under an individual spelling should be found only under that spelling. The author takes no credit for the various spellings given. Some assumptions were made where necessary regarding the order and presentation of the name given and in many cases may actually be wrong. Corrections, with a source, are welcomed

The reference to personal names in many works is often appalling, and though this work attempts to correct that error, using surname first; it to falls short. In some works, surnames are used with no given name provided. When military servicemen are mentioned, rank often replaces the use of given names – permanently. Some works follow the Asian practice of surname followed by given name; some apparently follow no rules whatsoever

Place-, family-, and organizational-names given are as they were found in the various articles, books and documents researched. An effort to present the names as they would appear according to cultural prerogatives has been made with family names being given first for all Chinese, Japanese and Korean names, and last for those that follow Western norms. While efforts have been made to present names correctly, the overall unfamiliarity of the author with the Japanese and Chinese languages has undoubtedly resulted in many mistakes and errors. Readers are encouraged to submit corrections, additions and updates

It is believed from this research that the Japanese biological warfare program, for operational security purposes was heavily compartmented and operated on a “need to know” basis. Simultaneously however, Japanese security practices were never uniformly enforced between facilities, within a single unit, or within a single program. What a

person knew about their own organization and other existing units depended largely upon the unit where that person served; who they worked for, and their position within the unit. As a rule of thumb, the longer a person served at a single facility, the more they knew about their own unit. Persons employed long-term at a facility knew more about their unit and the existence of other units than did a recent or new arrivals

Unit 731 was not the Japanese biological warfare program: Unit 731 is simply the one Japanese unit within the Japanese biological warfare program that we as historians know the most about. This is primarily due to the fact that after the war, when information concerning Japan's clandestine biological warfare program came to the attention of the office of the Supreme Allied Commander – Pacific (SCAP); that information centered on General Ishii Shirō and Unit 731. US and Allied investigating officers centered their investigation on Ishii Shirō and Unit 731. Though they eventually turned up information on Unit 100 and several other units involved in the program, they made no effort to diagram or investigate the entire program. Over the decades since information about the Japanese biological warfare program was made public, writers and researchers of sensational tales have tended to lump all information about Japan's biological warfare program into Unit 731. This has also resulted in the unfortunate tendency of all those searching for information concerning Japanese biological warfare testing on POWs to probably look in the wrong place, Unit 731

Unit 731 was the common name of a clandestine element of Japan's Manchuria-based Kwantung Army. Its official name at its conception was the Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department of the Kwantung Army. The leader of the unit was Lieutenant-General Ishii Shirō. The unit grew to represent the industrial-scale organization that became the biological weapon research arm of the Japanese Imperial Army in Manchuria, and by the beginning in the late 1930s, was referred to as the Ishii Network

Contrary to security practices, the existence of the program was widely known throughout the Japanese civilian medical community. In Japanese medical circles, the existence of the program was an open secret, everyone knew. The staff of Unit 731 regularly shipped organs, body parts, and tissue samples to the Tokyo Army Medical College for further analysis. Once these samples began to arrive in Tokyo, Japanese scientists were quick to figure out what was taking place in Beiyinhe

Each place name, personal name, event, etc., uncovered through this research is documented. A file is created for each entry

The process used in this document improves connections, reveals extended detail and uncovers additional persons, places, and events. Though approaching 1000 pages in length, the effort as it stands is fledgling at best. Much work remains to be done

Entries are footnoted as to origin where few sources for that information are available

The information contained herein requires continued and additional examination

Less than two dozen books in English have been produced about Japan's biological and chemical warfare programs. There are few English language translations of Chinese efforts to document these programs

Most Western works, when examined in detail, reveal a lack of serious scholarship: Sources are loosely thrown about; time lines are inconsistent; place and personal names are often inaccurate or suffer from bad translation. Many of these works discuss unknown units that are believed to have existed and incidents that are believed to have occurred; with surprisingly little supporting evidence presented to validate their mention. Many of the units discussed in these works did exist, however in some cases units are presupposed to have existed from a loose definition of population, city size or other rationale; suggestive of where a unit should have existed, when one did not

Many Western works devote their bulk not to investigating Japan's various weapons-of-mass destruction programs but in condemning the US for its actions in acquiring the results of these Japanese programs in the aftermath of WWII, the early years of the blossoming Cold War. Such works suggest a hidden agenda

Condemnation of the US deal to trade immunity from war crimes prosecution to Japanese scientists involved in their nation's biological warfare program, and the actual program itself is misplaced, and in part represents an effort of present-day Japanese, or inept authors to shift blame and obfuscate issues. The Japanese biological and chemical warfare programs and the US effort to acquire the results thereof are entirely different issues. US guilt for its part rests in a desire to acquire data horrifically developed by the Japanese military, in the early days of the Cold War. Bacteriological war crimes represented a highly sensitive and multifaceted postwar issue which resisted simple solutions

Though one action rests upon the other, the Japanese program itself took place independent of any prior US responsibility. Little mentioned in these works is the fact that the Soviet Union, Nationalist and Communist Chinese also traded immunity from prosecution to Japanese war criminals in return for knowledge and insight into Japan's chemical and biological warfare programs

No mention is made of the fact that at any point before, during and after the war, the Japanese themselves could have tried their own war criminals if desired, but didn't. Japan was legally capable of investigating, charging and bringing to trial any of the scientists and soldiers involved in its biological and chemical weapons program, but over the course of the post-war era, that nation chose to ignore the issue. As the Soviet war crimes trials at Khabarovsk and the Chinese Shenyang War Crimes Trials proved, the US never bore sole responsibility for bringing Japan's biological warfare program to justice. The Nationalist government of China also conducted limited prosecutions of Japan's biological warfare specialists captured after the war

Investigations in Japan's biological warfare program are vastly impeded as there were no survivors of the program to provide witness to its various operations. Any persons subject to the program who survived the end of the war in Aug 1945 were exterminated

Medical ethics were not an important subject in pre-war Japan and most schools did not offer courses on the subject, nor was the Hippocratic Oath emphasized to graduating doctors

Human experimentation begins shortly after Japan occupies Chinese Manchuria in 1932

Through the 1930s germ warfare was believed to be cheap in terms of budget expenditure and the raw materials necessary for success. Biological warfare was frightening to governments and the population in general. Governments believed that under the right conditions, biological warfare could be extremely effective at killing large numbers of people and causing social disruption. Germ warfare was also largely deniable; most attacks could be hidden behind natural outbreaks of other diseases. Secondary and tertiary infections could be strategically important as hospitals and healthcare systems became overburdened

Japan's earliest biological warfare facility, known as the Zhongma Fortress located in Beiyinhe, was forced to end its work in 1934 after a prison break threatened to reveal the secrets surrounding the facility to the local public. Beiyinhe was razed in 1935

Japan's biological warfare program was a clandestine effort and not a covert effort

Japan's biological and chemical weapons program were likely to have been a consideration in its decision to launch a war against the US and Britain. Japan had war gamed its advance south in 1940. The results of its war game showed that Japan would either lose or begin to lose the war by 1943. According to their war games the war in the Pacific would end with the USSR invading Manchuria. An effective WMD that was nearly ready for use could have been a mitigating factor in favor of their pro-war factions

The Japanese located their "fixed" or "permanent sites," in remote areas of the Empire, most notably in Manchuria, making access to, and postwar examination of the sites difficult

Information concerning Japan's biological warfare program begins to appear in US intelligence communications as early as 1943. The problem of intelligence-collecting on the subject of Japan's various weapons-of-mass destruction was complex: The Japanese tightly controlled knowledge of their program from the world outside the Empire. Allied analysts dismissed Japan as a credible threat in-part due to racism, even though they possessed reports that Japan

was capable of producing bio-weapons. Much of the information collected against Japan's bacteriological warfare program before the occupation of Japan was derived from Allied intelligence communications intercepts; which at the time were considered biased, and hence, dismissed. Language, the lack of competent and qualified Allied interpreters and translators already overburdened by the need for tactical intelligence, further inhibited intelligence collection and analysis. Geographic distance also played a part in the lack of Allied intelligence on Japan's biological and chemical warfare programs as collection assets and deployable technologies were limited. Lack of access to Japanese controlled rear areas further limited collections

In the first two to three years of its operation, what became known as Unit 731 was staffed by approximately three hundred people, only fifty of whom were doctors. Private sector medical researchers from universities and other institutions were heavily involved in the program. By 1936, the organization had grown to about one thousand members. It has been estimated that by the end of the war, Unit 731 facilities and branches alone employed an estimated twenty thousand doctors, researchers, and support personnel. It is likely that as all of its units were never fully investigated that Japan's biological warfare program was much larger than present estimates admit. During the evacuation Unit 731 in Aug 1945 it had on-staff 53 Ikan (medical officers) who possessed a doctorate degree. Not all assigned to the unit knew the scope of the unit's work

The staff of Unit 731 was sworn to secrecy due to the nature of their work with human subjects and to absolve the emperor of any culpability. Not all assigned to the unit knew the entire scope of the unit's work

More is known about Unit 731 than any other Japanese biological warfare unit...it may not have been the most important part of the program

When US investigators finally became fully aware of Japan's biological warfare human testing program, they were first introduced to Unit 731 and only later became aware of Unit 100. Knowledge of the subunits of these two units and all other units followed only later, after US investigators had assumed they had full knowledge of Japan's program. Most of the early US investigation concentrated on Unit 731, and then shifted toward Unit 100 only when the existence of the unit was revealed. Postwar US investigators did not explore the entirety of Japan's biological warfare program only Unit 731 and Unit 100. Major portions of Japan's overall program went undetected and was never acknowledged

At least one post-war US investigator was offered a bribe by Japanese officials to downplay revelations about its biological warfare program. That investigator ignored the bribe. Other US officials in similar positions may not have possessed the moral fortitude required to have withstood the offer

The exact number of subordinate units which operated under Ishii, or made up Japan's biological warfare program remains unclear. Many were small and obscure subunits, like Unit 200. Some of the smaller units also had subunits. Each unit was usually subdivided into teams of researchers investigating any number of subjects. Each focused on producing a different kind of pathogen. Unit 731 for example is known to have supported the following known teams and possibly others whose identity remain unknown

- Aki Sadahan Team – Dysentery Research
- Ejima Team – Dysentery Research
- Enoshima Team – Frostbite Research
- Ida Team – X-ray Research
- Ishikawa Team – Anthrax Research
- Kasahara Team – Viral Research
- Kusa-mihan Team – Pharmacological Research
- Minatohan Team – Cholera Research
- Niki Team – Serum Research
- Noguchi Team – Rickettsia flea Research
- Okamoto Team – Tuberculosis Research
- Ota team – Plague Research
- Setogawa Team – Cholera.
- Tabei Team – Typhoid ¹

¹ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

Takahashi Team – Insect Study
Tanabe Team – Pathology Research
Tanaka Team – Typhus Research
Utsumi Team – Pathology Research
Yoshimura Team – Bacteria Research

None of the lower-level Imperial Japanese Army water purification units identified as deployed across Japan's Pacific Empire are absolutely known to have performed biological warfare tests against subjects of the local populace or captured military personnel within their area of assignment, but it is likely that they did to some degree. The program loomed too large within the higher headquarters of the Japanese Army, and was too liberal in its willingness to sacrifice human life through unnecessary experiments to preclude some overeager subordinate unit from conducting a series of experiments of local design. In short, there were few controls exercised in the sacrifice of human life in the pursuit of pure science. Much of what was accomplished, was not science

It is likely that any Japanese Army doctors assigned to lower echelon units would have been familiar with the overall Japanese biological warfare program, or a product of its various training programs. Such training did take place. Sato Shunji noted at his trial in Khabarovsk that over a three-year period, 1941–1943, the detachment, “trained about 300 bacteriologists with the object of employing them in bacteriological warfare” however rosters of the graduates and their eventual postings remain lost or have yet to be revealed²

The maximum number of personnel physically present at Unit 731 in Ping Fan, Manchuria at any single time is believed to be about 3900 people

In the early years of the program the Japanese used communist partisans, ordinary criminals, political dissidents and mentally ill peasants mostly in the area of Mukden as the subjects of bacteriological warfare testing. When these groups were depleted, victims were taken from local population of poor and homeless Chinese

The total number of Army troops assigned to the various epidemic prevention water supply units throughout the Army has been previously estimated to have numbered about five thousand people. It is likely that the Japanese biological warfare program in its entirety was much larger than currently believed. Upwards of 20,000 Japanese may have been associated with the program

According to the 2002 International Symposium on the Crimes of Bacteriological Warfare, it is estimated 580,000 people died in biological warfare attacks staged by the Imperial Japanese Army and its human experimentation programs

The known Japan biological warfare attacks that were launched against China do not appear to have been sufficiently concentrated to be effective nor were their aftereffects controllable, suggesting that a pathogen, once delivered, produced unreliable results

During the war in China, the Japanese are believed to have deployed chemical weapons 2,091 times in 77 counties across 14 Chinese provinces

Vivisections were performed on prisoners infected with various diseases. Japanese scientists performed invasive surgery on prisoners, removing organs to study the effects of disease on the human body. Such surgeries were conducted while the patients were alive because the Japanese scientists and doctors felt that the decomposition process after death, would affect results. The infected and vivisected prisoners included men, women, children and infants. Vivisections were also performed on pregnant women, sometimes impregnated by doctors with the fetus removed

More than 95 percent of the people who perished at the Ping Fan camp were Chinese, Korean and Mongolian nationals; civilian and military. The remaining 5 percent of the victims are believed to have been South East Asians and Pacific Islanders, taken from occupied areas then under the control of the Empire of Japan. A small number of

² Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

Allied prisoners-of-war (POW) are also believed to have been used in experiments. All known Allied POWs killed by Japan's biological warfare program were citizens of the former Soviet Union. The possible use of British and US prisoners-of-war remains a subject of heated debate

Epidemic prevention and water purification units, Japanese biological warfare subunits, were collocated with Allied POWs along the Thai-Burma Railroad (TBR) during its construction phase. One such unit was also assigned to Camp O'Donnell, on the island of Luzon in the Philippines in the months following the collapse of US-Philippine defense forces on the Bataan Peninsula. There is no evidence that these units introduced biological pathogens into the POW camp populations

These Japanese biological warfare subunits are believed to have been ordered into the area of the TBR and Camp O'Donnell by Japanese commanders as an afterthought, and are not believed to have launched attacks along the rail line or the POW camp

The number of Allied POWs who succumbed to disease during their captivity and the often unexplained outbreak of diseases such as Cholera at various times in camps should remain worrisome as to its origin

It is likely, that if Allied POWs were tested upon and vivisected, these POWs were removed from the area where they were captured in the early days of the war, and were never reported as held in a POW camp. These men could have been taken prisoner in the Philippines, Malaysia, China or the Dutch East Indies

If British or American servicemen were the subject of experiments it is likely that Unit 100 directed the testing

The term "maruta" (logs), used by Unit 731 a soldier to refer to their human experimental materials, grew out of the Japanese need to dehumanize their victims, and was never an officially approved term developed by the leadership of the Japanese biological warfare program

Available information suggests that those experimented on by Japan's biological warfare program were primarily men and almost always under forty years of age

Veterans of Unit 731 report that the longest a maruta would generally survive at the facility was four to six months, although there are reports of victims living longer; in some cases these inmates were women and children. In general terms, the life expectancy of a person entering the Japanese facility was no more than 30 days

Japan's biological warfare program was the world's first scientifically organized, industrial-scale germ warfare program in history. Unit 731 itself was an example of large-scale, industrial-sized experimentation unit. Its smaller branches provided auxiliary support and conducted experiments of their own design. Industrial level experiments included testing poison gas and germ warfare on prisoners, and conducting field experiments with those same agents and gases. Japan's Army expanded its biological warfare research and operations programs throughout China and into other Asian nations as it advanced across a region extending from Manchuria to the Celebes, Burma into the Pacific Ocean region

Human experimentation took place all across the empire of Japan with different degrees of frequency and scale

Neither Japan nor the wartime Allies allege the use of biological warfare outside of the Chinese mainland. Biological warfare units; referred to as Water Supply and Purification Units, were found at several locations throughout Pacific and Southeast Asia during the war to include Guadalcanal and Okinawa

Desires not to expand the war in the Pacific to include the regular use of biological agents on both sides probably accounts for the lack of or reporting on the subject by Allied intelligence units and its medical authorities

Many of the same diseases known to be tested by the Japanese appeared in natural settings across the war zone

Short of major casualties across a specific area over a short period of time, it is doubtful that any outbreak of a tested disease would have been noticed in the confusion of a major battlefield or attributed to biological warfare

One such incident, consisting of an outbreak of scrub typhus, did occur near immediately after the invasion of Sansapor during the battle for New Guinea. The epidemic began when US forces occupied several partially cleared areas near Mar Village. The first soldier reported ill to the hospital on 6 Aug 1944. The epidemic began to rapidly develop in the days that followed. By 11 Aug there were 135 cases; by 30 September, 931 men lay hospitalized. One of the earliest cases was the 1st Infantry Regiment Commander, Colonel Privett. Several other key officers were also infected. Forward hospitals rapidly filled with ill soldiers. Two weeks into the epidemic, the hospital case rate was more than 900 per thousand per year; the highest case rate among all causes in the American Army in any theater of the war for a single incident. Scrub typhus was a biological weapon studied and developed by the Japanese Army. Rumors were rampant that it was indeed a biological warfare attack, but there is no evidence to support the allegation. The incident continues to be debated ³

Most weapons testing of biological and chemical against human targets were conducted at the Anda (Anta) Field Test Site, also known as Anda Airfield, located 140 kilometers north of Harbin. Testing at Anda began as early as Jun 1941 when Unit 731 tested plague-infested flea bombs on humans. The victims were tied to stakes and used as targets to test germ-releasing bombs, chemical weapons and explosive bombs. The Anda site is known to have tested plague, anthrax and to have conducted frostbite experiments. The Anda site was destroyed by the Japanese as they attempted to evacuate Manchuria in 1945

Unit 100, commanded by Jiro Wakamatsu, focused on different type of biological warfare – extermination of animals and crops by disease and inducing famine by artificial creation of shortage of food

Those Japanese who were at Unit 731 at the end of the war and their families departed Ping Fan for Pusan, Korea by train. Some Japanese at Ping Fan took their own lives when the Emperor announced the surrender or in the days immediately thereafter. Only a few were captured by the Soviet army

In the days of its destruction, some of the buildings at Ping Fan, built of heavy concrete, resisted a simple dynamite explosion. Unit members loaded “eighty Ford trucks” with “50 kg bombs” and rammed them into the buildings. Even bombs could not eliminate all traces of the facility and remnants of the facilities remain to this day

Though often repeated, there is no evidence that Ishii Shirō ever visited the US during the post-war era; briefed US personnel or worked at Fort Detrick. At the end World War II, Ishii Shirō born in 1892, would have been 63 years old. At the time of his supposed relocation to Fort Detrick, Maryland during the Korean War, Ishii would have been nearly 70 years old

There is to date, no evidence that the Japanese biological warfare research program was ever under the control of the Japanese Army’s military police, the Kenpeitai. None of the funds known to have supported the Japanese biological warfare research program were ever funneled through Japan’s Kenpeitai or its offshoot organizations

Unit 731 was believed to have never perfected a biological pathogen delivery system. However these early assessments, based upon the perceived lack of Japanese knowledge of freeze drying technologies may be inaccurate. Coordinated efforts to downplay the history of Japan’s program by those involved may account for the reported lack of success in developing a pathogen delivery system

There is no evidence to support allegations that the US relied on Unit 731 scientists to launch BW attacks on North Korea during the Korean War or that the US ever deployed such weapons on the Korean Peninsula. Post-WWII US investigation into the Japanese biological warfare program concluded in 1945 that America was far ahead of the Japanese program does little to explain why the US, during the Korean War, would have needed former members of Unit 731 to wage effective biological warfare on the Korean Peninsula. The release of former Soviet and Chinese archives reveal that the leadership in Moscow and Peking were largely misled about the validity of reported US biological warfare attacks by the North Korean regime of Kim Il Sung. Biological weapons require special handling from production to filling, arming to deployment; no evidence exists of such handling operations being implemented at any US bases in Korea or Japan that would support accusations of the use of biological warfare by the US during the Korean War. Kim’s effort to spread this tale appears to be entirely political in origins

³ Peterson, Robert K. D. The Real Enemy: Scrub Typhus and the Invasion of Sansapor. American Entomologist. Volume 55, Number 2.

Emperor Hirohito authorized the formal integration of the Togo Unit into the Kwantung Army in 1936. After the escape of prisoners from the Beiyinhe facility in 1934, a larger and more secure factory was constructed in Ping Fan, near Harbin (1938-1939)

Unit 731 was created to develop chemical and biological weaponry. The Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army gave the research detachment its designation number: Unit 731. The unit was officially known as the Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit. Ishii Shirō was given formal command of the facility. Its initial budget of \$2.5 million (1944 dollars – roughly \$43 million in 2015 dollars) originated in a secret fund that was provided directly to Ishii for his research

Information suggesting that the Emperor of Japan, Hirohito was aware of the program is circumstantial and does not yet constitute proof

The Tokyo General Staff was well aware of Unit 731, its subunits and its human experimentation, a fact that eluded most of the first American investigators immediately after the war

Japanese information concerning bacteriological warfare was shared with Nazi Germany during the war. The German and Japanese biological warfare programs exchanged information, samples, and equipment via submarine. The last of these submarines departed Germany for Japan in late-May 1945

The Japanese destroyed many of the records concerning these exchanges and the biological warfare program prior to their surrender in Aug 1945. It is known however that these programs of scientific cooperation and exchange were formalized in a series of agreements in 1938

In the 1930s, Hitler ordered a group of officers led by Dr. Otto Muntsch to study Japan's use of chemical and biological weapons against China. The German biological warfare research center at Posen, Poland, was believed to be similar in design to Unit 731's facility in Ping Fan

Dr. Hojo Enryo, a Japanese Army physician and expert in biological weapons "frequently visited the Robert Koch Institute as well as companies under German occupation to collect information about research on bacteriological warfare." Hojo Enryo presented a lecture on biological warfare at the Berlin Military Academy of Medicine in Oct 1941⁴

Dr. Gerhard Rose, a German expert on tropical diseases and epidemic typhus and defendant at the Nuremberg Doctors Trial, turned over samples of the yellow fever virus to Unit 731 a virus which Japan had been unable to obtain from the United States when they made their original request in 1939

According to the historical information available, an epidemic prevention and water purification unit was reported to have accompanied each Japanese Army division deployed, suggesting that numerous such units, facilities and installations did in fact exist across the Japanese Empire. Many of these remain undocumented. While the largest of these facilities; Units 100 and 731 respectively, are relatively well-known, and many entities such as Unit 1856 and Unit 9420 had been previously identified, the program's smaller components remained for the most part unidentified and unrecorded. Such units were ultimately an important part of the overall Japanese biological warfare program

While the primary purpose of these smaller units was epidemic prevention and water purification, it is likely that their secondary purpose was to serve as a base-unit for the deployment of biological and/or chemical weapons, should that decision have been made, onto the battlefield. Such units would have formed the central core of a larger deployment of personnel, chemical and biological weapons for use against Allied forces advancing island-by-island toward mainland Japan had that decision ever been made. The presence of these smaller units allowed the overall Japanese biological warfare program to permeate the entire Japanese Army. The Japanese Army also had units assigned whose sole purpose was to dig wells for fresh water

⁴ "Japanese-German Collaboration in the Development of Bacteriological and Chemical Weapons and the War in China" in Christian W. Spang and Rolf-Harold Wippich (eds) *Japanese-German Relations, 1895-1945: War, Diplomacy and Public Opinion*. Routledge, 2006,

While absolute proof of subordinate unit Japanese Army experiments is lacking, examples of Japanese Navy experiments performed by naval doctors is more profuse – though apparently with less oversight by higher echelon naval authorities than was known in the Imperial Japanese Army

The truer answer to the question of local experiments conducted by subordinate units is that most of the facts remain unknown. For example: The Japanese Army is known to have tested cyanide gas on two Allied prisoners-of-war on 8 Nov 1944 on one of the Kai Islands. The test was conducted to determine whether the gas had lost its potency in storage. It is impossible at the moment to deny that other such incidents took place

Not-less-than three medical atrocities were performed by doctors of the Imperial Japanese Navy, or in their presence, are known to have occurred in outlying or occupied territory and are discussed within this paper. This includes the vivisection of Allied aircrew members at Dublon Island in Jan 1944; the Chichijima Incident of Sept 1944; and the Japanese naval vivisection of Philippine nationals in late 1944. It is likely that additional atrocities took place within the Empire, but remain unknown at this time. To maintain secrecy, all witnesses were usually killed, and those that participated in such experiments often lost on the battlefield in some final *bonsai* charge

Information concerning Japan's biological warfare program begins to appear in intelligence communications at least as early as 1943. Most of the evidence collected against Japan's bacteriological warfare program before the occupation of Japan was derived from Allied intelligence communications intercepts; which at the time was considered biased, and hence, dismissed by wartime Allied leaders

The problem of intelligence-gathering on the subject of biological warfare was complex. First, the Japanese tightly controlled knowledge of their weapons-of-mass destruction (WMD) programs from the world outside the Japanese Empire. Second, Allied analysts dismissed Japan as a credible threat due to patronizing racism, even though they possessed reports that Japan was fully capable of producing bio-weapons. Third, the subject only rarely appeared in radio communications within the Empire limiting Allied leadership and military interest in the subject of biological, chemical and nuclear warfare. Fourth, those managing the production of finished intelligence often prevented analytic concerns from reaching military and government decision- and policymakers

CATEGORIES:

ACADEMY	JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY:
ALIAS:	JAPANESE GOVERNMENT POLICY:
ALTERNATE NAME:	JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT:
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:	JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT:
ARSENAL:	JAPANESE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION:
ASSIGNED:	JOURNAL:
AROCITY:	KNOWN RANK:
ATTENDEE:	LABORATORY:
BACILLUS:	LEGISLATION:
BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT:	LECTURER:
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE OPERATIONSS PLAN:	LOCATION:
BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION:	MAGAZINE:
BATTLE:	MASSACRE:
BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE:	MEDIA:
BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT:	MEDICAL ASSOCIATION:
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT:	MEDICAL PROCEDURE:
BIOLOGICAL WEAPON:	MEDICAL HOSPITAL:
BOOK:	MEDICINE:
BUREAU:	MEMORIAL:
CAMPAIGN:	MERCHANT TRANSPORT:
CHEMICAL:	MILITARY ASSOCIATION:
CHEMICAL AGENT:	MILITARY DIRECTIVE:
CHEMICAL ELEMENT:	MILITARY EQUIPMENT:
CHEMICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE:	MILITARY FACTION:
CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT:	MILITARY HOSPITAL:
CHEMICAL WEAPON:	MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT:
CODE NAME:	MILITARY MEDICAL:
COLLEGE:	MILITARY OFFICE:
COMMERCIAL ENTITY:	MILITARY POLICY:
CONDITION:	MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL:
CONFLICT:	MINISTER:
COVER TERM:	MINISTRY:
DECONTAMINATION AGENT:	MONGOLIAN CLAN:
DEPOT:	NARCOTIC:
DESENSITIZING TERM:	NATIONALIST CHINESE MILITARY:
DISEASE:	NATURAL DISASTER:
DOCTRINE:	OPERATION PLAN:
EDUCATION DOCTRINE:	OPEATIONAL PROCEDURE:
ETHNIC GROUP:	OSS OPERATION:
EXECUTED:	PARASITE:
EXPERIMENT:	PARTICIPANT:
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION:	PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION:
GENDARME:	PERSON NAME:
GENERAL OFFICER:	PLACE:
GEOGRAPHIC AREA:	PLACE NAME:
GRADUATE:	PLANT:
IMPERIAL DIRECTIVE:	PLANT DISEASE:
INCIDENT:	POLITICAL:
INFECTION:	POLITICAL CONCEPT:
INSTITUTE:	POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE:	POLITICAL FACTION:
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION:	POLITICAL MOVEMENT:
INTERVENTION:	POLITICAL POLICY:

POLITICAL UNIT:
POSSIBLE ALIAS:
POSTWAR:
POISON:
POSITION:
POSTAR EMPLOYMENT:
POW CAMP:
PRISON:
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION:
PROFESSOR:
PROMOTIONS:
PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER:
RANK:
RAIL STATION:
RECORDS:
RED BLOOD CELL:
RELIGIOUS GROUP:
REPORT:
RESEARCH EXPEDITION:
RESEARCH INSTITUTE:
SANATORIUM:
SCHOOL:
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE:
SENTENCED:
SERVICE:
SNAKE:

SOCIAL SOCIETY:
SOCIOPOLITICAL CAMPAIGN:
STUDY:
SUBMARINE:
SUBORDINATION:
SUMMIT:
SURGICAL PROCEDURE:
TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE:
TEMPLE:
TOXIN:
TREATY:
UNIVERSITY:
VACCINE:
VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY:
VETERINARY:
VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT:
VETERINARY AID STATION
VETERINARY DEPOT:
VETERINARY INSTITUTE:
VETERINARY QUARANTINE STATION:
VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE:
VETERINARY SERVICE:
VETERINARY WORKSHOP:
VITAMINE:
WAR CRIMES:
WARSHIP:

Who's Who, What's What, Where's Where.

REPORT: *A General Account of Japanese Poison Warfare in China*

REPORT: *A Report of Special Tests in Manchuria*

DOCTRINE: A Research

Type A – Assault (Angriff) bacteriological warfare research, as defined by Ishii Shirō.⁵ According to Ishii this type of research could only be done overseas, outside of Japan proper

BOOK: *A story of the Teikoku Bank Incident*

REPORT: *A Study of Cha*

REPORT: *A Surgical Study on Chronic Malarial Splenomegaly*
Appeared in the Journal of the Medical Association of Taiwan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: A Team, Pingfan

LOCATION: Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

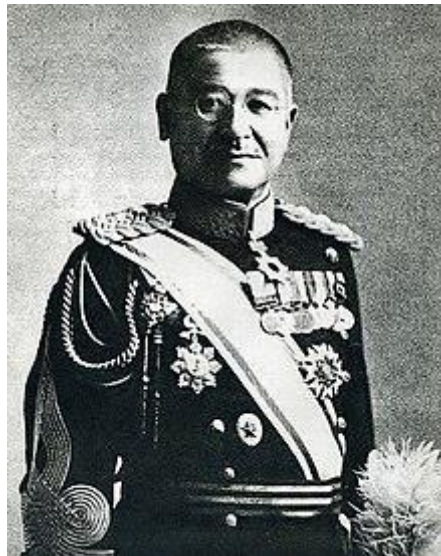
The Pingfan Vaccine Squad (Unit 731), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was renamed the “A Team” in 1940.
The A Team worked only with ultrasonically produced vaccines

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: A-type water filter

REPORT: *A Testimony to Poison Gas Operations*

PERSON NAME: Abe fnu⁶

Possible reference to Abe Yasuo.



PERSON NAME: Abe Nobuyuki

PERSON NAME: Abe Yasuo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge, London, 1994

⁶ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory [Densenbyo Kenkyusho]. Dated: 4 Feb 1947. Location: US National Archives, Adelphi, Maryland, 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University
ASSIGNED: Military Veterinary Medical School, Tokyo, Japan
ASSIGNED: Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho), Tokyo Imperial University
Abe Yasuo worked for the Military Veterinary Medical School, Tokyo, Japan on epidemic diseases. He joined the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan on 28 Feb 1938, as a Technical Expert. ⁷ He was “relieved of his post at his own request” on 30 Sept 1946 ⁸

PERSON NAME: Abe Takesi
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University
GRADUATE: Tokyo School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan
POSTWAR: President, Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan and Vice President, Teikyo University also in Tokyo, Japan
Abe Takesi was a graduate, Tokyo School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan. Abe Takesi was an associate of Naito Ryoichi. Postwar he served as President, Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan and Vice President, Teikyo University also in Tokyo, Japan

DOCTRINE: ABEDO Theory of Biological Warfare ⁹
ABEDO; a theory of biological warfare put forth by Ishii Shirō. Ishii’s ABEDO Theory of biological warfare is mentioned in several published works but no details are given. It is likely that if any such theory was put forth by Ishii Shirō that it is contained in documents held at the US National Archives and available for public scrutiny, or remain classified and sensitive

PERSON NAME: Abell, Irvin. Dr.
Dr. Irvin Abell served as the Chairman of the Health and Medical Committee of the Council of National Defense (US)

PERSON NAME: Abrogated Emperor

ACADEMY: Academy of Medical Sciences (USSR)

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Acetone

CHEMICAL AGENT: Acetone cyanhydrin

POISON: Aconite

MILITARY FACTION: Action Group

PERSON NAME: Ada Pivo
LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Ada Pivo was a Jewish native of Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Her sister, a member of a Harbin Jewish Zionist group, died in 1940 from typhoid fever contracted from consuming contaminated lemonade that had been bottled in Harbin. The lemonade had been contaminated by Unit 731 ¹⁰

PERSON NAME: Adams, Roger

CHEMICAL AGENT: Adamsite

⁷ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). Dated: 28 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). Dated: 28 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹ Subject. Brief Summary of New Information About Japanese B.W. Activities. Headquarters, Camp Detrick. Frederick, Maryland. 20 Jun 1947. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

Adamsite or DM is an organic compound; technically, an arsenical diphenylaminechlorarsine, used as a riot control agent. DM belongs to the group of chemical warfare agents known as vomiting agents or sneezing gases. Adamsite, first synthesized in Germany by Heinrich Otto Wieland in 1915, was independently developed by the US chemist Roger Adams at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois in 1918

DM is an odorless crystalline compound with a very low vapor pressure. The color of the crystals ranges from bright yellow to dark green depending on the purity. It is readily soluble in some organic solvents (e.g., acetone, dichloromethane), but nearly insoluble in water. In vaporous form it appears as a canary yellow smoke. Adamsite is usually dispersed as an aerosol, targeting the upper respiratory tract. Although the effects are similar to those caused by typical riot control agents (e.g. CS), they are slower in onset and longer in duration, often lasting several hours. After a latency period of 5–10 minutes irritation of the eyes, lungs and mucous membranes develops followed by headache, nausea and persistent vomiting

DM was produced and stockpiled by the United States at the end of World War I, but never deployed to the battlefield during the war. Some of this stockpile was however used against the Bonus Army (US) in 1932 as it demonstrated in Washington, DC, reportedly causing the death and serious injury of several children who had accompanied their parents on the protests. It was used again in the Vietnam War

Adjutant General's Office (US), Tokyo, Japan (US)

WAR CRIMES: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE)

Postwar the Adjutant General's Office (US) in Tokyo, Japan investigated, identified, and tracked individuals previously associated with Japan's biological warfare program, identifying more than twenty that it believed should be tried. To put an end to possible further interference by the Adjutant General's Office, the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent an order to Tokyo, Japan in Mar 1947 that placed the Adjutant General's Office's biological warfare war crimes investigations under the control of Intelligence (G-2) (US). The Joint Chiefs made it clear that "Every step, interrogation, or contact must be coordinated with this section. The utmost secrecy is essential in order to protect the interests of the United States and to guard against embarrassment." ¹¹ The war crimes investigators were directed to make no effort toward prosecution or "any form of publicity of this case without G-2 concurrence." This "is by direct orders of the C-in-C and CS." ¹² Their final instructions were that "all future interrogations will be conducted at the Tokyo Office under control of ATIS Central Interrogation Center (US), Tokyo, Japan and previous undeveloped leads set out for the field offices are canceled." ¹³ As of Jun 1947 investigators assigned to the Adjutant General's Office were concentrating not on Unit 731 but Unit 100. ¹⁴ The American agents were still determined that Wakamatsu and others "At the appropriate time [would] set out leads as to insure those Japanese are interviewed and investigated, as it is alleged they formed the greater part of Group No. 2, which is alleged to have performed most of the illegal experiments on the human beings at [Changchun] (Hsinking)" ¹⁵

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Administration Division (Unit 516)

ALTERNATE NAME: Tsushogo Unit

ALTERNATE NAME: Unit 516

LOCATION: Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Admiralty Islands, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

REPORT: *The Affidavit of Thomas Quinn*

PERSON NAME: Ahua Zhang

¹¹ Report by Neal R. Smith, Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, 18 Apr 1947, p. 1. The Joint Chiefs' instructions were referred to in this report as SWNCC 351/1, 5 Mar 1947. Record Group 331, Box 1434. 20, Case 330, The National Archives

¹² Report by Neal R. Smith, Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, 18 Apr 1947, p. 1. The Joint Chiefs' instructions were referred to in this report as SWNCC 351/1, 5 Mar 1947. Record Group 331, Box 1434. 20, Case 330, The National Archives

¹³ Report by Neal R. Smith, Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, 18 Apr 1947, p. 1. The Joint Chiefs' instructions were referred to in this report as SWNCC 351/1, 5 Mar 1947. Record Group 331, Box 1434. 20, Case 330, The National Archives

¹⁴ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁵ Unsigned memo, "Forwarding of Information Concerning Possible War Criminals," to Legal Section, GHQ, Chief, Liaison Section, 16 Jun 1947, Record Group 165, Entry 468, Box 628, CAD-CCAC, SWNCC, 351, The National Archives.

LOCATION: Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China
Zhang was a victim and survivor of an Aug 1942 Japanese Anthrax and plague attack on Zhejiangsheng Province ¹⁶

RAIL STATION: Ai-he Station
LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Ai Shan
LOCATION: Yunnan Province, under the Republic of China
Ai Shan – a victim of the Baoshan-Kumming attack of 4 May 1942

PERSON NAME: Aihara Kajuro ¹⁷
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University
Aihara Kajuro was a graduate of the Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan. He was involved in the Kyushu University Case

POLITICAL UNIT: Aichi Prefecture, Japan

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Aichi Prefectural Institute, Aichi Prefecture, Nagoya, Japan ¹⁸
The Aichi Prefectural Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Nagoya Prefecture, Japan

MONGOLIAN CLAN: Aisin-Gioro Clan

Air Chemical Office, Army War Department (US)
LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: Aitape–Wewak, Papua New Guinea, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

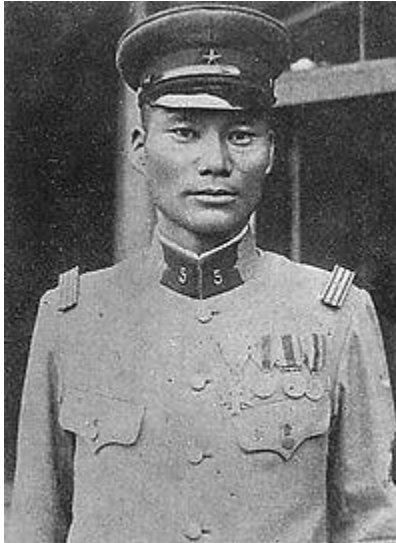
PERSON NAME: Aito fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Private
ASSIGNED: Unit 643, Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Aito fnu, served as a Private in the Imperial Japanese Army under Unit 643

INCIDENT: Aizawa Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: The Military Academy Incident
ALTERNATE NAME The November incident
LOCATION: The Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan

¹⁶ Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 Mar 2003 <http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37>

¹⁷ Murder of Eight (8) POWs in Medical Experiment at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. Dated: 25 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1784, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945



PERSON NAME: Aizawa Saburo

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Aka To ¹⁹

Aka To – Red candle – tear gas

PERSON NAME: Akabori Toichiro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Petty Officer Second Class

ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Akabori Toichiro was a Corpsman, Petty Officer Second Class, Imperial Japanese Navy. Akabori was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital

On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW ²⁰

In 1947, Akabori was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison ²¹

PERSON NAME: Aki Sada

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Manchurian Medical University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Aki Sada Section, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Aki Sada was associated with the Manchurian Medical University in Mukden while assigned to Unit 731. He headed the Aki Sada Section, which studied dysentery

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Aki Sada Section

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Aki Sadahan Team – Dysentery Research

LOCATION: Pingfan, Harbin, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Aki Sadahan Team was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in 1937. The Section was

¹⁹ Interrogation of COL Toyoaki Morita. Dated: 22 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁰ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

²¹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

responsible for Dysentery Research. ²² The label “Aki Sada” probably reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Aki Sada

PERSON NAME: Akiba Kijiro

WAR CRIMES: Accused but never charged

Akiba Kijiro was associated with Ishii Shiro. ²³ He was accused at the end of the war of committing war crimes

PERSON NAME: Akigasa Shun

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major General

ASSIGNED: 4th Border Garrison Unit, Futo, Tunga Province, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Akigasa Shun was a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Commander of the 4th Border Garrison Unit at Futo in Tunga Province. Akigasa Shun controlled the Hogoin Camp (the Scientific Research Division); a detention camp for Russian spies and anyone else who was considered anti-Japanese.

WAR CRIMES: Condemned to 25 years imprisonment as a War Criminal [Soviet Union]

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1936-06-xx Lieutenant-Colonel

1939-03-09 Colonel

1943-08-02 Major-General

SERVICE:

1940-03-20 – 1942-12-01 Advisor to Manchukuo

1940-03-20 – 1942-12-01 Chief, Hoshiki (Star) Agency

1942-12-01 – 1945-02-01 Commanding Officer, 4th Border Garrison [Manchuria]

1945-02-01 – 1945-09-02 Chief, Intelligence Section, Kwantung Army

1945-09-xx – 1949-03-22 Prisoner of War [Soviet Union]

1948-xx-xx Condemned to 25 years imprisonment as War Criminal [Soviet Union]

1949-03-22 Died in Prison [Soviet Union]

PERSON NAME: Akikusa Shun (6 April 1894 – 22 March 1949)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major General

ASSIGNED: Chief of Intelligence, Kwantung Army, Mukden, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Harbin Japanese Military Mission, Harbin, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Chief, Nakano School, Tokyo, Japan

Akikusa Shun was a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was an Imperial Japanese Army specialist on Soviet Intelligence. He served as the Chief of Intelligence, Kwantung Army. Shun was assigned to Harbin Japanese Military Mission, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo from 1933 to 1936. He later established and served as the head of the Nakano School. He was arrested by SMERSH on 15 Aug 1945 and was interrogated by Lieutenant-General Mel'nikov. He was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment by the USSR. He died in Lefortovo or Vladimir Prison № 2, USSR on 22 Mar 1949

WAR CRIMES: Condemned to 25 years imprisonment as a War Criminal [Soviet Union]

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1936-06-xx Lieutenant-Colonel

²² Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

²³ Report on cases of war crimes and civil crimes. Dated: 3 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

1939-03-09 Colonel
1943-08-02 Major-General

SERVICE:

1940-03-20 – 1942-12-01 Advisor to Manchukuo
1940-03-20 – 1942-12-01 Chief, Hoshiki (Star) Agency
1942-12-01 – 1945-02-01 Commanding Officer, 4th Border Garrison [Manchuria]
1945-02-01 – 1945-09-02 Chief, Intelligence Section, Kwantung Army
1945-09-xx – 1949-03-22 Prisoner of War [Soviet Union]
1948-xx-xx Condemned to 25 years imprisonment as War Criminal [Soviet Union]
1949-03-22 Died in Prison [Soviet Union]

PERSON NAME: Akin, Charles V. Dr.

Dr. Charles V. Akin served as the Assistant Surgeon General, US Public Health Service

PERSON NAME: Akira Kijiro

WAR CRIMES: Accused but never charged

Akira Kijiro was associated with Ishii Shiro.²⁴ He was accused of war crimes at the end of the war

PERSON NAME: Akira Otsuki

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ootsuki Akira

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

GRADUATE: Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan

PROFESSOR: Osaka City Medical School

Akira Otsuki was a graduate of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan and later an Associate Professor, Osaka City Medical School. The name Akira Otsuki may also refer to Ootsuki Akira

PERSON NAME: Akira Torasaburo

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

Akira Torasaburo was the President of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan and the father-in-law of Ishii Shiro

PERSON NAME: Akimoto Haruotto

PERSON NAME: Akimoto Hisae

PERSON NAME: Akimoto Sueo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: *****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Akimoto Sueo was a Doctor of Medicine specializing in serology. Akimoto joined Unit 731 in 1944 where he worked as a wartime blood researcher in Unit 731.²⁵ He is not known to have experimented on human beings.

Akimoto disputed vivisection theories as scientifically baseless and condemned such practices as a mere satisfaction of these physicians' sinister curiosity.²⁶ Postwar he abandoned medicine altogether to educate medical technicians²⁷

PERSON NAME: Akira Otsuki

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ootsuki Akira

²⁴ Report on cases of war crimes and civil crimes. Dated: 3 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵ Jane Condon, Nancy Faber. An Author Accuses the Japanese of Horrifying Medical Experiments on World War II P.O.W.s. 11 Jan 1982. <http://www.people.com/people/archive/article/0,,20081210,00.html>

²⁶ Yuehsen Juliette Chung. The Postwar Return of Eugenics and the Dialectics of Scientific Practice in China. Assistant Professor, Institute of History, National Tsing Hua University, Hsin-chu. Republic of China. Note 67

²⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief-of-Staff, 65th Division, Lu'an, Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China

Akira Otsuki was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as Chief-of-Staff, 65th Division, 10 Jun 1943 to 15 Dec 1943. Akira Otsuki may also be known as Ootsuki Akira

PERSON NAME: Akiyama Hiroshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Akiyama Hiroshi was a member, Unit 731. In Aug 1955, Akiyama Hiroshi's "*Saikin Sen wa Jumbi Sareteita!*" (*Bacteriological Warfare Preparations Were Already Complete*) described in revolting detail his alleged experiences with the infamous Unit 731. His purpose: "To help in some small measure to warn people against the horrors of a Third World War, and to prevent such horrors from reoccurring." The Akiyama piece stirred up violent controversy ²⁸

PERSON NAME: Akiyama Kanemasa (29 November 1896-15 February 1976)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major General

ASSIGNED: 6th Technical Research Institute, Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

ASSIGNED: Chief of Research, Chemical Warfare Section, Kwantung Army

Akiyama Kanemasa was a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army. Akiyama was an expert on chemical weapons and served in China. From 1941-12-15 to 1944-06-20 he served as Chief of Research, Chemical Warfare Section, Kwantung Army. Between 1945-07-28 and 1945-09-02 he served as the Head of 6th Technical Research Institute. When questioned postwar and confronted with documentary proof of offensive use of chemical weapons against Chinese forces his answer over and over was to ask "someone else" ²⁹

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1939-08-01 Colonel

1944-03-01 Major-General

SERVICE:

1939-08-01 – 1940-01-19 Chief, Research Section, Narashino Chemical Warfare School

1940-01-19 – 1941-12-15 Staff Officer, Army Technical Research Institute

1941-12-15 – 1944-06-20 Chief Research Section, Chemical Warfare Section, Kwantung Army

1944-06-20 – 1945-07-28 Chief, Chemical Warfare Section, Kwantung Army

1945-07-28 – 1945-09-xx Head, 6th Army Technical Research Institute

PERSON NAME: Akiyami fnu

BOOK: *Alice in Wonderland*

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION: Allied Committee on the Enforcement of the Peace Treaty (World War 1)

Allied Powers (SCAP) Legal Section (US)

Allied South East Asia Command (US)

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Kandy, British Ceylon

²⁸ Question about history of WMD in East Asia. 3 Sept 2004.

<http://www.network54.com/Forum/242808/thread/1094230136/Question+about+history+of+WMD+in+East+Asia>

²⁹ Interrogation of Maj Gen Kanemasa Akiyama. Dated: 15 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 342. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Allied Translator and Information Section (ATIS)

WAR CRIMES: Allied War Crimes Investigation Team

LOCATION: Jakarta, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

WAR CRIMES: Postwar trials of the Netherlands East Indies, Jakarta, Netherlands East Indies

SNAKE: Amagasa

TOXIN: Amagasa Venom

INCIDENT: Amakasu Incident

PERSON NAME: Amano fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

Amano fnu, possibly Amano Ishamu, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Amano Ishamu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Hailar Department, Imperial Japanese Army at Hailar, Inner Mongolia

Amano Ishamu served as Chief, Hailar Department, Imperial Japanese Army at Hailar, Inner Mongolia

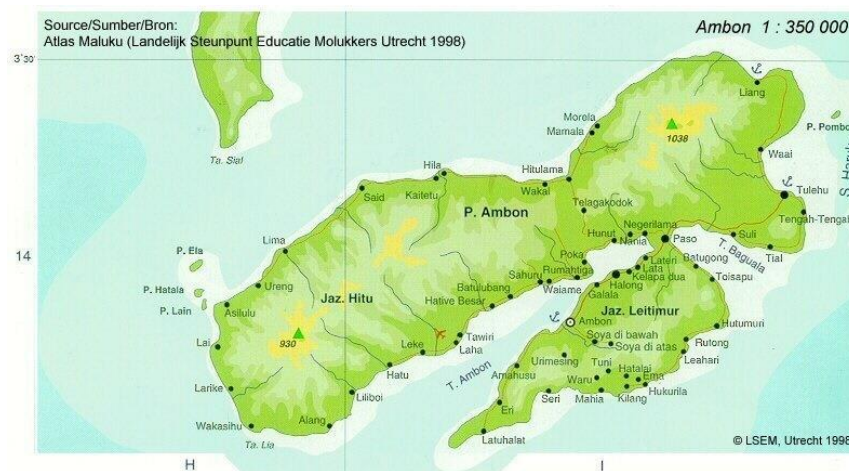
PERSON NAME: Amatatsu Yo-do

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Pharmacist

Amatatsu Yo-do, a Pharmacist, served as a Lieutenant Colonel with the Imperial Japanese Army



PLACE NAME: Ambon Island, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

At Tantui Prison Camp on Ambon Island, Indonesia the Japanese Army camp doctor took nine groups of ten prisoners each, ranging from men classified fit, to hospital cases, and injected them with something supposed to be vitamin B and caseine. About 50 of the men -- more than half, died

POLITICAL UNIT: Amele, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

POISON: Aminoperhydroquinazoline poison

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Amoebic dysentery

SURGICAL PROCEDURE: Amputation



PLACE NAME: Amur River

ALTERNATE NAME: Black Dragon River

The Amur River forms the border between the Russian Far East and Northeastern China (Inner Manchuria)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Amur River Flotilla

BOOK: *Analects*

PERSON NAME: Anami Korechika (21 February 1887-15 August 1945)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: War Minister

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy - 1918

Anami Korechika, was a general in the Imperial Japanese Army during World War II, and was War Minister at the time of the surrender of Japan

Anami was born in Taketa city in Oita Prefecture, where his father was a senior bureaucrat in the Home



Ministry and grew up in Tokyo and in Tokushima Prefecture. He attended the 18th class of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Infantry in December 1906

In November 1918, Anami graduated with the 30th class of the Army Staff College with the rank of captain. He was assigned to the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff from April 1919 and was promoted to major in February 1922. From August 1923 to May 1925 he was assigned to the staff of the Sakhalin Expeditionary Army which was responsible for the occupation of northern Sakhalin Island during the Japanese intervention in Siberia. Anami was promoted to lieutenant colonel in August 1925

From August–December 1925, Anami served as a military attaché to France. On return to Japan, he was assigned to the 45th Infantry Regiment becoming unit commander in August 1928

From August 1929 to August 1930, he served as Aide-de-camp to Emperor Hirohito. He was then promoted to colonel

From August 1933-August 1934, Anami served as regimental commander of the 2nd Guard Regiment of the Imperial Guards. He was subsequently Commandant of the Tokyo Military Preparatory School, and promoted to major general in March 1935

From August 1936, Anami served as Chief of the Military Administration Bureau of the War Ministry. He became Chief of the Personnel Bureau in March 1937 and was promoted to Lieutenant-General in March the following year. Anami belonged to the clique which supported the rise of Tojo Hideki to power in October 1941

With the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War, Anami was given a combat command, as Commander of the IJA 109th Division in China from November 1938. He was recalled to Japan in October 1939 to assume the role of Vice-Minister of War in the cabinet of Prime Minister Konoe Fumimaro

In April 1941, Anami returned to China as Commander-In-Chief of the IJA 11th Army, covering ongoing operations in central China. He was transferred to the Japanese Second Area Army in Manchukuo in July 1942

In May 1943, Anami was promoted to full general. As the war conditions in the Pacific deteriorated for the Japanese, the Second Area Army was reassigned to the Southern Theater from November 1943, where Anami directed operations in western New Guinea and Halmahera

Anami was recalled to Japan December 1944, becoming Inspector-General of Army Aviation and Chief of the Army Aeronautical Department, while concurrently serving on the Supreme War Council. In April 1945, he was appointed War Minister in the cabinet of Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki

As War Minister, Anami was outspoken against the idea of surrender, despite his awareness that Japan's losses on the battlefield and the destruction of Japan's cities and industrial capability by American bombing meant that by this point that Japan had lost the war militarily. Even after the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Anami opposed acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, and proposed instead that a large-scale battle be fought on the Japanese mainland causing such massive Allied casualties that Japan would somehow be able to evade surrender and perhaps even keep some of what it had conquered

Eventually, his arguments against what he perceived to be the dishonor of surrender were overcome when Emperor Hirohito directly requested an end to the war himself; Anami's supporters suggested that he either vote against surrender or resign from the Cabinet. Instead, he ordered his officers to concede, later saying to his brother-in-law, "As a Japanese soldier, I must obey my Emperor." He informed the officers of the War Ministry of the decision, and that as it was an Imperial command, they must obey. His refusal to support any action against the Imperial decision was a key point in the failure of the Kyujo Incident, an attempted military coup d'état by junior officers to prevent the surrender announcement from being broadcast

On 14 August 1945, Anami signed the surrender document with the rest of the cabinet, then committed suicide by seppuku early the next morning. His suicide note read: "I—with my death—humbly apologize to the Emperor for the great crime." This "cryptic" note is open to multiple interpretations

Anami's grave is at Tama Cemetery, in Fuchū, Tokyo. His sword and blood-splattered dress uniform and suicide note are on display at the Yushukan Museum next to Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1925-08-xx	Lieutenant-Colonel
1930-08-01	Colonel
1935-03-15	Major-General
1938-03-01	Lieutenant-General
1943-05-01	General

SERVICE:

1923-08-xx – 1926-03-xx	Staff Officer, Sakhalin Expeditionary Force
1926-03-xx – 1927-08-xx	Staff Officer, Naval Staff

1927-08-xx – 1927-12-xx Stationed in France
 1927-12-xx – 1928-08-10 Attached, 45th Infantry Regiment
 1928-08-10 – 1929-08-01 Commanding Officer, 45th Depot Infantry Regiment
 1929-08-01 – 1933-08-01 Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor
 1930-06-04 – 1933-08-01 Secretary, Supreme War Council
 1933-08-01 – 1934-08-01 Commanding Officer, 2nd Imperial Guards Regiment
 1934-08-01 – 1936-08-01 Commandant, Tokyo Army Youth School
 1936-08-01 – 1937-03-01 Head, Military Administration Bureau, Ministry of War
 1937-03-01 – 1938-11-09 Head, Personnel Bureau, Ministry of War
 1938-11-09 – 1939-09-12 General Officer Commanding, 109th Division [China]
 1939-10-14 – 1941-04-10 Vice Minister of War
 1941-04-10 – 1942-07-01 General Officer Commanding, 11th Army [China]
 1942-07-01 – 1944-12-26 Commander-in-Chief, 2nd Area Army [New Guinea]
 1944-12-26 – 1945-04-07 Inspector-General of Army Aviation
 1944-12-26 – 1945-04-07 Head, Army Aviation Headquarters
 1944-12-26 – 1945-04-07 Member, Supreme War Council
 1945-04-07 – 1945-08-15 Minister of War

POLITICAL UNIT: Anda, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PLACE NAME: Anda Airfield, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PLACE NAME: Anda Field Test Site (Anta) (Anda Airfield), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
 Anda Field Test Site (Anta), Anda, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo served as the remote weapons test site for Unit 731. Unit 100 also made use of the Anda facility. The Anda (Anta) Field Test Site was located 140 kilometers north of Harbin. Unit 731 used Anda as an “open air” test site for biological weapons and other experiments. Anda Site is known to have tested plague, anthrax and to have conducted frostbite experiments. In many cases humans were used in these tests. Such tests were conducted to discover the effectiveness of prototype delivery systems

Researchers at Anda are known to have worked with two types of bombs. A single-purpose high-altitude bomb was designed solely for anthrax spores. Designated the HA bomb; it was a thin-walled steel detonation type, that contained “1500 cylindrical particles immersed in 500 cc of anthrax emulsion.” Other steel-walled bombs, designated as either all-purpose Ujis or Uji type-50, were also used in extensive tests at the Anda airfield. Over the span of five or six years, more than 2000 Uji type-50 bombs were detonated in field tests involving humans. Another 4000 Uji type-50 bombs were exploded either in drop tests from airplanes flying at different heights above ground, or in static explosions. At least eight types of bombs for disseminating biological pathogens were developed and tested at Anda ³⁰

In Jan 1945, a test was performed on ten Chinese prisoners at the facility in Anda. ³¹ The primary purpose of the test was to infect them with gas gangrene. ³² The test took place at a temperature of 20 degrees Celsius below-zero. ³³ The subjects were bound to stakes some 10 to 20 meters away from a shrapnel bomb that was loaded with gas gangrene. ³⁴ The object was not to kill the men by exploding the bomb, but to test the effectiveness of gas gangrene as a BW weapon in below zero temperatures. ³⁵ Consequently, “their heads and backs were protected with special

³⁰ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

³¹ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

³² Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

³³ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

³⁴ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

³⁵ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

metal shields and thick quilted blankets, but their legs and buttocks were left unprotected.”³⁶ Using a remote control device, the researchers exploded the bomb, and “the shrapnel, bearing gas gangrene germs, scattered all over the spot where the experimentees were bound.”³⁷ All the experimentees were wounded in the legs or buttocks, and seven days later they died in great torment”³⁸

Testing at Anda began as early as Jun 1941 when Unit 731 tested plague-infested flea bombs on humans. Despite such tests Unit 731 experts reportedly failed to develop a viable anthrax delivery system by the end of the war³⁹

All buildings supporting the Anda Site were destroyed by the Japanese as they evacuated Manchukuo in 1945

POLITICAL UNIT: Anda County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PLACE NAME: Anda Proving Grounds Anda, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PLACE NAME: Anda Proving Range Anda, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PLACE NAME: Anda Site, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

RAIL STATION: Anda Station, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Ando fnu⁴⁰

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Warrant Officer

ASSIGNED: Manchukuo Military Police

Ando fnu, served as a Warrant Officer with the Manchukuo Military Police

PERSON NAME: Ando fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Ando fnu, served as a Colonel with the Imperial Japanese Army. He is known to have visited the Imperial Japanese Army biological warfare facility at Beiyinghe on 16 Nov 1933 with a Lieutenant Tachihara and Colonel Saburo Endo⁴¹

PERSON NAME: Ando K

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Commanding officer of the Dairen Branch, Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit, Dairen, Liaoning Province⁴²

Ando K was a Civil Engineer and served as the Commanding officer of the Dairen Branch, Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit, Dairen, Liaoning Province⁴³

³⁶ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

³⁷ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

³⁸ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

³⁹ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-meisha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death: Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁰ Manyu Utsugi 宇津木孟雄 (31 July). China.org.cn, 31 Jul 2014 www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/31/content_33105563.htm

⁴¹ Segment 36, in “The Night of Shock: The Last Will and Testament of a General: The Diary of General Endo Saburo,” *Mainichi Shimbun* (Tokyo), 21 Dec 1982, translated by Ms. Reicko Rose

⁴² Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

⁴³ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

PERSON NAME: Ando Keitaro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Horse Infection Depot of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Ando Keitaro was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. Ando was a Doctor of Veterinarian Medicine and attached to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Manchukuo.⁴⁴ He was assigned to the Horse Infection Depot of the Kwantung Army in Apr 1944.⁴⁵ He was first interrogated by U.S. Army investigators in Apr 1947⁴⁶

PERSON NAME: Ando Kiyoshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Keio University

KNOWN RANK: First Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT: Assistant Professor at the Medical School of Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

Ando Kiyoshi served as a First Lieutenant with the Imperial Japanese Army. He served at Unit 731.⁴⁷ Postwar he served first as an Assistant Professor at the Medical School of Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.⁴⁸ He eventually rose to head the Department of Screening, Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan⁴⁹

PERSON NAME: Ando Koji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Director of the Dairen Research Institute, Dairen, Liaoning Province

Ando Koji was as an Engineer in the Imperial Japanese Army.⁵⁰ He served as the Director of the Dairen Research Institute, Dairen, Liaoning Province⁵¹

PERSON NAME: Ando Kouji (1893-1976)

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

ASSIGNED: Institute for Public Health of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)

ASSIGNED: Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan

Ando Kouji was a Graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan. He worked under the Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan.⁵² At the Kitasato Institute Ando Kouji researched viruses and produced vaccines against plague, cholera, and other infectious diseases. He served as the Chief of the Institute for Public Health of the South

⁴⁴ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. 12 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 143. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁴⁵ Ando, Keitaro: Personal Military History. Dated: 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁴⁶ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 8 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁴⁷ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID <http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

⁴⁸ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID <http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

⁴⁹ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID <http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

⁵⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁵¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁵² Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning Province after it was placed under the control of Unit 731 in 1938 ⁵³

PERSON NAME: Andong Hiroshitsugi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Andou Kouji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Dalian Institute of Health, (subunit, Unit 731), Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
Andong Hiroshitsugi served with Unit 731 as the Chief of Dalian Institute of Health; Dairen, Liaoning Province. He returned to Japan in 1947. Andong Hiroshitsugi may also be known as Andou Kouji

PERSON NAME: Andong Qing

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Andou Kiyoshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Keio University

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: ****

POSTWAR: Associate Professor, Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

Andong Qing served as a Surgeon and Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. Postwar he was an Associate Professor, Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan. Andong Qing may also be known as Andou Kiyoshi

PERSON NAME: Andou Kouji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Andou Kiyoshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

Anemia

Anerobes

Anesthesia

Anglo-Japanese Alliance

Anglo-Saxons

Angriff

Origins: German language. Translates to “aggression, attack, offensive, assailment, assault.” Angriff was a term used by Ishii Shiro in describing his concept of “Type A,” offensive biological warfare research

POLITICAL UNIT: Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China

VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Animal Research Institute (Veterinary) Northern Manchuria ⁵⁴

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

⁵³ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

⁵⁴ Animal Research Institute (Veterinary) Northern Manchuria. Dated: 10 May 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

The Animal Research Institute (Veterinary) Northern Manchuria is a name identified through intelligence gathered by the Allies during WWII and is believed to be a reference to Unit 100, the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables

RAIL STATION: Anta Station, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

DISEASE: Anthrax

MEDICINE: Anthrax K Vaccine

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Anthrax K Vaccine was a Japanese vaccine captured on Papua New Guinea in 1944 ⁵⁵

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Anthrax Research

Anti-Comintern Pact

BUREAU: Anti-Epidemic Water Supply and Purification Bureau
Also known as the Water Purification Bureau

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Anti-Epidemic and Water Supply Department, 10th Division, Linkou, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Anti-Epidemic and Water Supply Department, 10th Division is a reference to Branch 162, Linkou Branch, Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit

LOCATION: ****

Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit is a term synonymous with Boeki Kyusuibu.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo ⁵⁶

Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit is a term synonymous with the Military Equine Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Section of the Kwantung Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit, Mokotan, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

The Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit, Mokotan, Jilin Province was a separate Japanese biological warfare unit that operated independently of Unit 731 and Ishii Shiro ⁵⁷

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Anti-Tank Section, 55th Cavalry Regiment (3rd Squadron), Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

In 1942 the Anti-Tank Section, 55th Cavalry Regiment was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. The unit later moved to the South Seas Area

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Anti-tuberculosis Institute in Manchuria ⁵⁸

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Anti-tuberculosis Institute in Manchuria most likely refers to the Okamoto Team which was in charge of Tuberculosis Research under the Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department, Kwantung Army – Unit 731

⁵⁵ Stimson and McNutt to Roosevelt, 24 Nov 1944, Summary Status of Biological Warfare, p. 3, Record Group 107, Stimson “Safe File,” Biological Warfare Folder, Box 2, The National Archives.

⁵⁶ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁵⁷ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁵⁸ Iijima Wataru. *A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine*. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008



JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT:
Aoba Detachment
LOCATION: Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands
The Aoba Detachment – the reinforced 4th Infantry Regiment/IJA 2nd Division, a part of the Seventeenth Army. The Commander of the Aoba Detachment was Major General Nasu, the Commander of the 2nd Division's Infantry Group. The Aoba Detachment is thought to have been named after Mt. Aoba in Sendai, hometown of the 4th Infantry Regiment

PERSON NAME: Aoki fnu
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Nagasaki University
PROFESSOR: Professor Emeritus – Nagasaki University, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Aoki Shigaru ⁵⁹
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Commander, Central China Dispatched Kenpeitai, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Aoki Yoshio ⁶⁰
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: ****
Aoki Yoshio wrote a single-author article published in the Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report ⁶¹

SCHOOL: Aomori National Medical School
LOCATION: ****
Aomori National Medical School was a national-level medical school that provided education and trained military surgeons prior to and during the war ⁶²

MEDICAL PROCEDURE: Appendectomy

PERSON NAME: Arakawa Bunrioku ⁶³

⁵⁹ Documents prove the truth can't be buried. China Daily. 29 Apr 2014 <http://www.sino-us.com/11/Documents-prove-the-truth-can-t-be-buried.html>

⁶⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁶¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁶² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁶³ Murder of Eight (8) POWs in Medical Experiment at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. Dated: 25 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1784, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006



PERSON NAME: Araki Sadao

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: State Councilor, Tokyo Japan

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1897

WAR CRIMES: Arrested and tried as a Class A War Criminal. Sentenced to life imprisonment as War Criminal

Nickname: Baron Araki

Araki Sadao (26 May 1877-2 Nov 1966) was born in Komae, Tokyo, Japan; 26 May 1877. His father was an ex-samurai retainer of the Hitotsubashi branch of the Tokugawa family

Araki graduated from the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in Nov 1897, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in Jun of the following year. Araki served as company Commander of the 1st Imperial Regiment during the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905). Promoted to Colonel on 24 Jul 1918, Araki served as a Staff Officer at Expeditionary Army Headquarters

in Vladivostok from 1918 to 1919 during the Japanese Siberian Intervention against the Bolshevik Red Army, and was Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 23rd Infantry Regiment. During his period in Siberia, Araki carried out several secret missions in the Russian Far East and Lake Baikal areas. Araki was the principal proponent of the Kodoha political faction (Imperial Benevolent Rule or Action Group) within the Japanese Army, together with Mazaki Jinzaburo, Yanagawa Heisuke and Obata Hideyoshi. The Kodoha represented the radical and ultranationalist elements within the army. He was an adherent of the “Northern Expansion Doctrine” Hokushin-ron which proposed attack on the Soviet Far East and Siberia. Araki was a firm supporter of General Ishii Shiro. He was arrested after WWII by American authorities and tried as a Class A war criminal at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE). He was sentenced to life imprisonment for “conspiracy to wage aggressive war.” He was released from Sugamo Prison in 1955 on the grounds of bad health. Araki died on 2 Nov 1966

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1915-08-xx	Lieutenant-Colonel
1918-07-24	Colonel
1923-03-17	Major-General
1927-07-26	Lieutenant-General
1933-10-20	General

SERVICE:

1915-08-xx-1918-07-24	Staff Officer, Harbin Special Agency [Manchukuo]
1918-07-24-1918-11-01	Attached, Prefecture of Kanto
1918-11-01-1919-07-25	Staff Officer, Vladivostok Expeditionary Force
1919-07-27-1921-04-01	Commanding Officer, 23 rd Infantry Regiment
1921-04-01-1923-03-17	Chief, 4 th Section, (Europe & USA) 2 nd Section, General Staff
1923-03-17-1924-01-09	Commanding Officer, 8 th Infantry Brigade
1924-01-09-1925-05-01	Provost Marshal
1925-05-01-1928-08-10	Head, 1 st Section, General Staff
1928-08-10-1929-08-01	Commandant, War College
1929-08-01-1931-08-01	General Officer Commanding, 6 th Division
1931-08-01-1932-01-09	Director-General Inspectorate-General, Military Training
1931-12-13-1934-01-23	Minister of War under Prime Minister Inukai
1934-01-23-1936-03-10	Member, Supreme War Council
1937-10-15	Retired
1937-10-15-1938-05-26	State Councilor
1938-05-26-1939-08-30	Minister of Education under Prime Minister Konoe and later Prime Minister Hiranuma
1940-01-20-1940-07-22	State Councilor
1945-11-xx-1948-11-xx	Arrested and tried as a Class A War Criminal
1948-11-xx	Sentenced to life imprisonment as War Criminal
1955-06-xx	Released on grounds of health

PERSON NAME: Araki Terarsaburo

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

Araki Terarsaburo was President of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan and Ishii Shiro's father-in-law. ⁶⁴ He was mentioned by Yamaguchi Motoji when interrogated in Mar 1947 ⁶⁵

PERSON NAME: Arita Hachiro

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Aeronautical Department

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Armaments Factory

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Aviation Headquarters

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Cavalry School

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Army Order 362

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Fortification Department

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Heavy Artillery School

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Infantry College

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Infantry School

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Army Order Number 575

Army Order Number 575 was issued on 3 Dec 1941.

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Remount Department

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Science Research Institute

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Signal School

SCHOOL: Army Supply School, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Technical Headquarters

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army War College

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Artillery Command, Kwantung Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Artillery Group, 3rd Division

PERSON NAME: Arase Seiichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Branch Chief, Linkou Branch, Linkou, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Arase Seiichi was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as a Branch Chief of the Linkou Branch

PERSON NAME: Arita fnu

⁶⁴ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁵ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Arita fnu was interviewed by US investigators in Nov 1947 regarding typhus

PERSON NAME: Arita fnu ⁶⁶

PERSON NAME: Arita fnu ⁶⁷

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: ****

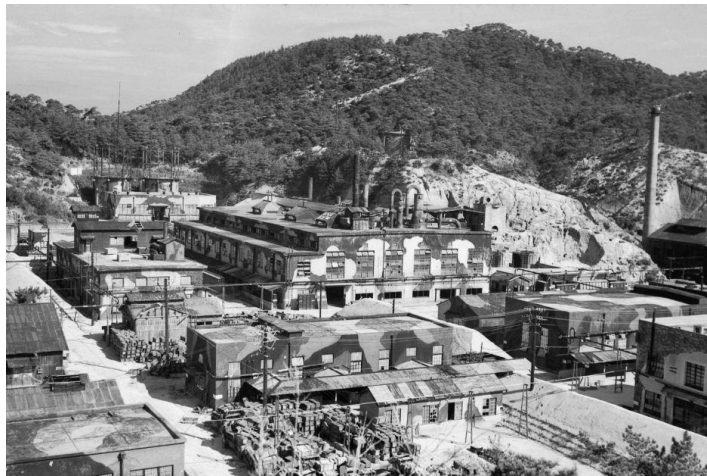
Arita fnu was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. Arita conducted typhus experiments on animals in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo from 1942 to 1945. ⁶⁸ He later worked in the development of vaccines

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Arita Section, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Arita Section was one of the original Sections that made up the 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division of Unit 731, when it moved from Beiyinhe in Wuchang County to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in 1937. The Section was responsible for vaccine and bacterial production of typhus. ⁶⁹ The label “Arita” probably reflects the name of its leader, whose full name remains unknown at the time of this writing

PERSON NAME: Ariyama Noboru

Ariyama Noboru alleged that 7 wounded Japanese & Chinese soldiers were given artificial blood with successful recoveries ⁷⁰



BUREAU: Army Arsenal Bureau

LOCATION: Okunoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture

SCHOOL: Army Aviation School

SUBORDINATION: Army Department of Aviation, Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Army Cadet School

LOCATION: ****

⁶⁶ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁷ Interview with Dr. ARITA. 20 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A4900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁸ Interview with Dr. ARITA. Dated: 20 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁹ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

⁷⁰ Noboru ARIYAMA and Atsushi SATO. Dated: 15 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1331, Box 1803. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

SCHOOL: Army Central Junior School
LOCATION: ****

Army Committee for Technology, Tokyo, Japan

In May of 1929, the Army Committee for Technology, Tokyo, Japan authorized production of mustard gas at Okuno Island in the Seto Inland Sea, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Army Emergency Hospital ⁷¹
LOCATION: ****



LABORATORY: Army Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (EPRL), Tokyo, Japan
The Army Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (EPRL), Tokyo, Japan was the control center for the Empire of Japan's biological warfare research program. The Togo Unit (as well as its successors such as Unit 731 and related units) were subordinate to the EPRL and would carry out its operational commands – including experiments on humans.⁷² Another key function of the Laboratory was to serve as a link between civilian research facilities and military ones such as Unit 731 ⁷³

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Army Horse Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Army Hospital
LOCATION: ****

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan
Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan was subordinate to the Imperial Japanese Army, Headquarters of Technology. It was established in Tokyo, Japan in 1919. It was initially composed of two departments: One specializing in basic physics the other specializing in chemical weapons and other types of explosives. In 1925 the Chemical Warfare Section, Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan was upgraded to the section level. The section was now divided into five groups: Production of poison gases and the development of new toxic chemicals, development of special weapons using poison gases and research into their

⁷¹ Extract from CINCPAC-CINCPAC Bulletin 88-45, Translations No. 24, 23 Apr 1945, MIS 142890. Report on 4 research facilities: Army Medical School & Hospital, Tokyo; Army Emergency Hospital & Ko-NO-DAI Hospital near Tokyo, a Quarantine Station. Dated: 23 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷² Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

⁷³ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

effects. Research into protection against gas attacks. Research into suitable climatic conditions for the use of chemical weapons. Animal experiments and research into the treatment of the victims of a poison gas attack. By the end of 1928 the gas weapon section was manned by a staff of more than 100 and consisted of 40 laboratories with 20 annexes

COLLEGE: Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

COLLEGE: Army Medical College, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Army Medical College, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was the site of experimental work done by Ishii Shiro in Manchukuo ⁷⁴

COLLEGE: Army Medical College, Mukden, Manchukuo
The Army Medical College, Mukden, Manchukuo served as the location where biological warfare research was conducted in the 1930s and 1940s

COLLEGE: Army Medical College (School) – Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan

Army Medical Corps (US)
LOCATION: ****

Army Medical Corps (US)
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Army Medical Hygiene Station
LOCATION: ****

SCHOOL: Army Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

COLLEGE: Army Medical School, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ⁷⁵

COLLEGE: Army Medical School (College) and Hospital, Tokyo, Japan ⁷⁶

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Army Military Hospital, Tokyo, Japan
The Army Military Hospital, Tokyo, Japan was the site of a 1935 outbreak of bubonic plague reported to have killed three Japanese researchers ⁷⁷

SCHOOL: Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

GENDARME: Army Military Police
LOCATION: ****

SCHOOL: Army Military Surgeon School, Tokyo, Japan
The Army Military Surgeon School located in Tokyo, Japan housed the first Epidemic Prevention Laboratory created by Ishii Shiro

As noted in its 1936 Fifty Year History: “The Epidemic Prevention Laboratory is newly established in the Army Military Surgeon School as a research facility associated with the national military epidemic prevention tactical

⁷⁴ ATIS, SWPA Serial 600 [re Bacteriological Warfare]. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 486, Box 27. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁵ Special Projects Intelligence Report #4. Dated: 15 Aug 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 160, Entry 103, Box 133. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁶ Extract from CINCPAC-CINCPOA Bulletin 88-45, Translations No. 24, 23 Apr 1945, MIS 142890. Report on 4 research facilities: Army Medical School & Hospital, Tokyo; Army Emergency Hospital & Ko-NO-DAI Hospital near Tokyo, a Quarantine Station. Dated: 23 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁷ POW interrogation re Bacteriological warfare, Dated: 18 Sept 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

warfare mission operations.... Army Surgeon Colonel Ishii Shiro...noting there were no corresponding facilities in our country, felt keenly a severe defect in our national defense; and upon completing his European tour in 1930, and returning to Japan, pointed out the aforementioned defect...and proposed to his superiors that this was an issue that required top priority research implementation. Since that time (Ishii) has continued to build up on his test research day and night, on the side, while teaching students as an instructor at the Army Surgeon School. In 1932, the issue met with the approval of the superiors because of the tremendous support from Instructor Koizumi”⁷⁸

POSITION: Army Minister

MINISTRY: Army Ministry, Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Army Narashino School, Narashino, Chiba Prefecture, Japan⁷⁹

SCHOOL: Army Research School, Tokyo, Japan⁸⁰

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Army Science Division

LOCATION: ****

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Army Science Institute, Tokyo, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

The Army Science Institute, Tokyo, Japan conducted joint chemical weapons tests against Chinese prisoners with Unit 731. The Army Science Institute, may be synonymous with the Army Scientific Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Army Scientific Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan⁸¹

The Army Scientific Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan was established in 1919 under Order No. 10⁸²

COLLEGE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Army Surgeon School

LOCATION: ****

MAGAZINE: *Army Surgeon School Magazine*

Army Surgeon School Magazine was an official publication of the Imperial Japanese Army.

The *Army Surgeon School Magazine* reported of Ishii Shiro in 1936: “Relieved from duty position: Member; Army Surgeon School, Army Surgeon, Lt. Colonel Ishii Shiro”⁸³

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Army Veterinary School

Army Technical Division, US Army (US)

LOCATION: ****

⁷⁸ *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁷⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁸⁰ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸¹ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

⁸² BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

⁸³ *Army Surgeon School Magazine*. “Group News,” number 280, 1 Aug 1936.



BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Army Unit 8604, Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Army 9th Technology Institute (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

POISON: Arsenate

POISON: Arsenic

POISON: Arsenic trichloride

Arsenic trichloride used as a chemical weapon by the Imperial Japanese Army. Individual Arsenic trichloride weapons were marked with one green band to differentiate them from conventional rounds ⁸⁴

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Arsenical diphenylaminechlorarsine

POISON: Arsenite

Articles of Favorable Treatment of the Great Qing Emperor after His Abdication”

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Artillery, Gas/Chemical

Artillery gas/chemical shells were reported to be available for the 75-mm and 105-mm guns and for the 150-mm howitzer. Fillings were reported to be phosgene, mustard gas, hydrocyanic (prussic) acid (unconfirmed), and a mixture of mustard gas and Lewisite. ⁸⁵ Combined HE and mustard-gas shells were available in all three calibers. ⁸⁶ Toxic and non-toxic smoke fillings were believed to be provided for the three calibers mentioned above. ⁸⁷ Combined HE and phosgene shells are available for the 150-mm howitzer only. ⁸⁸ White phosphorus (WP) (Willie Peter) appears to be the filling-preferred by the Japanese for ordinary smoke shells. ⁸⁹ A distinction was made between “gas shell,” in which the explosive charge is relatively small and serves only to burst the body of the shell,

⁸⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁸⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁸⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁸⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁸⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁸⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

and “combined HE and chemical shell,” in which the explosive charge comprises about 30 percent of the combined filling.⁹⁰ Among some shells captured by the Chinese and examined at Hong Kong was a 75-mm shell weighing about 12.5 pounds and filled with approximately 1.4 pounds of crude Lewisite.⁹¹ The propellant charge (13.3 pounds) was in a silk bag in a cartridge case (2.85 pounds) which was a push fit over the base of the shell up to the driving band.⁹² The color and markings of this shell corresponded to that of a single 75-mm shell recently found in Papua New Guinea, which was filled with a mixture of mustard gas and Lewisite.⁹³ This shell was painted gray with a red tip and blue band on the nose.⁹⁴ Six inches down the body was a white cross over the number “132.”⁹⁵ Immediately above the rotating band were white and yellow bands.⁹⁶ A dark double cross appeared near the base of the shell.⁹⁷ A French report in 1939 refers to artillery shells filled with DA (diphenylchlorarsine) and DM (diphenylaminechlorarsine), and a Russian report from 1936 mentioned a CN (chloracetophenone) filling.⁹⁸ A 1941 Chinese report described a 75-mm field-gun shell, weighing 11 pounds, which contained 1.1 pounds of a 50:50 mixture of chlorpicrin and stannic chloride, with a central conical container holding the explosive charge of black powder.⁹⁹ Though this could not be considered purely as a smoke shell, it would give a considerable amount of smoke, and the rather unusual design of the shell may be standard for shells containing other smoke-producing liquids.¹⁰⁰ As compared with other types of ammunition, the proportion of chemical shells (including smoke) carried by the artillery was reported to vary from 20 to 25 percent¹⁰¹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Artillery Regiment of the Instruction Corps of the Taiyuan Pacification Government Office Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China
 Artillery Regiment of the Instruction Corps of the Taiyuan Pacification Government Office was located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province

Arushirin

Arushirin is a Japanese traditional charcoal medical preparation used as a treatment for dysentery and diarrhea¹⁰²

PERSON NAME: Asada fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Deputy Chief, Japanese Military Mission, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Asada fnu was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. Asada served as Deputy Chief, Japanese Military Mission. May be a reference to Colonel Asada Saburo

⁹⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁹¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁹² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁹³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁹⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁹⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁹⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁹⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁹⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁹⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁰⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁰¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁰² Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government “Interrogation report no. 139:” Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America

PERSON NAME: Asada Saburo
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Colonel
ASSIGNED: Chief of the 2nd Department (Intelligence), Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
Asada Saburo was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served Chief of the 2nd Department (Intelligence), Kwantung Army

PERSON NAME: Asaeda Shigeharu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Japanese Imperial Headquarters, Tokyo, Japan
Asaeda Shigeharu served at the Japanese Imperial Headquarters

Asahi Shimbun ¹⁰³

POLITICAL UNIT: Asahikawa, Kamikawa sub-prefecture, Hokkaido, Japan

PERSON NAME: Asahina fnu

PERSON NAME: Asahina Masajiro
LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Asahina Masajiro served as the head of the Typhus Vaccine Section of Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ¹⁰⁴

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Asahina Section, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Asahina Section was one of the original Sections that made up the 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division of Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe in Wuchang County to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in 1937. The Asahina Section was responsible for bacterial pathogen production. ¹⁰⁵ The label “Asahina” reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Asahina Shojiro ¹⁰⁶

PERSON NAME: Asahina Shojiro
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Asahina Seijirou
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Chief, Entomology Department, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Asahina Shojiro was an Entomologist. He headed Unit 731’s Entomology Department. Post-war he became the Director of the Department of Entomology, and an Honorary Fellow of the Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan. Asahina Shojiro may also be known as Asahina Seijirou

Asahi Shimbun

PERSON NAME: Asahina Seijirou

¹⁰³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁰⁴ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID
<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

¹⁰⁵ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

¹⁰⁶ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID
<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

PERSON NAME: Asai Haruo ¹⁰⁷

Asai Haruo served in Manchukuo during World War II. ¹⁰⁸ Asai was a member of a “stay behind” intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war. The Toyoda Group’s purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces. ¹⁰⁹ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi, Suguhara Tetsugi, Tokuma Kikan and Toyoda Hokyo



PERSON NAME: Asaka (Yasuhiko) (27 November 1887-12 April 1981)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka (20 Oct 1887-12 Apr 1981) of Japan, was the founder of a collateral branch of the Japanese imperial family and a career officer in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the son-in-law of Emperor Meiji and by marriage, an uncle of Emperor Hirohito. Prince Asaka was Commander of Japanese forces in the final assault on Nanjing, then the capital city of Nationalist China, in Dec 1937. He was a perpetrator of the Nanking Massacre, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province but was never charged

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

Nickname: Prince Asakanomiya Yasuhikoō

PROMOTIONS:

1922-08-xx	Lieutenant-Colonel
1925-08-07	Colonel
1929-12-10	Major-General
1933-08-01	Lieutenant-General
1939-08-01	General

SERVICE:

1920-01-xx – 1926-06-03 Attached – War College

¹⁰⁷ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁸ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Haruo Asai. Dated: 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁹ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

1926-06-03 – 1932-02-29 Instructor – Military Academy
 1932-02-29 – 1933-08-01 Commanding Officer, 1st Infantry Brigade
 1933-08-01 – 1935-12-02 General Officer Commanding, Imperial Guards Division
 1935-12-02 – 1937-12-02 Member, Supreme War Council
 1937-12-02 – 1938-03-14 Commander-in-Chief, Shanghai Expeditionary Army [China]
 1938-02-14 – 1945-11-30 Member, Supreme War Council
 1945-11-30 Retired

PERSON NAME: Asamura Shunpei

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Ensign

ASSIGNED: Surgeon, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Asamura Shunpei was a Surgeon and Ensign with the Imperial Japanese Navy. Asamura was assigned to Dublon Island and served with the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.¹¹⁰ In 1947 Asamura was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to ten years confinement¹¹¹

PERSON NAME: Asano Shimpei

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Rear Admiral

ASSIGNED: Commander, 41st Naval Guard Unit, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

ASSIGNED: Commander, 85th Submarine Base, Truk Atoll

PERSON NAME: Asano Tomizo

Asano Tomizo, with Tsuneishi Kei-ichi authored *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians*. Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982

As related by Tsuneishi Kei-ichi and Asano Tomizo: “No matter what was done, anything was permissible so long as it was ‘for the country’ or for the ‘good of society.’... In everyday society, there is no such distinction on reasons for killing. In the field of science, however, killing can result in new findings or a revolutionary breakthrough which would benefit all of mankind. The scientist who brought about the same would naturally make quite a name for himself.”¹¹² “It is clear that the human experimentation was bad. However, it is also clear that many physicians of conscience and thinking also were a part of “731” and similar activities. These are people who would never kill another human being in the normal social context. They are the type of people who would be greatly troubled if they just injured another person in an automobile accident”¹¹³

As Tsuneishi Kei-ichi and Asano Tomizo were told: “The people of the unit [in Nanking] called their steel barred cells “rooms that do not open.” The cells were patrolled by armed guards at all times. At the 731st, they called these subjects “maruta” (logs); but here, they were called “zaimoku” (lumber).”¹¹⁴ A former Member of the Nanking BW unit recalled: “sometimes it was tough on the new soldiers and they had no place to go and cry, so they went to the latrine. They would slip out of their beds quietly at night and go. One night when I went, I saw two soldiers dressed

¹¹⁰ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

¹¹¹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

¹¹² *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹¹³ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹¹⁴ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

in white carrying a stretcher. They took it to the incinerator beyond the latrine. There was a white cloth over the stretcher, but from the way it bulged, it was clear that there was a person under it”¹¹⁵

PERSON NAME: Asanuma Yasushi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: *****
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Asanuma Yasushi served in Unit 731

Ash

PERSON NAME: Asao fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Captain
ASSIGNED: *****
Asao fnu was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Ashida fnu
Ashida fnu died in 1945 and was never interrogated.¹¹⁶ Ashida fnu may be a reference to Ashida Teruzo

PERSON NAME: Ashida Teruzo
Ashida Teruzo died of natural causes on 15 Mar 1945¹¹⁷

PERSON NAME: Ashita fnu¹¹⁸
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:
Ashita fnu may be a possible reference to Ashida Teruzo

PERSON NAME: Ashurst, William

POLITICAL POLICY: Asia for Asiatics

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Asia Development Board

PLACE NAME: The Asian Auschwitz
LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo is also known as the Asian Auschwitz

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Asian League

PERSON NAME: Aso Tetsuo¹¹⁹
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: *****

¹¹⁵ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge, London. 1994

¹¹⁶ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory [Densenbyo Kenkyusho]. Dated: 4 Feb 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹¹⁷ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). Dated: 31 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹¹⁸ Translation of letter [1946/10/25] from Hisashi OKADA to GEN MacArthur calling for an investigation of Tamiya OKAMOTO & ASHITA for BW experiments. Dated: 1 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1901, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹¹⁹ Ryuji Takasaki. *Battlefield Reports and Opinions of Medical Officers*. 1990. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

ASSIGNED: ****

Aso Tetsuo was a Surgeon in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was originally an obstetrician-gynecologist. Aso Tetsuo was assigned to conduct medical checks on “comfort women”

POLITICAL UNIT: Assam, India

LOCATION: Assam State, India

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Association for the National Defense Concept

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Association of Returnees

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Association of Universal Benevolence

MEDICINE: Atabrine

ATIS - Allied Translator and Information Service (US)

ATIS Central Interrogation Center (US)

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

ATIS 17934 (US)

ATIS Doc No. 22408B (US)

ATIS Translation Doc. No. 17815 (US) ¹²⁰

ATIS Translation Doc. No. 17934 (US) ¹²¹

PERSON NAME: Atkiss, Donald David

LOCATION: Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Donald David Atkiss, Ensign, US Naval Reserve was the subject of experimental blood tests conducted by Captain Hirano Einosuke that directly resulted in his death. From the McMurria affidavit; RG 331 Box 943 Rabaul Reports; NARA #7 IMG_0029:

Q. Describe all you know about malaria medical experiments conducted by Medical Officer Captain Einosuke Hirano which resulted in the deaths of Ensign Donald David Atkiss, USNR, and AR 2/c Richard Lanigan, USNR. Were these medical experiments performed on the prisoners over their protests? Dr. Einosuke Hirano has been interrogated recently in Tokyo, and he claims that he performed these experiments with the consent of the prisoners. Describe in detail all that you know about these medical experiments. Was sheep's blood used in these experiments?

A. About 25 Jul 1945, Captain Einosuke Hirano conducted medical experiments on five (5) prisoners. They were: Lt. Holguin, Lt. (Jg) Nason, Ensign Donald David Atkiss, AR 2/c Lanigan and myself. We were promised quinine and other malaria treatments if any harm resulted from these experiments. About every three days these five men gave a few ounces of blood to the doctor and we in turn were given an equal amount of blood taken from Japanese soldiers, who were visibly and noticeably suffering from malaria. This exchange of blood occurred several times and lasted over a period of about a month

¹²⁰ SAGAMIGAHARA Army Hospital [Case File # 290]. Dated: 8 May 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²¹ SAGAMIGAHARA Army Hospital [Case File # 290]. Dated: 9 May 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

During this time an orderly was stationed near our compound and he made three or four smears each day, I suppose to determine whether or not we were contracting the malaria thus injected. These experiments were performed over our protests. Such protest being taken very lightly and, of course, disregarded. We made no physical effort to prevent these experiments. Dr. Einosuke Hirano as such as offered bribes, e.g., medical treatment later, perhaps an improved diet, etc. Such promises, of course, were never fulfilled. I have no way of knowing whether sheep's blood was used in any of these experiments. Ensign Donald David Atkiss and AR 2/c Richard Lanigan's death was unquestionably a direct result of these experiments ¹²²

MEDICINE: Atropine

Attaché to the Imperial Household in Manchukuo

Attack No 1

Attack No 1 was the brand name of Japanese military-issued condoms. ¹²³

Australian War Crimes Court

WAR CRIMES: ****

LOCATION: ****

CONFESSION: Autocritique

Australian Army Nursing Service from the 2/13th Australian General Hospital

BUREAU: Aviation Ordnance Bureau, Ministry of Munitions

LOCATION: ****

CODE NAME: Awa

Awa was the Japanese code word/cover-term to be used over open radio channels when talking about bubonic plague. The word may have also been used to as a reference to "plague infected fleas" ¹²⁴

MERCHANT TRANSPORT: *Awaji Maru*

PERSON NAME: Awochi Washio

WAR CRIMES: Temporary Court-martial at Batavia, Batavia, Dutch East Indies

SENTENCE: 10 years

EXECUTED: N/A

Awochi Washio was a Japanese hotel-keeper who ran a club-restaurant in Batavia from 1943 to 1945 and was tried postwar for having forced Dutch women to practice prostitution within the premises of the club. ¹²⁵ The accused was charged with having "in time of war and as a subject of a hostile power, namely Japan," an "owner of the Sakura-Club, founded for the use of Japanese civilians," committed "war crimes by, in violation of the laws and customs of war, recruiting women and girls to serve the said civilians or causing them to be recruited for the purpose, and then under the direct or indirect threat of the Kenpei (Japanese Military Police) should they wish to leave, forcing them to commit prostitution with the members of the said club," which the women and girls "were not able to leave freely" ¹²⁶

¹²² 1st Lt James A. McMurria Affidavit Regarding medical experiments and executions at Rabaul Tunnel Hill POW Camp. Taken At: Columbus, Georgia Date: 21 Jul 1948 McMurria affidavit; RG 331 Box 943 Rabaul Reports; http://www.mansell.com/pow_resources/camplists/other/rabaul/mcmurria_affidavit_rabaul.html

¹²³ Testimony and Silence – former soldiers facing up to their crimes. The 7th Special Exhibition. 4 Jul 2009 – 20 Jun 2010. <http://wam-peace.org/en/exhibitions/exhibit07/>

¹²⁴ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

¹²⁵ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹²⁶ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

The prosecution asked the court to find the accused guilty of “the war crime of enforced prostitution” and to convict him to 15 years’ imprisonment.¹²⁷ The manifestations of what is deemed to constitute “enforced” prostitution were considered by the court and summarized in its findings on the offence. With regard to the facts of the case tried, they were described as follows: ¹²⁸ Women and girls” intended for prostitution had to take up residence in a part of the club shut off for that purpose and from which they were not free to move.” ¹²⁹ When they wished to leave the brothel, women and girls” were threatened with the Kenpei” (Japanese military police), which threats, in view of the nature of the Japanese police, “were rightly considered as being synonymous with ill-treatment, loss of liberty or worse.” ¹³⁰ The threats were “of such a serious character” that “the women and girls were forced through them to give themselves to the Japanese visitors of the Sakura Club against their will.” ¹³¹ The above descriptions are illustrative of the main elements of “enforced prostitution,” which amount to compulsion in all its possible forms ¹³²

The court heard as witnesses some 12 women or girls who were forced to prostitution by the accused. According to their testimony, given under oath and corroborated by other evidence, as well as statements made by the accused himself, the facts were as follows: Awochi was established in Batavia from 1920 and returned to Japan prior to the aggression on Pearl Harbor, on 30 November, 1941. After the occupation of the Dutch East Indies by Japanese forces, he returned to Batavia in June, 1942. He first opened a restaurant called “Akiboro.” Later on, in 1943, he rented a block of houses and opened a brothel to which a restaurant and a bar were attached. The place was known as the Sakura Club and was exclusively reserved for Japanese civilians. His assistant in the brothel business was a woman, Lies Beerhorst, with whom he had lived since 1943 ¹³³

With her help, girls were engaged to serve in the restaurant or in the bar as waitresses and then gradually forced to commit acts of prostitution with the customers. In most cases, when accepting to serve in the restaurant or bar, the girls were unaware of the existence of the brothel. In other cases they knew of it, but made specific arrangements that they would have nothing to do with it. In only a few cases the girls willingly and knowingly accept the prostitution. Threats with police measures were, in some instances, used at the stage of inducing the girls to become waitresses. In all cases the girls wished to leave the place either when put under pressure to become prostitutes or a certain time after having started this activity. They were not allowed to do so. ¹³⁴ All were threatened with the Japanese police, that is, with imprisonment or deportation, and some were even severely beaten. Some girls were required to earn a minimum of 450 guilders per evening, and thus to receive at least three visitors. No girl was allowed to receive less than two visitors every night. In several instances girls who persisted in asking to leave were delivered to the police and deported to other districts. Among those who were thus forced to prostitution were girls of 12 and 14 years of age ¹³⁵

The accused admitted having run the brothel with the assistance of his mistress, Lies Beerhorst, but pleaded that he had done so under orders of the Japanese authorities. ¹³⁶ The accused was “leader and head” of the Sakura Club; Lies Beerhorst “lived with him as his mistress and was a subordinate of his; “the accused had great financial interests in the takings of the club.” Therefore the court concluded that” it can be established not only that the accused knew of Lies Beerhorst’s attitude towards the prostitutes, but even that this attitude was the result of an

¹²⁷ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹²⁸ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹²⁹ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹³⁰ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹³¹ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹³² CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹³³ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹³⁴ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹³⁵ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹³⁶ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

order given to Lies Beerhorst by the accused.”¹³⁷ He alleged that the whole business was conducted by Lies Beerhorst, and that, although he confirmed every engagement of girls, he personally never used threat, force or trick’ to recruit the girls or make them remain when they wanted to leave. He confessed to having beaten one of the girls, but contended that this was not in order to force her to prostitution, but for other reasons¹³⁸

The court referred also to the fact that the girls used on prostitution were Dutch women and found that “in view of where the power lay in this country during the Japanese domination and of the ideas held by the Japanese with regard to the relationship between them and their subordinates, especially if the latter belonged to another race, it may be taken that the accused is directly responsible for the treatment to which the prostitutes were subjected at the Sakura Club”¹³⁹

The accused was found guilty of the “war crime of enforced prostitution” and was sentenced to 10 years’ imprisonment.¹⁴⁰ In imposing punishment the court took into consideration the fact that the girls involved “were mostly in poverty-stricken and difficult circumstances” and that the “accused took advantage” of it for “his own purposes;” that the accused “drew a very good income” from the club and that the girls “were forced to work very hard in order to make the takings as high as possible”¹⁴¹

PERSON NAME: Ayabe Kitsuju (18 April 1894-14 February 1980)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Assistant Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Deputy Chief-of-Staff, 3rd Army, Yanji, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Commander, 25th Cavalry Regiment

SUBORDINATION: 4th Cavalry Brigade

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Toyohashi, Aichi Prefecture, Japan

GRADUATE: Army War College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1924

GRADUATE: Army Cavalry School, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan - 1917

Ayabe Kitsuju (18 Apr 1894-14 Feb 1980) served as the Assistant Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army, Imperial Japanese Army



Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945)

Ayabe Kitsuju graduated from the 27th class of the Army Cavalry School in Oct 1917. Upon receiving his commission as Second lieutenant, he was posted to the 12th Cavalry Regiment. He served in the Siberian Intervention from Aug 1918 to Jul 1919. Ayabe then attended the Army War College (Japan), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, and after graduation in 1924, was promoted to captain. He then served in a number of staff positions. He served in Poland and the Soviet Union (USSR) from Aug 1928-Nov 1930 as a military attaché. After his return to Japan, he was promoted to Major, and in 1934 to Lieutenant Colonel

From 1935-1937, Ayabe served as Chief of the Maneuvers Section of the Kwantung Army, and from 1937-1939, as Chief of 1st Section (Organization & Mobilization) in the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff. He was based in Manchukuo at the start of the Second Sino-

¹³⁷ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹³⁸ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹³⁹ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹⁴⁰ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

¹⁴¹ CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.

From 1939-1940, Ayabe was Commander of the 25th Cavalry Regiment in China, and was subsequently promoted to the position of Deputy Chief-of-Staff of the IJA 3rd Army (in Manchukuo) in 1940. Over the period 1940-1941, he was sent on a military liaison mission to Berlin and Rome to coordinate efforts between Japan and the other Axis members of the Tripartite Alliance. From Jul 1941 – 1942, Ayabe served as deputy Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army, Manchukuo, and served from Jul 1942 as Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese First Area Army (Manchuria)

After promotion to Lieutenant-General in Oct 1943, Ayabe was reassigned to the Southern Expeditionary Army Group as Deputy Chief-of-Staff and was based in Singapore. The Southern Army became the Japanese Seventh Area Army in 1944, and Ayabe was appointed as Chief-of-Staff. However, he was badly injured in an airplane crash in Feb 1944, and was assigned to staff duty in Tokyo, Japan through the remainder of the war. Ayabe retired from active military service with the dissolution of the Imperial Japanese Army at the end of World War II. From 1955 to 1970 he worked as an advisor for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. He died on 14 Feb 1980 at the age of 85 years, 9 months and 27 days old

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1940-08-13	Major-General
1943-10-29	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1935-03-01 – 1937-10-30	Senior Staff Officer, Kwantung Army
1935-08-01 – 1937-10-30	Senior Strategy Officer Kwantung Army
1937-08-10 – 1937-10-30	Chief, Research Section, Kwantung Army
1937-10-30 – 1939-03-09	Chief 1 st Section (Organization & Mobilization), 1 st Bureau General Staff
1939-03-09 – 1940-03-09	Commanding Officer, 25th Cavalry Regiment [China]
1940-03-09 – 1940-08-01	Senior Staff Officer, 3rd Army
1940-08-01 – 1940-10-09	Deputy Chief-of-Staff, 3rd Army [Manchuria]
1940-12-09 – 1940-12-xx	Attached – General Staff
1940-12-xx – 1941-07-xx	Member, Japanese Military Mission to Berlin & Rome
1941-04-01 – 1941-07-07	Head, 4 th Section, General Staff
1941-07-07 – 1942-07-01	Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army
1942-07-01 – 1942-12-07	Chief-of-Staff, 1 st Area Army [Manchuria]
1942-12-07 – 1943-10-15	Head, 1 st Section, General Staff
1943-10-15 – 1944-03-22	Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Southern Army
1944-04-xx – 1944-06-27	Attached, 7 th Area Army Headquarters
1944-06-27 – 1945-09-xx	Chief-of-Staff, 7 th Area Army [Singapore]
1946-12-xx	Retired

POLITICAL UNIT: Aza Kanegusuku, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Aza Kyan, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

DOCTRINE: B research

Type-B bacteriological warfare research, was defined as “defensive research” by Ishii Shiro.¹⁴² According to Ishii Shiro this was the only type of bacteriological warfare research could be done in Japan. Offensive bacteriological warfare research would have to be done outside Japan

BACILLUS: B. anthracis

BACILLUS: B. dysenteriae

BACILLUS: B. hystolyticus

¹⁴² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

BACILLUS: B. novyii

BACILLUS: B. prodigiosus

BACILLUS: B. tetani

BACILLUS: B. typhi

BACILLUS: B. typhosus

BACILLUS: B. tuberculosis

BACILLUS: B. welkchii

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: B-type water filter

B-25 Mitchell (US)

PLACE NAME: Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery

BACILLUS: Bac tuberculosis

BACILLUS: Bacilli

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: Bacillus Bomb

VACCINE: Bacillus Calmette-Gueran (BCG)

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Bacillus research

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Bactal

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Bactal Seed

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Bacteria Research

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteria Research Unit, Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Bacteria Research Unit was the original and first name of what eventually became Unit 731. Externally the Bacteria Research Unit was referred to as the “Jiamao Unit.” The term “Jiamao Unit” was a cover term used to hide the actual purpose of the Bacteria Research Unit. The Bacteria Research Unit managed the Anda Airfield test site at Anda in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacterial War Army (BKA) ¹⁴³

LOCATION: Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Bacterial War Army (BKA) was another name for the Ishii BKA Corps ¹⁴⁴

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Bacteriology, Microbiological Institute, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan

¹⁴³ Memorandum from Japanese Communist Party. Dated: 14 Dec 1945 Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁴⁴ FEC, G-2 report on Shiro Ishii and “Activity of Ishii B.K.A. Corps” accusations sent by Japanese Communist Party to Far East Command. Dated: 9 Jun 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteriological Chemical Research Center, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ¹⁴⁵

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteriological Detachment Ei
LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteriological Department Army Medical Academy

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteriological Experimental Center, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ¹⁴⁶

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteriological Investigation of Air-Raid Casualties

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteriological Research Section
LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
The Bacteriological Research Section was an office of the Bacteriological Troop 1855

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteriological Section (Branch 2630)
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteriological Section, Branch 2630
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteriological Troop 1855
LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteriological Warfare Centre EI [China]

MEDICINE: Bagnon
Intravenous quinine.

PLACE NAME: Baintsagan Hill
LOCATION: Nomonhan, Manchukuoan-claimed territory

PERSON NAME: Baker King ¹⁴⁷
Unofficial cover term used by the Adjutant General's Office (US) in Tokyo, Japan to refer to Ishii Shiro

Baker William Project ¹⁴⁸
Unofficial cover term used the Adjutant General's Office (US) in Tokyo, Japan to refer to the Japanese Biological Warfare Program

¹⁴⁵ Cover and cross reference sheet for a cable about Gen, Shiro Ishii. 2 Jun 1959. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 263, Entry 016, Box 27. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁴⁶ Composite Report Based on Interrogation of Four Japanese medical Officers, re Special Questions on Japanese Biological Warfare. Dated: 9 Mar 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁴⁷ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42-49, The National Archives

¹⁴⁸ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42-49, The National Archives

PERSON NAME: Ban Shigeo ¹⁴⁹

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Army 9th Technology Institute (Noborito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

Ban Shigeo was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as an Engineer with the Army 9th Technology Institute (Noborito Institute), Kawasaki, and Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. ¹⁵⁰ Ban was one of seven members of the Noborito Institute (Army 9th Technology Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan dispatched to the Central China Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) in Nanjing in early May of 1941 where they conducted experiments with poison on about 15 Chinese prisoners. ¹⁵¹ Ban and his eight colleagues were ordered by the Army General Staff Corps to visit Unit 1644 to test the toxicity of a newly developed poison, acetone cyanhydrin, in humans. ¹⁵² In 1993, Ban wrote:

Director Shinoda of Noborito Institute met Commander Ishii Shiro of Unit 731 at the General Staff Corps and asked for cooperation with this experiment. Ishii freely agreed. Unit 731 was established as Japanese Army's secret biological warfare unit, but in its pharmacological division cyanide compounds were also studied. . . According to the program, the experiment would continue for about a week, the experimenter would be an army surgeon of Unit 1644, and researchers of Noborito Institute would support him. The subjects were captive soldiers of Chinese Army or the condemned for general crimes. The number of the subjects were about fifteen

The aims of the experiment were to determine lethal dose of acetone cyanhydrin, to observe symptoms, and to compare it with potassium cyanide. The results of deglutition and injection experiments demonstrated that, as had been predicted, both forms of cyanide made almost the same progress from administration to death and showed almost the same effects at dissection. Injection was most effective, hypodermic injection was enough

The lethal dose of acetone cyanhydrin was about 1cc (1g), whose effect appeared in a few minutes and led to death in 30 minutes. But it depends on constitution, sex, and age, in some cases it took from several to more than ten hours to die. We could not determine it precisely. Anyway, acetone cyanhydrin begins to take effect in seconds, though it takes a little more time than potassium cyanide

In 1948, Ban and his colleagues at Noborito Institute (Army 9th Technology Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan confessed this and other poison experiments to the detectives of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department when they were investigated in relation to a burglary and murder case called the "Teigin (short for Teikoku Ginko) Case" ¹⁵³

On Jan. 26, 1948, a man wearing an armband of the "Tokyo Metropolitan Government." entered a branch of the Teikoku Bank in Tokyo and told the staff he was there to give them a "prophylactic to dysentery" But in fact, he gave them cyanide, and 12 staff died. The police suspected that the criminal was a former officer of Ishii's medical network or army technological institutes in Japan, because he dealt with poison so skillfully. During the police investigation, Ishii, Ban, and other concerned parties testified that deadly cyanide experiments were performed twice at Unit 1644 in 1941 and 1943-1944 and three times at Togo Unit in Beiyinhe in 1934, 1935 or 1936, 1936 or 1937 ¹⁵⁴

Ban later led the "chemical section" of a US clandestine unit hidden within Yokosuka naval base during the Korean War, and then worked on unspecified projects inside the United States from 1955 to 1959, before returning to Japan to enter the private sector

Authored Ban S. Rikugun Noborito Kenkyujo no Shinjitsu (The Truth about Noborito Institute). Tokyo, Japan: Fuyo Shobo Shuppan 2001

¹⁴⁹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹⁵⁰ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹⁵¹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹⁵² TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/TAB8.html>

¹⁵³ Tsuneishi K. *Boryaku no Crossroad* (Crossroads of Stratagems). Tokyo: Nihon Hyoron Sha 日本評論社 2002.

¹⁵⁴ Tsuneishi K. *Boryaku no Crossroad* (Crossroads of Stratagems). Tokyo: Nihon Hyoron Sha 日本評論社 2002.

Ban passed away in Nov 1993 at the age of 83



WAR CRIMES: Bangka Island Massacre

LOCATION: Bangka Island. Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

The Bangka Island massacre was committed on 16 February 1942, when Imperial Japanese soldiers machine-gunned 22 Australian Army nurses and 60 Australian and British soldiers and crew members from two sunken ships. Vivian Bullwinkel was the sole survivor of the nurses; two soldiers survived

On 12 February 1942 the Sarawak royal yacht Vyner Brooke left Singapore just before the city fell to the Imperial Japanese Army. The ship carried many injured service personnel and 65 nurses of the Australian Army Nursing Service from the 2/13th Australian General Hospital, as well as civilian men, women and children. The ship was bombed by Japanese aircraft and sank. Two nurses were killed in the bombing; the rest were scattered among the rescue boats to wash up on different parts of Bangka Island. About 100 survivors reunited near Radjik Beach at Bangka Island, in the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia), including 22 of the original 65 nurses. Once it was discovered that the island was held by the Japanese, an officer of the Vyner Brooke went to surrender the group to the authorities in Muntok. While he was away army matron Irene Melville Drummond, the most senior of the nurses, suggested that the civilian women and children should leave for Muntok, which they did. The nurses stayed to care for the wounded. They set up a shelter with a large Red Cross sign on it

At mid-morning the ship's officer returned with about 20 Japanese soldiers. They ordered all the wounded men capable of walking to travel around a headland. The nurses heard a quick succession of shots before the Japanese soldiers came back, sat down in front of the women and cleaned their bayonets and rifles. A Japanese officer ordered the remaining 22 nurses and one civilian woman to walk into the surf. A machine gun was set up on the beach and when the women were waist deep, they were machine-gunned. All but Sister Lt Vivian Bullwinkel were killed. Wounded soldiers left on stretchers were then bayoneted and killed

Shot in the diaphragm, Bullwinkel lay motionless in the water until the sound of troops had disappeared. She crawled into the bush and lay unconscious for several days. When she awoke, she encountered Private Patrick Kingsley, a British soldier who had been one of the wounded from the ship, and had been bayoneted by the Japanese soldiers but survived. She dressed his wounds and her own, and then 12 days later they surrendered to the Japanese. Kingsley died before reaching a POW camp, but Bullwinkel spent 3 years in one. She survived the war and gave evidence of the massacre at a war crimes trial in Tokyo in 1947

POLITICAL UNIT: Bangkok, Thailand

PLACE NAME: Banka Island, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

PLACE NAME: Banquet Hall of the Consultative Conference

PERSON NAME: Banya Tsunekichi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker
ASSIGNED: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Okunoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture
ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture
ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture
ALTERNATE NAME: Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture
ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture
ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture
ALTERNATE NAME: Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture
Banya Tsunekichi Was a Japanese civilian worker employed at the Tadanoumi Arsenal

Bao'andui

POLITICAL UNIT: Baoding, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Baoli Nobuaki
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General
ASSIGNED: ****
Baoli Nobuaki was a Lieutenant-General and Surgeon in the Imperial Japanese Army

POLITICAL UNIT: Baoshan, Yunnan Province, under the Republic of China

INCIDENT: Baoshan-Kumming Attack
LOCATION: Yunnan Province, under the Republic of China
The Baoshan-Kumming attack took place between 4 and 8 May 1942. The attack occurred in the Yunnan-Burma border area. In attacking the city, Baoshan, Yunnan Province was initially leveled with conventional explosives. After the conventional attack 54 Japanese bombers bombed the town of Baoshan with "maggot bombs." The attacks were so effective that the province was virtually abandoned by the Nationalist Chinese. The biological agent employed was cholera. Lin Yuyue, a Chinese national, witnessed the attack. Ai Shan, was one of its many victims

PERSON NAME: Barenblatt, Daniel

PERSON NAME: Barker, Eddie

PERSON NAME: Barr, George

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Barracks Number 5, Shinagawa Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

REPORT: *Basic Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Bacilli - Report No. 1, Experiments with Egg Cultures*

POLITICAL UNIT: Bataan, Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

PLACE NAME: Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands
LOCATION: Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Batavia, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation
Batavia was the name of the capital city of the Netherlands East Indies in 1942. The Japanese changed the city's name to Jakarta, and this name was retained by the Indonesian Republic in 1945 when it designated the city as its capital. The Republic, however, quickly lost effective control of the city to the returning Dutch authorities, who restored the pre-war name

WAR CRIMES: Batavia Military Tribunal

LOCATION: Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

The Batavia Military Tribunal was held in 1948. Twelve Temporary Courts-Martial were installed to try Japanese accused of war crimes.¹⁵⁵ Japanese who appeared before these court-martials were defended by Japanese-speaking lawyers who, if necessary, were brought in from Japan.¹⁵⁶ These were assisted by Japanese who were knowledgeable about the local situation and who had a command of Dutch, English, or Indonesian languages

In Aug 1946 the first trial took place before the Temporary Courts-Martial in Batavia. The last sentence was pronounced in Jun 1949. The Temporary Courts-Martial on Java and Sumatra Islam focused mainly on war crimes against the prewar European population of the islands, the courts-martial on Borneo and in the East – where there had been almost no Europeans outside the camps – focused largely on crimes against the Indonesian population.¹⁵⁷ The strictness of the East Indian courts-martial possibly resulted in the suicide of several Japanese accused. In addition, some 20 detained Japanese attempted to escape: about half of them managed to get away, six died in the attempt¹⁵⁸

The Batavia Military Tribunal was the only war crimes trial to prosecute the forcible seizure and rape of Dutch women living in the Netherlands East Indies who had been forced into the role of comfort women by the Japanese during World War II.¹⁵⁹ 1038 Japanese were tried for war crimes under Netherlands Indies authority in 448 separate trials.¹⁶⁰ 43 of these were Korean and Formosan POW camp guards. 236 Japanese were condemned to death. 747 received prison terms. 55 were found not guilty.¹⁶¹ A high proportion of the suspects in Java were held in Batavia's Cipinang Jail, and more than a third of all cases were tried by the Temporaire Krijgsraad in Batavia¹⁶²

MILITARY MEDICAL: Battalion Aid Station (Imperial Japanese Army)

Battalion Aid Stations of the Imperial Japanese Army were staffed with three surgeons, five non-commissioned officers and two corporals.¹⁶³ Medical officers were responsible for carrying out with sanitation and epidemic prevention measures within the battalion and providing treatment for the sick and wounded and evacuate to the rear.¹⁶⁴ When a casualty was picked up, according to Sergeant Kondo Yuso, "Particulars of patient's name and unit were obtained from casualties themselves if they were able to speak, or if not, from identity disks. If no identity discs were available...he obtained details from stretcher-bearers or patient's companions. When possible, tags were attached to the tunic of the wounded men with particulars of name, unit and type of wound. Usually there was so much confusion that this could not be done"¹⁶⁵

BATTLE: Battle of Bataan, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands

LOCATION: Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

BATTLE: Battle of Beiping-Tianjin

LOCATION: Vicinity of Beiping – Tianjin under the Republic of China

¹⁵⁵ Camps in the Dutch East Indies (1942-1948). East Indies Camp Archives. <http://www.indischekamparchieven.nl/en/general-information/prosecution>

¹⁵⁶ Camps in the Dutch East Indies (1942-1948). East Indies Camp Archives. <http://www.indischekamparchieven.nl/en/general-information/prosecution>

¹⁵⁷ Camps in the Dutch East Indies (1942-1948). East Indies Camp Archives. <http://www.indischekamparchieven.nl/en/general-information/prosecution>

¹⁵⁸ Camps in the Dutch East Indies (1942-1948). East Indies Camp Archives. <http://www.indischekamparchieven.nl/en/general-information/prosecution>

¹⁵⁹ Askin, Kelly Dawn. War Crimes Against Women: Prosecution in International War Crimes Tribunals. Kluwer Law International. Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1997.

¹⁶⁰ De Jong, Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 02/12

¹⁶¹ De Jong, Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 02/12

¹⁶² De Jong, Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 02/12

¹⁶³ Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

¹⁶⁴ Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

¹⁶⁵ Interrogation report no. 50:" Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

BATTLE: Battle of Changde

LOCATION: Hunan Province under the Republic of China

The Battle of Changde was a major engagement in the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945) in and around the Chinese city of Changde (Changteh) in Hunan Province. On 2 Nov 1943, Isamu Yokoyama, Commander of the Imperial Japanese 11th Army, deployed the 39th, 58th, 13th, 3rd, 116th and 68th Divisions, a grand total of around 60,000 troops, to attack Changde from the north and the east. The Changde region was protected by the Chinese 6th war area's 10th, 26th, 29th and 33rd Army Groups, as well as a river defense force, and two other corps, for a grand total of 14 corps. The purpose of the Japanese offensive was not to hold the city but to maintain pressure on the Chinese National Revolutionary Army (NRA) in order to destroy their main units, to deny them the time needed for recuperation, regrouping, and retraining, and to make sure that no Chinese troops could be spared for the Burma front

Although the Japanese army was initially successfully and captured the city, the Chinese 57th Division was able to hold them long enough for reinforcements to arrive and for the Chinese to encircle the Japanese. The Chinese army then cut the Japanese supply lines, forcing them into retreat, whereupon the Chinese pursued their enemy



On 14 Nov the Japanese 13th Division with aid from collaborators, drove south to break through the defense lines of the Chinese 10th and 29th Group Armies. On the 16th Japanese paratroopers landed on Taoyuan, a county in Changde Province. At the same time, the Japanese 3rd and 116th Divisions reached Changde. The city was guarded by the Chinese 74th Corps' 57th Division, whose Commander, Yu Chengwan, led his single division of

8,000 soldiers to fight against the overwhelming attack of two Japanese divisions. 11 days and nights of fierce fighting saw heavy casualties on both sides. When Chinese reinforcements finally arrived, the remaining 100 survivors of the 57th Division, all of whom were wounded, escaped the city. On the 6th of December, Changde was lost

While the Chinese 57th Division pinned down the Japanese in the city, the rest of the 74th Corps, and 18th, 73rd, 79th, and 100th Corps, as well as the 9th war area's 10th Corps, 99th Corps and Jiangxi's 58th Corps arrived at the battlefield, forming a counter-encirclement on the Japanese forces. Fang Xianjue's 10th Corps was first to strike, successfully retaking Deshan on the 29th of November, before attacking the Japanese positions at Changde from the south. Unable to withstand the fierce Chinese assault, the Japanese utilized chemical weapons. This attack was undertaken by Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo of the Japanese Army during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945)

This and other units used assorted types of chemicals in liquid or gaseous form, including mustard gas, lewisite, cyanic acid gas and phosgene in experimental and some operational uses during hostile actions against China. This was effective in spreading fear, terror and death to devastating effect against both humans and livestock. The battle lasted for 6 days and nights. At this time, the other Chinese units were pressing onto the Japanese positions

On the 11th of December, the Chinese army broke through the Japanese lines and into the city, whereupon intense house to house fighting occurred. The Chinese army then proceeded to intercept the Japanese army's supply lines. Without food and ammunition, the Japanese army retreated on the 13th. The Chinese units pursued the retreating Japanese army for more than 20 days. By the 5th of Jan 1944, the Japanese forces were pushed back to their original positions prior to the invasion, thus concluding the engagement as a decisive Chinese victory

INCIDENT: The Battle of Changde is also referred to as the "Changde Incident"

LOCATION: Hunan Province under the Republic of China

BATTLE: Battle of Changsha

LOCATION: Changsha, Luo River, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

BATTLE: Battle of Changteh, Changteh

LOCATION: Hunan Province under the Republic of China

BATTLE: Battle of Dingxiang

LOCATION: Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

On 1 Oct 1938, the Japanese Army delivered over 2,500 chemical artillery shells on a 2,700 square meter area at the Battle of Dingxiang in Shanxi Province



BATTLE: Battle of Imphal

LOCATION: Imphal, Manipur, the British Raj



BATTLE: Battle of Khalkhin Gol

LOCATION: Nomonhan, Manchukuoan-claimed territory

BATTLE: Battle of Lake Khasan

LOCATION: Lake Khasan, Soviet Union

INCIDENT: Battle of Lugou Bridge (Marco Polo)

ALTERNATE NAME: Lugouqiao Incident (1937)

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugouqiao Bridge (Marco Polo)

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lukouchiao Bridge (Marco Polo)

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Marco Polo Bridge
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugou Bridge Incident (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Lukouchiao Bridge Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Lugou Bridge Incident
LOCATION: Vicinity of Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Lugouqiao Incident of 1937 is synonymous with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, 1937 ¹⁶⁶

INCIDENT: Battle of Lugouqiao Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugou Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugouqiao Incident (1937)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lukouchiao Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Marco Polo Bridge
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugou Bridge Incident (Marco Polo)
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ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Lugou Bridge Incident
LOCATION: Vicinity of Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Lugouqiao Incident of 1937 is synonymous with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, 1937 ¹⁶⁷

INCIDENT: Battle of Lukouchiao Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugou Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugouqiao Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugouqiao Incident (1937)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Marco Polo Bridge
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugou Bridge Incident (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Lukouchiao Bridge Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Lugou Bridge Incident
LOCATION: Vicinity of Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Lugouqiao Incident of 1937 is synonymous with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, 1937 ¹⁶⁸

BATTLE: Battle of Mandalay
LOCATION: Mandalay, Japanese Occupied Burma

INCIDENT: Battle of Marco Polo Bridge
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugou Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugouqiao Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lukouchiao Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugouqiao Incident (1937)
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugou Bridge Incident (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Lukouchiao Bridge Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Lugou Bridge Incident
LOCATION: Vicinity of Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

¹⁶⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁶⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁶⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

Lugouqiao Incident of 1937 is synonymous with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, 1937 ¹⁶⁹

BATTLE: Battle of Meiktila

LOCATION: Mandalay, Japanese Occupied Burma



BATTLE: Battle of Midway

LOCATION: Midway Atoll

BATTLE: Battle of Nanchang

LOCATION: Nanchang, Jiangxi Province under the Republic of China

BATTLE: Battle of Nomonhan

LOCATION: Nomonhan, Manchurian-claimed territory



BATTLE: Battle of Okinawa

¹⁶⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

BATTLE: Battle of Shanghai

LOCATION: Shanghai and proximity



BATTLE: Battle of Saipan, Saipan Island, Mariana Islands

LOCATION: Saipan Island, Mariana Islands, South Pacific Mandate, League of Nations Mandate

BATTLE: Battle of Shoushanpu

BATTLE: Battle of Taierzhuang

LOCATION: Tai'ierzhuang (Shandong), Pizhou County, Jiangsu Province under the Republic of China

BATTLE: Battle of Taiyuan

LOCATION: Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China



BATTLE: Battle of Tsushima Straits

LOCATION: Tsushima Straits between Korea and southern Japan

BATTLE: Battle of Wuhan, Hubei Province, (11 June 1938-27 Oct 1938)

LOCATION: Hubei Province under the Republic of China

The Battle of Wuhan, popularly known to the Chinese as the Defence of Wuhan, and to the Japanese as the Capture of Wuhan, was a large-scale battle of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945). More than one million National Revolutionary Army (NRA) troops were gathered, with Chiang Kai-shek personally in command, to defend Wuhan from the Imperial Japanese Army led by General Okamura Yasuji

Engagements during the battle took place along both the northern and southern shores of the Yangtze River, spreading across vast areas of the Anhui, Henan, Jiangxi and Hubei Provinces. The battle lasted four and half months, and was the longest, largest and one of the most significant battles of the entire Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945) and is considered one of the largest battles in world history

The Battle of Wuhan saw the first authorized use of poison gas against Chinese Nationalist Forces, 16 Aug 1938.

¹⁷⁰ According to a Top Secret memo discovered by historian Yoshiaki Yoshimi of Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan, Prince Higashikuni authorized the use of poison gas against the Chinese during the Battle of Wuhan on 16 Aug 1938. ¹⁷¹ The use of chemical weapons during the Battle of Wuhan against the Japanese was approved 375 times between 16 Aug and 27 Oct 1938

BATTLE: Battle of Xiushi River Crossing (20 Mar 1939)

During the Battle of Xiushi River Crossing the 101st Brigade fired 2,000 red gas artillery rounds and 10,000 red gas grenades, while the 106th Brigade fired 1,000 red gas artillery rounds and 5,000 red gas grenades into the Chinese lines over the Xiushi River. During the attack the Japanese crossed the river and took the Chinese positions

BATTLE: Battle of Xuzhou

LOCATION: Xuzhou and proximity Jiangsu Province under the Republic of China

BATTLE: The Battle of Zaoyang-Yichang

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Zaoyi

LOCATION: Vicinities of Zaoyang and Yichang, Hubei Province under the Republic of China

The Battle of Zaoyang-Yichang, also known as the Battle of Zaoyi and the 2nd Battle of Changsha, was one of 22 major engagements between the National Revolutionary Army (NRA) and Imperial Japanese Army during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945). The Battle of Zaoyi included the largest ever gas attacks attempted by the Japanese during the entire eight-years of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945)

BATTLE: Battle of Zaoyi

ALTERNATE NAME: The Battle of Zaoyang-Yichang

LOCATION: Vicinities of Zaoyang and Yichang, Hubei Province under the Republic of China



BATTLE: Battle of the Coral Sea

LOCATION: Coral Sea; between Australia, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands

¹⁷⁰ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

¹⁷¹ Bob Tadashi Wakabayashi. *Emperor Hirohito on Localized Aggression in China*. York University, Toronto

BATTLE: Battle of the Xiushi River Crossing

LOCATION: Hubei Province under the Republic of China

The Battle of the Xiushi River Crossing took place under the Battle of Wuhan, Hubei Province, (11 June-27 Oct 1938)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Bacteriological Detachment 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

VACCINE: BCG Vaccine

PERSON NAME: Beerhorst, Lies

PERSON NAME: Behr, Edward

Author of: *Hirohito: Behind the Myth*. New York: Villard Books. 1989. Implied that Emperor Hirohito supplied Ishii Shiro with start-up funds from a secret account that he personally controlled

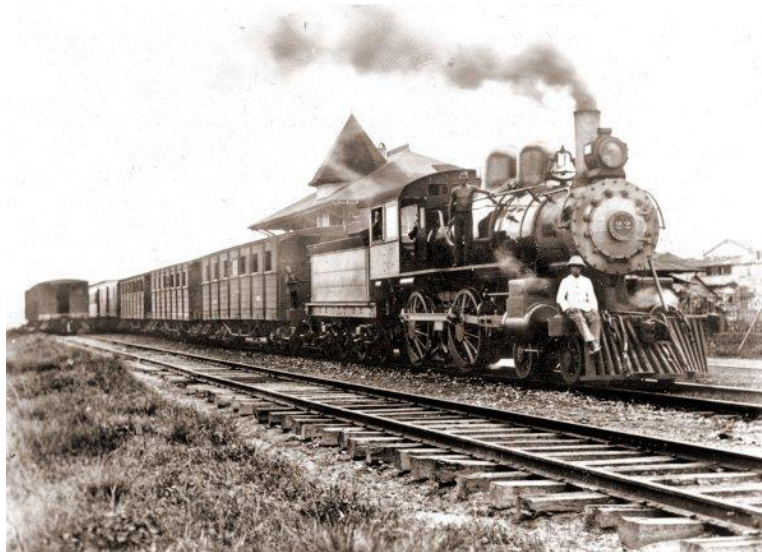
SCHOOL: Beiguan Primary School, Cao Jia Putun

LOCATION: Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Beiguan primary school in Cao Jia Putun became was drafted as the headquarters of Unit 100. Epidemic Prevention Squadron that descended upon Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in early 1940.¹⁷² Here they established isolation rooms for sick patients.¹⁷³ Classrooms were set aside for their doctors to use for medical examinations.¹⁷⁴ Other rooms were appropriated for laboratories.¹⁷⁵ The rest of the building was used as sleeping quarters for the squad¹⁷⁶

POLITICAL UNIT: Beijing, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

PLACE NAME: Beijing Botanical Gardens



Beijing-Hankou Railway

LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

¹⁷² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Beijing Unit
LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Beijing Unit Kou 1855
LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China



UNIVERSITY: Beijing University, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

BEIPING-HANKOU RAILWAY OPERATION
LOCATION: Beijing to Hankou, China

POLITICAL UNIT: Beitau Village, Hebei Province

MASSACRE: Beituan Massacre
LOCATION: Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Largely unknown in the West, on 27 May 1942, 163rd Regiment of the 110th Japanese Army Division attacked Beituan Village in Dingxian County, Hebei Province with chemical weapon killing more than 800 villagers hiding in tunnels

POLITICAL UNIT: Beituan Village, Dingxian County, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Beiyang Army

POLITICAL UNIT: Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province is a small town in Manchuria, about 70 km southeast of Harbin. The town was located on the Beiyin River and adjacent to the Northeastern Lafa-Harbin Railroad Line. It was the site of a secret facility called the Togo Unit and the site of Ishii's first prison-laboratory. Human experimentation probably began at Beiyinhe in the fall of 1933.¹⁷⁷ Those killed at Beiyinhe included Chinese, some Soviets, Mongolians, and Koreans who were arrested by the Kwantung Army Military Police as spies and resisters and who were scheduled to be executed without trial.¹⁷⁸ Ishii and his colleagues argued that it was better to use them as human guinea pigs than merely to execute them.¹⁷⁹ The facilities of Beiyinhe were insufficient for Ishii's project

¹⁷⁷ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹⁷⁸ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹⁷⁹ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

The buildings at Beiyinhe were not strong enough to serve as a prison; in Sept 1934, sixteen captives revolted and escaped.¹⁸⁰ Ishii and the army now built a much larger, stronger prison laboratory-factory in Pingfan, (sometimes written as Ping Fan) in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo about 20 km southeast of downtown Harbin¹⁸¹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Beiyinhe Bacterial Factory¹⁸²

LOCATION: Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Beiyinhe Bacterial Factory was referred to by its residents in 1933 as “Zhong Ma City.” The story of Beiyinhe remained unknown until discovered by Mr. Han Xiao, Deputy Director of the Pingfan 731 Museum in the early 1980s

In 1932 Beiyinhe, was a nondescript community of perhaps twenty to thirty families. Beiyinhe was located on the Beiyin River and adjacent to the Northeastern Lafa-Harbin Railroad Line. In either Jul or Aug 1932, exact date unknown, several Japanese officers, along with supporting troops, roared into Beiyinhe, and ordered everyone to pack their belongings and to be prepared to leave the village within three days. An area of one Chinese li (approximately one half-kilometer) square was cordoned off in Beiyinhe by the Japanese. Here the Japanese planned to build a combination prison/experimental laboratory. Beiyinhe was occupied by the Togo Unit, soldier would become known to the locals as the Zhong Ma Troop

Razing the village the Japanese only retained one large multi-purpose structure which they employed as their temporary administrative offices. This building previously supported nearly 100 Chinese vendors who sold either clothing or food to local villagers.¹⁸³ The Japanese tested plague and cholera and also conducted frostbite research at Beiyinhe. Prisoners continued to be killed Beiyinhe until at least fall 1934 (possibly as late as 1936), when a prisoner rebellion interrupted the camp routine and endangered the security as well as the secrecy of the Togo operation. Beiyinhe was abandoned in late 1937. Any prisoners on-hand when the facility was abandoned, were terminated. All records created by the Japanese at Beiyinhe were destroyed by the Japanese in 1945. The number of victims “sacrificed” at Beiyinhe remains unknown

LABORATORY: Beiyinhe Laboratory

LOCATION: Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PLACE NAME: Beiyin River

LOCATION: Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: Bentonite

Component of No. 5 Decontamination Agent.¹⁸⁴ No. 5 Decontamination Agent consisted of a mixture of 16 parts Choramine T ($\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NNaCl}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$), 81 parts “Bentonite” ($3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot \text{H}_2\text{OSiO}_2$)_n) and three parts “Excelsine,” ($\text{O}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{OSO}_3\text{Na}$).¹⁸⁵ Bentonite was used in an aqueous solution as a decontaminant for clothing and the surface of the body¹⁸⁶

CHEMICAL: Benzoic acid

CHEMICAL: Benzylbromide

CHEMICAL: Benzyl chloride

¹⁸⁰ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹⁸¹ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹⁸² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁸³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁸⁴ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

¹⁸⁵ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

¹⁸⁶ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

Benzyl chloride was tested as chemical warfare lachrymator (eye irritant) agent at the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory ¹⁸⁷

DISEASE: Beriberi

POLITICAL UNIT: Berlin, Germany

PERSON NAME: Bethune, Philip H

Philip H. Bethune served as a Colonel in the US Army. He was the author of an inter-office memorandum Dated: 24 Jul 1947 that stated: "In view of subject's [Ishii] experiments and activities in Manchuria, further investigation at this point may reveal that subject is a war criminal wanted by the Chinese authorities and/or the US War Crimes Investigation Agencies." ¹⁸⁸ To prevent Ishii from being accused of war crimes, Colonel Bethune requested that "no information is to be released to any agency as data on subject is classified top secret." ¹⁸⁹ Nine months later, it was noted for the record that: "All Agents intrusted [sic] with the handling of this subject should be cautioned that any information which may be obtained [on Ishii and BW] has international implications. It is of a highly sensitive nature, and that every precaution must be taken to maintain its secrecy. The number of persons dealing with this subject should be kept at a minimum ¹⁹⁰

PLACE NAME: Biak Island, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Biak Island was the location where a Japanese soldier was captured that identified the Tokyo Infectious Diseases Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkyusho), Tokyo, Japan and other Japanese universities as experimenting with diseases useful as bacteriological weapons. ¹⁹¹ The POW interrogated served with a Water Supply and Purification Unit ¹⁹²

PERSON NAME: Big Li

Big Li was a Chinese civilian and a cart driver. In 1943 he raped a Japanese national and was sent to Unit 100's headquarters. He was so big and strong that the authorities spared him from death by experiment and used his brawn at various work stations. In the final days of Unit 100, Li was able to evade death at the hands of his captors and was one of the few people who lived to describe the unit ¹⁹³

PERSON NAME: Big Li

Retainer to Manchukuoan Emperor Puyi

LEGISLATION: Bill for the Racial Eugenic Protection Law

The Bill for the Racial Eugenic Protection Law was submitted to the 65th Diet in 1934. The Bill for the Racial Eugenic Protection Law Inspired by the Nazi eugenic sterilization law, the Law for the Prevention of Genetically Diseased Offspring

REPORT: *Biological Characteristics of Anaerobic Bacilli Isolated from Gas-Gangrene Patients*

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Biological Experimental Centers

¹⁸⁷ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

¹⁸⁸ From: CIS to G-2 Historical, Subject: Ishii, Shiro, 24 Jul 47, Document 28, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md Italics are in the original document.

¹⁸⁹ From: CIS to G-2 Historical, Subject: Ishii, Shiro, 24 Jul 47, Document 28, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md Italics are in the original document.

¹⁹⁰ CIS 441st CIC Det, No. 731 Ishii Unit, Lt. Colonel Aurell, 15 Apr 1948, Document 13, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Derrick, Md.

¹⁹¹ Bacterial Warfare [extract from Serial 693]. Dated: 9 Nov 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 486, Box 27. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹² Bacterial Warfare. Dated: 4 Dec 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 318, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹³ Zhao Pu Qian, "What I Heard about the Bacteriological Army" *Historical Material on Jilin History*.

LABORATORY: The Biological Laboratory ¹⁹⁴
The Biological Laboratory was also known as the Choseibutsu Kenyusho ¹⁹⁵

REPORT: *Biological Properties of Glanders*

REPORT: *Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucin, Vol. IV*

Biological Warfare.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Biological Warfare Attack Units

DISEASE: BISO
BISO was a term for Glanders.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: BKA (Bacterial War Army) ¹⁹⁶

DISEASE: Blackwater fever

PLACE NAME: Black Dragon River
ALTERNATE NAME: Amur River
LOCATION: The Amur River forms the border between the Russian Far East and Northeastern China (Inner Manchuria)

BOOK: *The Black Fog of Japan*

DISEASE: Black Leg Disease

PERSON NAME: Blakeney, Ben Bruce. Major

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: Bleaching Powder ($\text{Ca}(\text{OCI})_2$) or (CaOCICI) ¹⁹⁷
Bleaching Powder ($\text{Ca}(\text{OCI})_2$) or (CaOCICI) was referred to as “No.3.” Decontamination Agent. ¹⁹⁸ Bleaching Powder ($\text{Ca}(\text{OCI})_2$) or (CaOCICI) Replaced No.1 and No.2. Decontamination Agent. ¹⁹⁹ Bleaching Powder ($\text{Ca}(\text{OCI})_2$) or (CaOCICI) served as a decontamination Agent. It was packed in tin-plated cans containing 8 kilograms. ²⁰⁰ It was used in solution as a spray to decontaminate sneezing and tear gases. ²⁰¹ Bleaching Powder ($\text{Ca}(\text{OCI})_2$) or (CaOCICI) was prepared in a water suspension and used to decontaminate mustard, lewisite, tear and sneezing gases. ²⁰² Bleaching Powder ($\text{Ca}(\text{OCI})_2$) or (CaOCICI) was the most widely distributed decontamination agent provided to Japanese forces during the war ²⁰³

¹⁹⁴ Extract from ATIS-SWPA Enemy Publication No. 335, 24 Mar 1945 [MIS 141317]. Dated: 18 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁵ Extract from ATIS-SWPA Enemy Publication No. 335, 24 Mar 1945 [MIS 141317]. Dated: 18 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁶ Memorandum from Japanese Communist Party. Dated: 14 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁷ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

¹⁹⁸ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

¹⁹⁹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²⁰⁰ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²⁰¹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²⁰² Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²⁰³ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

CHEMICAL AGENT: Blister Agents

Japanese Blister Agents consisted of mustard gas, Lewisite a mixture of the two. Mustard gas and Lewisite weapons were differentiated by one white, and two yellow bands.²⁰⁴ The mixed weapon was believed to bear the same marking.²⁰⁵ Mustard gas could be found as aircraft bombs, sprays, artillery shells, mines and bulk containers. Lewisite was used primarily in artillery rounds.²⁰⁶ Mixtures of mustard gas and Lewisite were dispersed primarily through air delivered bombs²⁰⁷

POISON: Blowfish poisons

Blue rocket

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: “Bo Zi”

LOCATION: Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

Unit 8604 as referred to in the Chinese language as the “Bo Zi” unit by Chinese who knew of the unit’s activities

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Boeki Bu (Epidemic Prevention Department)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Boeki Kenkyu Shitsu

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Boeki Kyusui Bu (Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department) (EPWSD)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Boeki Kyusuibu

Boeki Kyusuibu – meaning: Water Purification Department.²⁰⁸ Boeki Kyusuibu was the term used to refer to Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Units. It was known to consist of at least eighteen branches throughout occupied China with additional branches established in Manila, Rangoon, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies.²⁰⁹ The units were ostensibly employed in anti-epidemic work, but they secretly engaged in BW research under Ishii’s or one of his subordinates’ direction.²¹⁰ Boeki Kyusuibu were usually manned by minimum of 120, and a maximum of 500 soldiers²¹¹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Boekihan

PLACE NAME: Bohai Sea

ALTERNATE NAME: Gulf of Chihli

ALTERNATE NAME: Gulf of Pechihli

ALTERNATE NAME Pechihli

LOCATION: The Bohai Sea or Bo Sea, also known as Bohai Gulf, Bo Gulf or Pohai Bay, is the innermost gulf of the Yellow Sea and Korea Bay on the coast of Northeastern and North China. The Bohai Sea is bounded by the Changshan Islands chain between the Liaodong and Shandong Peninsulas

²⁰⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁰⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁰⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁰⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁰⁸ Organization Table of the KW Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Dated Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁰⁹ Report of Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 Nov 1945, Record Group 165, G-2 “P” File, Appendix 29-A-a-1, Supplement 1-c-1-4, National Archives

²¹⁰ Report of Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 Nov 1945, Record Group 165, G-2 “P” File, Appendix 29-A-a-1, Supplement 1-c-1-4, National Archives

²¹¹ Report of Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 Nov 1945, Record Group 165, G-2 “P” File, Appendix 29-A-a-1, Supplement 1-c-1-4, National Archives

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Boli Detachment ²¹²

LOCATION: ****

Bolshevik

Bolshevik Red Army (USSR)



PLACE NAME: Bonin Islands

LOCATION: A part of Tokyo metropolis before World War II

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

The Bonin Islands, Japanese Ogasawara-guntō, consist of some 30 volcanic islands and islets in the central Pacific Ocean, about 500 miles (800 km) southeast of Japan. They can be divided into three main groups: Chichijima (Beechey) Group: Ani and Chichi islands; Mukojima (Parry) Group: Muko Island; and Hahajima (Baily) Group: Haha Island



PLACE NAME: Bonin Island Group

LOCATION: A part of Tokyo metropolis before World War II

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

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²¹² Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上埤鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

Bonus Army (US)

TOXIN: Botulinas toxin

TOXIN: Botulinus toxin

TOXIN: Botulism

POLITICAL UNIT: Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Box Bed

The Box Bed was a Japanese-designed torture system. The Box Bed was made by Chinese laborers under force. The Bed Box was a special torture tool, measuring 2 meters long, 1 meter wide, and 0.5 meter above the ground. There were two leather belts on each side of the 'Box Bed' for fixing the arms and legs of the person being tortured. A 30-centimeter square wooden box was located near the front end of the 'Box Bed' for holding the head of a person above his neck. The topside of the box had a movable cover, and the bottom side had two metal clamps. After the head of the person being tortured was secured inside the box, the torturer would then pour water from a bucket into the box through the cover. The water inside the box quickly filled up to the nose and mouth of the person. Being immobilized, the person could only keep swallowing the water until they fainted

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Branch 162, Linkou, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Branch 162 was headquartered in Linkou, Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Branch 162, Linkou Branch, (subunit, Unit 731), Kwantung Army, Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Branch 643, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Branch 643 was known to have consisted of a: General Division with 1st Section, a 1st and 2nd Division, a Supply Division and Training Division

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Branch 673, Sunyu, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Branch 673 was commanded by Nishi Toshihide. Branch 673. Made up of several divisions, two of which are known and can be tracked include the: 1st Division and a Training Division

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Branch 2630

LOCATION: ****

Branch 2630 was a sub-section of Detachment 100. It was known to have consisted of several divisions or sections one of which can be tracked which is the: Bacteriological Section (Branch 2630)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Branch 2630, Detachment 100

LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: British India

ALTERNATE NAME: The British Raj

British Royal Army Medical Corps

CHEMICAL: Bromine

CHEMICAL: Bromobenzyl Cyanide

PERSON NAME: Brown, Luther

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: Brucellosis

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: Brysipelas

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: Bubonic plague

POLITICAL UNIT: Budapest, Hungary

RELIGIOUS GROUP: Buddhism

PRISON: Building 7.

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PRISON: Building 8

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Bulk Contamination Weapons

A 1936 Russian source, confirmed by French intelligence in 1939 reported the use of portable chemical weapons sprayers and contamination tanks mounted on trucks and trailers.²¹³ Portable sprayers consisted of two types, one weighing 20 kg (44 lbs.) with a capacity of 10 kg (22 lbs.) of chemical agent, and another weighing 6 kg (13.2 lbs.) with a capacity of 4 kg (8.8 lbs.) of toxic liquid were reported²¹⁴

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Bulk contamination vehicles

These included a heavy truck equipped with a tank carrying approximately 1ton of chemical agent for contaminating a strip about 20 yards wide, and a trailer carrying approximately half a ton of toxic liquid.²¹⁵ The trailer would be towed by armored force vehicles, tractors, etc. The vehicles required compressed air to eject the gas in the form of a spray²¹⁶

JOURNAL: Bulletin of Atomic Scientists

PERSON NAME: Bullwinkel, Vivian

POLITICAL UNIT: Buna area of Papua New Guinea

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation



CAMPAIGN: Buna Campaign

²¹³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²¹⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²¹⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²¹⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Buna-Gona, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Bundy, Harvey H

Harvey H. Bundy served as a Special Assistant to the Secretary of War. On 15 Jul 1941, Bundy was the recipient of a comprehensive memorandum from Colonel James S. Simmons of the Medical Corps summarizing the data compiled in the Surgeon General's (US) files regarding biological warfare. Bundy was so impressed with the Simmons memo, as well as the 15 Jul memo of Lt. Colonel Jacobs, to call a meeting on 20 Aug 1941 of representatives from the Office of the Surgeon General (US), Chemical Warfare Service, National Research Council, G-2 (Military Intelligence) (US), and the Committees on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development to consider "initial steps in the development of defensive aspects of biological warfare"

²¹⁷

POLITICAL UNIT: Bungo-ono, Oita Prefecture, Japan

BUREAU: Bureau of Laboratories, Harbin Military Hospital, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Bureau of Laboratories was established at Harbin Military Hospital, Harbin in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in 1934. ²¹⁸ Though little is known about the Bureau of Laboratories, one department of the bureau was maintained at the Harbin Military Hospital, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo until 1937 when it was apparently expanded to three departments. ²¹⁹ In 1940 these three departments moved to the Unit 731 facility at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ²²⁰

BUREAU: Bureau of Medicine, Imperial Japanese Navy

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

Bureau of Medicine, Imperial Japanese Navy was responsible within the Imperial Japanese Navy for theoretical considerations and defensive biological warfare ²²¹

CODE NAME: Burlap ²²²

The meaning of the term "Burlap" is unknown. Burlap is believed to have been a possible code word or cover term used to reference the term "biological warfare." The term was possibly associated with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and used under the message traffic reference, "Toledo"

POLITICAL UNIT: Burma

LOCATION: Japanese Occupied Burma

²¹⁷ Minutes of a Conference on Biological Warfare, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., 20 Aug 1941, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, National Archives

²¹⁸ BW Activities at Pingfan. Col. Tomosada MASUDA; Lt Col. Seiichi Niizuma. Appendix 29-F-a. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 11 Oct 1945

²¹⁹ BW Activities at Pingfan. Col. Tomosada MASUDA; Lt Col. Seiichi Niizuma. Appendix 29-F-a. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 11 Oct 1945

²²⁰ BW Activities at Pingfan. Col. Tomosada MASUDA; Lt Col. Seiichi Niizuma. Appendix 29-F-a. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 11 Oct 1945

²²¹ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²²² Biological Warfare (BURLAP) T0 266, YLA-223. Dated Mar 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006



JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Burma Area Army
LOCATION: Japanese Occupied Burma

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Burma Expeditionary Unit
LOCATION: Japanese Occupied Burma

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Burma Expeditionary Unit 6834 ²²³
LOCATION: Japanese Occupied Burma

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Burma Malaria Control Group ²²⁴
LOCATION: Rangoon, Japanese Occupied Burma

Burma Road
LOCATION: Japanese Occupied Burma



Burma-Thailand Railway
LOCATION: Burma and Thailand
The Burma-Thailand Railway is another term for the Refers to the Thai-Burma Railway

POLITICAL UNIT: Buryat Republic

PERSON NAME: Bush, George H.W.
LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan
INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

²²³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²⁴ Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive). Lt Col Saichi Niizuma/. Appendix 29-E-d-1. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 8 Oct 1945

In late 1944 Lieutenant Junior Grade George Bush was a pilot with Torpedo Squadron Fifty-One (VT-51) aboard the aircraft carrier USS *San Jacinto* (CVL-30), a light carrier deployed to the North Pacific. On 2 September 1944 Bush flew an attack mission against Chichijima Island a small point of land located about 600 miles southwest of mainland Japan in the Bonin Islands. His target was a Japanese radio station located on the island which had been intercepting US military radio transmissions warning Japan and occupied enemy islands of impending American air strikes²²⁵

Just before 0900, Bush and two air crewmen (his regular radioman, Radioman Second Class John Delaney, and substitute gunner Lieutenant Junior Grade William White) strapped themselves inside an Avenger and catapulted off the *San Jacinto*.²²⁶ Three other bomb-laden VT-51 aircraft, as well as a number of VF-51's F6F Hellcats, completed the sortie. As the aircraft was approached its target it was riddled with anti-aircraft-artillery fire. Completing the mission with the engine of the aircraft on fire, Bush headed the torpedo bomber to sea. Once over the open sea Bush and one other airman were able to escape the burning airplane. His other crewman, dead or seriously injured from the blast, went down with the Avenger. Bush was later rescued by the *USS Finback* (SS-230)

By mid-1945, due to the Allied naval blockade, Japanese troops on Chichijima had run low on supplies and were starving; Tachibana's senior staff turned to cannibalism.²²⁷ In Aug 1944 and Feb/Mar 1945 in what came to be known later as the "Ogasawara Incident," Tachibana, known to his staff as a sadistic, alcoholic commander, issued an order that all American POW (downed aviators) be killed.²²⁸ Nine crewmen survived being shot down in raids against Chichijima.²²⁹ Two prisoners were beheaded in a public ceremony and per an account in Time Magazine their livers were immediately cut from their bodies and served as sukiyaki.²³⁰ It was not disputed that eight POW were executed, and some of the bodies were butchered by the division's medical orderlies and portions were eaten by the senior staff of the Japanese garrison

Senior Japanese Army Officers hosted a Sake party for their Navy counterparts where the livers of American POW's were roasted and served as an appetizer.²³¹ Japanese Navy officers subsequently reciprocated by hosting a party where they butchered and served their own American POW. Only one airman from the raids against Chichijima was ever rescued, Lieutenant George H. W. Bush. All others captured by the Japanese and were executed and partially eaten as POW

PERSON NAME: Bush, Vannevar

Vannevar Bush was President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts. He sat on a committee headed by Dr. Irvin Abell, Chairman of the Health and Medical Committee of the Council of National Defense which concluded that BW would have little more than "nuisance value in impeding defense," and that "probable results would be less potent than generally assumed"

Bushido

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: BW Defense Intelligence Institute, Imperial Japanese Army, Tokyo, Japan

The BW Defense Intelligence Institute is considered as part of the Ishii organizational structure and seems to refer to a function of the group and not a physical office within the Ishii organization.²³² The BW Defense Intelligence Institute of the Imperial Japanese Army probably conducted its duties from within the Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

Byoryokin²³³

²²⁵ Bradley, James *Flyboys: A True Story of Courage* Little, Brown and Company. 2003

²²⁶ Bradley, James *Flyboys: A True Story of Courage* Little, Brown and Company. 2003

²²⁷ Bradley, James *Flyboys: A True Story of Courage* Little, Brown and Company. 2003

²²⁸ Bradley, James *Flyboys: A True Story of Courage* Little, Brown and Company. 2003

²²⁹ Bradley, James *Flyboys: A True Story of Courage* Little, Brown and Company. 2003

²³⁰ Bradley, James *Flyboys: A True Story of Courage* Little, Brown and Company. 2003

²³¹ Bradley, James *Flyboys: A True Story of Courage* Little, Brown and Company. 2003

²³² Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²³³ BW Information. Dated: 24 Mar 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

(C)

C-type filter

POW CAMP: Cabanatuan POW Camp

LOCATION: Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Cabinet Planning Board ²³⁴

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Cabinet Research Bureau

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Cabinet Technology Agency

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

Cadet Branch, Japanese Imperial Family

BACILLUS: Calmette bacillus

PLACE NAME: Camp Detrick, Frederick, Maryland

Construction of BW facilities began at Camp Detrick, Frederick, Maryland on 5 Apr 1943. Fifteen days later, Camp Detrick was formally activated. Research on a large scale was underway within eight months of Detrick's activation. Camp Detrick and other BW installations were directed by the Special Projects Division of the CWS. At their peak, American BW facilities involved approximately 3900 people, about 25 percent more personnel than the Pingfan research center alone at its maximum strength. Detrick personnel were divided into three categories; two thousand eight hundred servicemen from the Army, 1000 men from the Navy, 100 civilians who worked on contracts, principally at their university affiliation

During WWII Detrick researchers developed methods and facilities for the mass production of microorganisms and their products. Techniques were developed for "rapid and accurate detection" of small quantities of disease producing agents, including airborne agents. Various toxins to counteract potential enemy use of BW were also perfected at Detrick. Only the Manhattan Project and the atomic bomb it produced exceeded the efforts of the Fort Detrick scientists

²³⁴ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress



POW CAMP: Camp Mukden, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Camp Mukden was a Japanese POW Camp which held 1,671 Allied and American POW at the end of WWII. It was suspected by many to be a location where Japanese medical personnel conducted biological warfare experiments on Allied and American POW during the war, however there is no substantive evidence available to prove that such experiments ever took place at Camp Mukden, Manchukuo

During the war Camp Mukden's death rate was approximately 12 percent, with almost all who died being Americans. According to current the camp held 80 American officers and 1038 enlisted men. In addition, there were 176 British officers and 108 enlisted men, 58 Dutch officers and 7 enlisted men. Four civilians of unknown nationality were among those freed

Two hundred and thirty eight POW, all but two American, were buried in the camp cemetery

Periodically, the Japanese X-rayed the prisoners, provided them with dysentery shots and other vaccines that were supposed to deal with smallpox and the different diseases that from time to time ravaged the camp. Only on one occasion did high-ranking Japanese doctors seemingly ever visit the camp

Red Cross representatives visited the camp routinely, and enjoyed fairly free access to the inmates. There is no record of any Red Cross complaints – but it should also be noted that the POW held there were not free to complain. Despite the horrendous treatment meted out to POW throughout Asia, the Mukden Camp, Liaoning Province was regarded by the Japanese authorities as a “model” prison. Propaganda teams visited the camp frequently, photographing the men playing baseball and performing at concerts



POW Camp: Camp O'Donnell, Tarlac Province, Luzon Island, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

PRISON: Camp № 48 Cherntsy, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR)

PLACE NAME: Camp 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
Camp 100 was the home location of Unit 100

Camphor

POLITICAL UNIT: Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

Canton, Guangdong Province was identified by US wartime intelligence effort as a location involved in biological research not later than autumn 1944.²³⁵ Canton served as the home location of Unit 8604

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Canton Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration, Canton, Guangdong Province

LOCATION: Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Canton Detachment Nami 8604

LOCATION: Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Cao Jia Putun served as the county seat of Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. In Jun 1940 when Nongan County was hit by an outbreak of plague, the town was surrounded by Japanese soldiers and placed under quarantine.²³⁶ From Jun to Dec 1940, 353 citizens of Cao Jia Putun are known to have succumbed to the outbreak of plague

BATTLE: Capture of Wuhan

LOCATION: Hubei Province under the Republic of China

Captured Personnel and Materiel Branch (CPMB) (US)

Carbon-monoxide

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: Carbon Tetrachloride (CCl₄)²³⁷

²³⁵ Lt. Colonel Harold Fair to the Chief of Staff, Washington, DC, 6 Oct 1944

²³⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁷ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

Carbon Tetrachloride (CCl₄) is a chemical warfare decontamination agent. Along with carbon tetrachloride was referred to by the Japanese as “No.4.” Decontamination Agent.²³⁸ No.4. Decontamination Agent was held in spherical glass bottle.²³⁹ Carbon Tetrachloride (CCl₄) was deployed by throwing the bottle against a wall or other hard surface. Once deployed the (CCl₄) escapes and decontaminates gases, vesicants and sneezing gases²⁴⁰

PLACE NAME: Caroline Islands, South Pacific Mandate, League of Nations Mandate

PERSON NAME: Carpenter, Alva C

Alva C. Carpenter served as a full Colonel in the US Army. He was assigned to the Adjutant General’s Office (US), Tokyo, Japan as the Chief of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) Legal Section. Carpenter was assigned by to Occupation authorities in Tokyo, Japan the task of clearing up Ishii Shiro’s legal status. In a note attached to a State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee memo Carpenter suggested that Ishii would be investigated for war crimes, the note stating that the “ID [War Department Intelligence Division], Chemical Warfare and Navy working members Committee have been notified of War Crimes Branch’s intention to obtain requested information before first conference is called”²⁴¹

On 3 Jun 1947 Colonel R.M. Levy sent a cable in code to the War Department offering a judicial explanation for not prosecuting the BW scientists.²⁴² In the cable Levy and Carpenter argued that the complaints against Ishii and the others in Legal Section’s files, were “based on anonymous letters...hearsay affidavits and rumors.”²⁴³ Levy and Carpenter argued that the interrogations of the many persons involved with “Baker William Project” in Manchuria and China, “do not reveal sufficient evidence to support war crimes charges.”²⁴⁴ According to Levy and Carpenter the “alleged victims” were of “unknown identity”²⁴⁵

The charges against “Ishii Baker King,” including the claim that the “bacterial war army [BKA]...conducted experiments on captured Americans in Mukden,” were dismissed because they came from the Japanese Communist Party.²⁴⁶ The affidavits of captured Kwantung Army leaders and of Ishii subordinates submitted by the Soviets were discounted because of the source. Legal Section contended, moreover, that even if the statements of BW work were true, the affidavits did “not state that the [Japanese] General Staff intended to resort to bacteria warfare”

The Army lawyers pointed out also that “none of our allies to date have filed war crimes charges against Ishii or any of his associates.”²⁴⁷ Neither he “nor his associates are included among major Japanese war criminals awaiting trial.” None of Ishii’s men were charged, “or held as war crimes suspects, nor is there sufficient evidence on file against them.” Colonels Levy and Carpenter conceded that some of Ishii’s superiors were on trial before the “Item Mike Tare Fox Easy (International Military Tribunal for the Far East),” and that a “Peter Sugar” (the International Prosecution Section) 46 in Dec 1946 pondered the use against them of some of the materials that accompanied the BW accusations²⁴⁸

²³⁸ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²³⁹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²⁴⁰ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²⁴¹ War Crimes Br.[Branch], R.F. Lyons, Jr., To SCAP Tokyo Japan, 2 Jun 1947, Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 107-0, The National Archives.

²⁴² CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.

²⁴³ CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.

²⁴⁴ CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.

²⁴⁵ CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.

²⁴⁶ CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.

²⁴⁷ CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.

²⁴⁸ CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.

Colonel Carpenter would also play a role in discounting Japan's wartime atomic energy and weapons research program

REPORT: *Case Number 16*

Case Number 16 is an autopsy described in *Report "G" (Glanders)* ²⁴⁹ The victim lingered for 13 days

REPORT: *Case Number 24*

Case Number 34 is an autopsy described in *Report of "G" (Glanders)* ²⁵⁰

REPORT: *Case Number 54*

Case Number 54 is an autopsy described in *Report of "A" (Anthrax)* ²⁵¹ The victim was treated for seven days then terminated

REPORT: *Case Number 180*

Case Number 180 is an autopsy described in *Report of "G" (Glanders)*. ²⁵² The victim lingered for 12 days

REPORT: *Case Number 186*

REPORT: *Case Number 224*

Case Number 224 is an autopsy described in *Report of "G" (Glanders)*. ²⁵³ The victim lingered for four days

REPORT: *The Case for Manchukuo*

Caseine

Cassava

Castor Oil

Castor Oil Seed

Cattle cemetery

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Cattle Plaque (Cow Plague)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Cattle Disease Research Lab ²⁵⁴

LOCATION: Hoten, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: Caustic Soda (NaOH)

Caustic Soda (NaOH) is referred to as "No.2." Decontamination Agent. It was stacked in cans containing 1 kilogram of agent. Caustic Soda (NaOH) was used in solution as a spray to decontaminate sneezing and tear gases

²⁴⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵⁴ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. 12 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 143. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*



JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: CCAA - Central China Area Army
 GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

CCP - Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

Cekkan

POLITICAL UNIT: Celebes, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit ²⁵⁵

LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

The Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit was located in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province. It was responsible for establishing 18 Apr 1939 a biological warfare research branch operation in Nanking known openly as the “Tama Unit,” but secretly as Unit Ei 1644. The facility continued to operate until the end of the war in Aug 1945. It was also known as the Tama Unit and Unit Ei 1644

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Central China Area Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Central China Contingent

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Central China Dispatched Kempetai

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Central China Expeditionary Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Central China Epidemic Prevention Office (Kachu Boekisho) in Shanghai Municipality

LOCATION: Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Central China Epidemic Prevention Team, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

²⁵⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

The Central China Epidemic Prevention Team (Kachu Boekihan) was headquartered in Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Central China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD)

LOCATION: ****

The Central China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) refers to the Fuji Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Central China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Central China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD), Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Central Defence Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Central Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Southern Expeditionary Army Group

The Central Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Southern Expeditionary Army Group was formed in 1942 to support the Japanese Southern Army in its advance south. It was manned by about 1,000 Japanese

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Central Japanese Military Mission, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Central Intelligence Agency - CIA

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Central Liaison Office of the Japanese Government, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Central Military Preparatory School

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Central Research Hygiene Department, Taipei, Formosa ²⁵⁶

The Central Research Hygiene Department was located in Taipei, Formosa

Cerebral malaria

Certificate of Crimes of the Japanese Army

POLITICAL UNIT: Ch'ang Te, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

Ch'ang Te, Hunan Province was the scene of Japanese biological test or attack in Nov 1941 ²⁵⁷

POLITICAL UNIT: Chahaer, Chahaer Province, Japanese Occupied China

Chahaer, China was the site of an Aug 1941, Japanese chemical attack that killed over 5,000 Chinese soldiers and civilians

POLITICAL UNIT: Changde, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

Also known as Ch'ang Te, Changteh, or Chang the, Hunan Province, China

²⁵⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁵⁷ Central China - Japanese Use of BW at Ch'ang Te, Hunan Province. [See 11/3/1944]. Dated: 28 Jun 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 11. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

POLITICAL UNIT: Chang the, Hunan Province, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

POLITICAL UNIT: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province was the capital city of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo. It is located 150 miles south of Harbin. Changchun (Hsinking) was the location of the Headquarters, Kwantung Army and the Headquarters of the Kwantung Army Kempetai. Changchun (Hsinking) also served as the headquarters of Unit 100. Unit 100 was located so close to Changchun (Hsinking) that most historians refer to its location as the Changchun Camp, Changchun (Hsinking)

Changchun Camp was an area of known outbreaks of plague and other epidemics during the years of the Japanese Occupation. Changchun (Hsinking) experienced periodic and unusual outbreaks of epidemics from 1940 until the end of the war.²⁵⁸ Changchun Camp is the location where “*The Report of ‘G’*,” and the “*The Report of ‘A’*,” were written. The city was identified by US intelligence as involved in biological research not later than autumn 1944²⁵⁹

The investigations conducted by the Japanese at Changchun (Hsinking) covered a range of BW areas, including primitive attempts at biotechnology in agriculture and animal life, as well as imaginative undertakings in human BW²⁶⁰

Changchun Camp is the alleged location where Allied POW were dissected at the outdoor dissecting ground of Unit 100.²⁶¹ A former civilian employee in Unit 100, Nishimura Takeshi, charged in a 23 Aug letter that many POW were subjected to a series of research trials, and then were carved up at an outdoor dissecting facility in Changchun (Hsinking).²⁶² Numerous other such accusations were also made

The Changchun BW Factory and its satellite branches were destroyed by order of the Kwantung Army high command during the closing days of the war.²⁶³ All surviving test subjects at the time of its destruction were terminated

Falling within the area of Soviet occupation in Aug 1945 the city, like much of northern Korea, was off limits to US investigators in the months and years after the end of WWII

Changchun (Hsinking) became the location of the Northeast Headquarters of the Nationalist Government in Manchuria. In Jan 1947 information was furnished to American intelligence officers concerning Unit 100 and the Changchun (Hsinking) operations²⁶⁴

Changchun (Hsinking) and environs continued to experience outbreaks of plague, Glanders, and anthrax epidemics in 1946, 1947, and 1951²⁶⁵

Changchun Automobile Factory, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

GENDARME: Changchun Branch, Kwantung Army Military Police, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Changchun Biological Warfare Factory

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

The Changchun Biological Warfare Factory, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province is the location of a Unit 100-operated bacteria production facility which produced the pathogens required by other units for biological warfare

²⁵⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵⁹ Lt. Colonel Harold Fair to the Chief of Staff, Washington, DC, 6 Oct 1944

²⁶⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶¹ Takeshi Nishimura to CI & E, GHQ, SCAP, 23 Aug 1946, Record Group 331, Box 1772/330, The National Archives

²⁶² Report by John G. Donnell, 3 Dec 1946, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives

²⁶³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁴ Daily Intelligence Summary #1759, 25 Mar 1947, p. 12, General Douglas MacArthur Memorial Archives and Library, Norfolk, Virginia; Intelligence Report from: Assistant Military Attaché, Manchuria, Subject: Japanese Bacteriological Research Institute, Changchun, 4 Feb 1947, Record Group 112, Entry 295 A, Box 6, The National Archives

²⁶⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

attacks into China. The factory also conducted biological sabotage tests; everything from poisons to chemical crop destruction

GENDARME: Changchun Branch of the Kwantung Army Military Police ²⁶⁶

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Changchun BW Factory, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Changchun BW Group, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

PLACE NAME: Changchun Camp ²⁶⁷

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

The Changchun Camp, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province was also known as Motokan and was the home of the Motokan Project. Next to Pingfan the Changchun Camp (Unit 100) was second in its scope and probably second in the number of humans killed in the Japanese biological warfare program. Changchun (Hsinking) victims were in general liquidated within two weeks of their exposure to a toxin or pathogen. ²⁶⁸ Unlike Pingfan the Changchun Camp did upon occasion, allow Chinese visitors

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Changchun Infectious Disease Hospital, Changchun, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Changchun Infectious Disease Hospital is known to have supplied human subjects to Unit 731 for use in testing. ²⁶⁹ The unit maintained a secret cellar where victims were held prior to transfer to Unit 731 ²⁷⁰

SCHOOL: Changchun Kempetai Training School, Changchun, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Changchun Radiator Factory, Changchun, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Changchun Railway, Changchun, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

INCIDENT: Changde Incident

LOCATION: Hunan Province under the Republic of China

The Changde Incident is another name for the Battle of Changde

POLITICAL UNIT: Changehum

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Changehum is a word derived from a misspelling of the word “Changchun” in a US document. Changchun is located in Jilin Province, China

PLACE NAME: Changkufeng Hill

LOCATION: Changkufeng) Hills, Lake Khasan, Primorye, Russian Far East (USSR)

POLITICAL UNIT: Changlu County, Chekiang Province, Reorganized National Government of China (Japanese Puppet State)

POLITICAL UNIT: Changsha

LOCATION: Hunan Province under the Republic of China

Changsha was the scene of a late-1943 outbreak of cholera which was confirmed by the command G-2 (US).

Changsha is a known location of a Japanese Army Water Purification Unit ²⁷¹

²⁶⁶ Mio Saito 齐藤美夫 (22 July). China.org.cn, 22 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/22/content_33023687.htm

²⁶⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁸ Report by Neal R. Smith, p. 7, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, National Archives. 4 Apr 1947,

²⁶⁹ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp” *Historical Material On Jilin History*

²⁷⁰ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp” *Historical Material On Jilin History*

²⁷¹ Composite Biological Warfare Report, based on CPM special questions on BW - List 100, 9 Mar 1945. [CPMB 1742]. Dated: 27 Jun 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

POLITICAL UNIT: Changshan

LOCATION: Hunan Province under the Republic of China

POLITICAL UNIT: Changteh, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

Changteh, Hunan Province was the scene of an outbreak of plague which began on 11 Nov 1941, one week after the Japanese bombed had bombed the area with conventional weapons.²⁷² During the period following the bombing, 11 to 25 November, six persons were reported to have died from an outbreak of plague.²⁷³ All told, the attacks on Changteh resulted in 10,000 Chinese casualties and 1700 Japanese army dead from cholera

PERSON NAME: Changying

POLITICAL UNIT: Changzhi, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Changzhi (Luan)

POLITICAL UNIT: Chekiang Province, Reorganized National Government of China (Japanese Puppet State)
Epidemics ravaged the region of Chekiang Province in both 1942 and 1943. A Japanese POW captured in 1944 alleged that 10,000 Chinese had died in Chekiang Province in 1942 due to Japanese biological weapons attacks.²⁷⁴ The reported weapon responsible was cholera.²⁷⁵ An estimated 1,700 Japanese soldiers also died from cholera contracted during the Chekiang Campaign.²⁷⁶ Chekiang Province was also the location of a late-1942, early-1943 outbreak of meningitis²⁷⁷

CAMPAIGN: Chekiang Campaign

LOCATION: Chekiang Province, Reorganized National Government of China (Japanese Puppet State)

The Chekiang Campaign, Chekiang Province took place in the summer of 1942

CAMPAIGN: CHEKIANG OPERATION

LOCATION: Chekiang Province, Reorganized National Government of China (Japanese Puppet State)

Chemical Corps, Nationalist Chinese

The Chemical Corps of the Nationalist Chinese was formed by Chiang Kai-shek under his personal orders in 1933 to research chemical warfare and possible threats emanating from the Japanese biological weapons laboratory, Unit 731²⁷⁸

Chemical Corps, US Army (US)

Chemical Mortar

Chemical Mortar, Model 94

CHEMICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Chemical Research Institute, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan

²⁷² Japanese Preparations for Bacteriological Warfare in China, Dated: 12 Dec 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006.

²⁷³ The Chinese Medical Journal. William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁷⁴ Japanese Preparations for Bacteriological Warfare in China, Dated: 12 Dec 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁷⁵ Japanese Preparations for Bacteriological Warfare in China [SINTIC report # 213]. Dated: 12 Dec 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁷⁶ *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷⁷ Meningitis epidemic in Chekiang, China. Dated: 27 Apr 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁷⁸ Hong, James T. The said and the unsaid. An exhibition at the Armed Forces Museum commemorates the Chemical Corps. The Taipei Times. 6 Feb 2013 <http://www.taipetimes.com/News/feat/archives/2013/02/06/2003554333>

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Chemical Squad of the Technical Department, Unit 516
ALTERNATE NAME: Tsushogo Unit
ALTERNATE NAME: Unit 516
LOCATION: Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Chemical Warfare

Chemical warfare agents

Chemical Warfare Committee. US Army

Chemical Warfare Department (Japanese Imperial Army)
LOCATION: ****

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Chemical Warfare Regiments
In Jan 1941 the existence of the 5th and 6th Chemical Warfare Regiments, comprising approximately 1,500 men each, was reported.²⁷⁹ This was the only report of chemical warfare units being organized into regiments through 1943 and at that time remained, unconfirmed²⁸⁰

Chemical Warfare Section, Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan

Chemical Warfare Service, US Army

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Chemical Warfare School

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Chemical Warfare Section, Kwantung Army

Chemical Weapons Allowance
Chemical Weapons Allowance was a special allowance paid to the technicians and other Japanese who assisted pathologists and doctors during vivisections

PERSON NAME: Chen An-Liang
LOCATION: Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China
Chen An-Liang was a public health expert in Guang Dong (Guangdong) Province. He testified that, “In 1942, while I was working in the Eighth Disease Prevention Team of the Chinese Military Medical Corp., we found that the Japanese spread kernels of wheat in the Ong Yuan area in Northern Guang Dong (Guangdong) Province. Among these kernels of wheat were fleas. Since there was no bacteria culture media available at that time, it was difficult for us to determine what type of bacteria was in those fleas. But during those years the Liang Jiang and Zhan Jiang areas of Guang Dong (Guangdong) Province frequently had plague epidemics”

REPORT: *Chen Report*

PERSON NAME: Chen Baochen

PERSON NAME: Chen Wengui
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: West China Union University
ACADEMY: Chinese Academy of Science
COLLEGE: Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking Municipality, China

²⁷⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁸⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

Chen Wengui was a microbiologist born in the Yongchuan District of the Chongqing Municipality, China.²⁸¹ He enrolled Hunan Ya University, pre-med, in 1921.²⁸² Chen Wengui entered West China Union University, Chengdu, Sichuan Province in 1928.²⁸³ He served at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking Municipality, China, as an Assistant in Pathology.²⁸⁴ Chen, a Chinese plague specialist, was asked to come to Chantgde the day after the Japanese launched a plague attack on that.²⁸⁵ Chen arrived at Changde on 24 November, by which time six patients had already died.²⁸⁶ At Chantgde, Chen conducted autopsies and using the bacteriological culture method and animal inoculation test confirmed the diagnosis of bubonic plague.²⁸⁷ Chen also analyzed the records of the five other victims and came to the conclusion that all of them had died from the same cause.²⁸⁸ His intervention seemed to have been successful in stopping the plague from spreading, so he left Changde on 12 December.²⁸⁹ Author of the *Chen Wengui Report*, reporting the use of germ warfare in China.²⁹⁰ Chen Wengui was later named to the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and served as the first session of the National Committee of the CPPCC²⁹¹

REPORT: *Chen Wengui Report*

The *Chen Wengui Report* was written in 1942 by Chinese bacteriologist Chen Wengui.²⁹² It was the first scientific reporting of Japanese bacteriological warfare attacks in China.²⁹³ It was made available to the British Government who forwarded the information to Porton Down for examination. The British government reply from Paul Fildes, leader of the British biological warfare team at Porton, showed that although the Japanese had dropped particles from the air and plague had appeared, the plague germs could not be found in the particles, nor in the rats nor fleas.²⁹⁴ The British government believed there was the possibility that plague had become endemic because it was a

²⁸¹ Chen Wengui report written in 1942 bubonic plague, revealed for the first time the Japanese invading army germ warfare. WAREYE. Military News & military Photos <http://www.wareye.com/chen-wengui-report-written-in-1942-bubonic-plague-revealed-for-the-first-time-the-japanese-invading-army-germ-warfare/>

²⁸² Chen Wengui report written in 1942 bubonic plague, revealed for the first time the Japanese invading army germ warfare. WAREYE. Military News & military Photos <http://www.wareye.com/chen-wengui-report-written-in-1942-bubonic-plague-revealed-for-the-first-time-the-japanese-invading-army-germ-warfare/>

²⁸³ Chen Wengui report written in 1942 bubonic plague, revealed for the first time the Japanese invading army germ warfare. WAREYE. Military News & military Photos <http://www.wareye.com/chen-wengui-report-written-in-1942-bubonic-plague-revealed-for-the-first-time-the-japanese-invading-army-germ-warfare/>

²⁸⁴ Chen Wengui report written in 1942 bubonic plague, revealed for the first time the Japanese invading army germ warfare. WAREYE. Military News & military Photos <http://www.wareye.com/chen-wengui-report-written-in-1942-bubonic-plague-revealed-for-the-first-time-the-japanese-invading-army-germ-warfare/>

²⁸⁵ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁸⁶ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁸⁷ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁸⁸ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁸⁹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹⁰ Chen Wengui report written in 1942 bubonic plague, revealed for the first time the Japanese invading army germ warfare. WAREYE. Military News & military Photos <http://www.wareye.com/chen-wengui-report-written-in-1942-bubonic-plague-revealed-for-the-first-time-the-japanese-invading-army-germ-warfare/>

²⁹¹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹² Chen Wengui report written in 1942 bubonic plague, revealed for the first time the Japanese invading army germ warfare. WAREYE. Military News & military Photos <http://www.wareye.com/chen-wengui-report-written-in-1942-bubonic-plague-revealed-for-the-first-time-the-japanese-invading-army-germ-warfare/>

²⁹³ Chen Wengui report written in 1942 bubonic plague, revealed for the first time the Japanese invading army germ warfare. WAREYE. Military News & military Photos <http://www.wareye.com/chen-wengui-report-written-in-1942-bubonic-plague-revealed-for-the-first-time-the-japanese-invading-army-germ-warfare/>

²⁹⁴ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

‘dirty area’ (words from the *Chen Report*).²⁹⁵ The British Government therefore refused to abandon the suspicion that the Chinese statement might merely be propaganda.²⁹⁶

In May 1945 a Chemical Warfare Service mission was sent from the US to Changde which confirmed in the *Giddes Report* that plague at Changde, Hunan Province in Nov 1941 had been caused by plague infected wheat and grains dropped from Japanese aircraft.²⁹⁷ The *Chen Wengui Report* is also known as the *Chen Report*

PERSON NAME: Cheng fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Nationalist Chinese Army

Cheng fnu was a Major General in the Nationalist Chinese Army. Testified to the use of gas by the Japanese in an attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province.²⁹⁸

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Chengde Army Hospital.

LOCATION: Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

GENDARME: Chengteh Gendarme Unit

LOCATION: Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Cherntsy

LOCATION: Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR)

OPERATION PLAN: Cherry Blossoms at Night

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

As the end of the war approached in 1945, Unit 731 embarked on a scheme; codenamed Cherry Blossoms at Night, a plan to use kamikaze pilots to infest California with the plague.²⁹⁹ Mizobuchi Toshimi, an instructor for new recruits to Unit 731, said the idea was to transport 20 of 500 new troops who arrived in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in Jul 1945, via submarine to a point off Southern California. There the men would then fly a plane carried on board the submarine over San Diego and contaminate the city with plague-infected fleas.³⁰⁰ The target date was to be 22 Sept 1945

According to Mizobuchi Toshimi the plan involved five Japanese submarines, three of which would carry folded wing aircraft for use in dispensing plague infected fleas over the city of San Diego.³⁰¹ The aircraft were to be launched at night, probably arriving over the city in the early morning. It should be noted that until 16 Jul 1945 when the Japanese aircraft carrying submarine I-13 was sunk, Japan had in service five aircraft carrying submarines to include: *I-13*, *I-14*, *I-400*, *I-401* and *I-402*

POLITICAL FACTION: Cherry Blossom Society

JAPANESE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION: Cherry Society

The Cherry Society, also known as Sakurakai was an ultranationalist secret society founded in 1927. It consisted mostly of mid-level Japanese Army officers. The Cherry Society was dedicated to establishing a military-controlled social structure in Japan. The Cherry Society planned a Mar 1931 coup d'état that was aborted because of internal

²⁹⁵ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹⁶ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹⁷ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹⁸ Composite of IPS interrogations: Dr, S.C. Shin, Shoji Terajima, MAJ Woo Chia Shing, MAJ Gen Cheng, MAJ Yang Cheu-Nien, Sgt. Katsuo Mitsue testify to the Japanese gas attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province Dated: 25 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁹ World War II in the Pacific, Japanese Unit 731, Biological Warfare Unit. <http://www.ww2pacific.com/unit731.html>

³⁰⁰ World War II in the Pacific, Japanese Unit 731, Biological Warfare Unit. <http://www.ww2pacific.com/unit731.html>

³⁰¹ Kristof, Nicholas D. Unlocking a Deadly Secret. New York Times <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/germwar/germwar.htm>

disagreement. In Oct 1931, the Cherry Society masterminded another coup, which fell apart when the general chosen to head the new government refused to cooperate. The Cherry Society served as perhaps the most influential body within the right-wing militarist network of 1930s Japan

PERSON NAME: Chertkov, D.
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Soviet Red Army
KNOWN RANK: Major-General of Justice

PERSON NAME: Cheseldine, R.M.

R.M. Cheseldine served as a Colonel the US Army. He was an alternate member of the SWNCC Subcommittee. Cheseldine presented strenuous objections to the State Department's position of not making any commitment to Ishii Shiro concerning a possible endorsement of immunity from prosecution in return for full disclosure of regarding the activities and research conducted by Japan under its biological warfare program.³⁰² Cheseldine argued that it was evident from the earlier negotiations that "it is the wish of CINCFE (Commander-in-Chief Far East) to make the most expeditious arrangements possible with the Japanese group."³⁰³ Cheseldine claimed that it was "the considered opinion" of all the officials, "both military and civil," who were concerned with the issue, that Ishii and his colleagues would not disclose all of their information without some firm confirmation that the material would not be used as war crimes evidence. Under these circumstances, he felt no obstacle should be placed in the way of securing the desired data. In a disagreement between those who had some political qualms about the proposed arrangement, and those who believed the Japanese BW human experiments findings to be of great importance, in the final analysis, "the security of the United States is of primary importance."³⁰⁴ In Cheseldine's opinion, the promised intelligence channel arrangement, "is the least possible offer that can be successfully made"³⁰⁵



PLACE NAME: Chi Chi Jima
LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan
INCIDENT: The "Chichijima Incident"

PERSON NAME: Chi-Heng Zhen

Chi-Heng Zhen was a Korean national and an interpreter. Chi witnessed experiments on the humans at the Jin-Nan Branch of Unit 731 in northern China. His observations were printed in the Korean Central Daily News on 20 Jul 1989. He was forced into service as an interpreter of Chinese for the Japanese Army at the age of 16 in 1937 when

³⁰² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰³ R.M. Cheseldine, Memorandum for the Secretary, SFE, p. 1, Record Group 165, SWNCC 351, The National Archives. 26 Sept 1947,

³⁰⁴ R.M. Cheseldine, Memorandum for the Secretary, SFE, p. 1, Record Group 165, SWNCC 351, The National Archives. 26 Sept 1947,

³⁰⁵ R.M. Cheseldine, Memorandum for the Secretary, SFE, p. 1, Record Group 165, SWNCC 351, The National Archives. 26 Sept 1947,

he was studying in Tian-Zhin, (the Tianjin Municipality), China and was sent to the Ji-Nan Branch of Unit 731 in 1942

According to Chi-Heng Zhen Chinese soldiers and Korean wanderers were used for experimental purposes there. The army hunted people in neighboring villages when they needed more experimental specimens. The number of the arrested was 400-500 a year, and it may be estimated that some 1,000 people were victimized there during Mr. Chi's service of one year and ten months. Mr. Chi witnessed the injection of smallpox, the development of intestinal typhoid fever germ, and the cultivation of the typhus bacteria. He also testified that the branch scattered dog food contaminated with cholera germs in neighboring villages

PLACE NAME: Chiamussu (Jiamusi)

LOCATION: Chiamussu, Hejiang Province, Manchukuo

Chiamussu (Jiamusi) was a Japanese airbase in eastern Manchuria. The airfield based 2 Air Brigade with 27 Ki-51 Sonia and 8 Air Brigade with 36 Ki-27 Nate. It is located on the Songhua River, which is navigable for medium ships to Harbin and Khabarovsk

The town was an important objective of the Russian 15 Army in the Manchurian campaign of August 1945. The area was defended by the 134th Division and 14th Border Guard Brigade. The Soviets brought in an amphibious force built around two battalions of 349 Rife Regiment, transported by the river craft of 1st Amur Flotilla Brigade. These found much of the river bank too flooded for successful landings, but finally landed their force at Sustun (Huichon), 25 miles (40 km) down river from Chiamussu, on 14 August 1945. Meanwhile the 23rd Rifle Division and 203rd Tank Brigade broke through to the north bank of the Songhua River across from Chiamussu. Several attempts to cross the river were driven back by heavy fire and adverse currents. The commander of 2nd Far Eastern Front, Purkaev, ordered Amur River Flotilla to make a direct assault on Chiamussu on 15 August, and this succeeded in taking the wharves in spite of logs and burning barges released by the Japanese. The Russians found the city in flames from demolitions, and 632nd Rifle Regiment soon eliminated the Japanese rearguard and secured the city

Some 3500 Manchurian puppet troops in the area surrendered the next day

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Chiamussu 2nd Army Hospital ³⁰⁶

LOCATION: Chiamussu, Hejiang Province, Manchukuo

Chiamussu 2nd Army Hospital of the Kwantung Army was located in Chiamussu, Hejiang Province. It is also known as Unit 696

PERSON NAME: Chiang Kai-shek

POLITICAL UNIT: Chiba

LOCATION: Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Chiba Institute of Technology, Kimitsu, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan
The Chiba Institute of Technology was located in Kimitsu, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

COLLEGE: Chiba Medical College ³⁰⁷

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Chiba Medical College ³⁰⁸

LOCATION: Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

The Chiba Medical College was a Japanese vaccine production company located and laboratory operating in Chiba, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Chiba Medical University

LOCATION: Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

Staff of the Chiba Medical University located in Chiba, Japan were engaged in research supporting biological warfare

³⁰⁶ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu) 野戦防疫給水部

³⁰⁷ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

³⁰⁸ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

COLLEGE: Chiba National Medical College
LOCATION: Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan
Chiba National Medical College, located in Chiba, Japan trained military surgeons prior to and during the war ³⁰⁹

POLITICAL UNIT: Chiba Prefecture
LOCATION: Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Chiba Prefectural Institute ³¹⁰
LOCATION: Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan
The Chiba Prefectural Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Nakayama, Japan



PERSON NAME: Chichibu (25 June 1902 – 4 January 1953)
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major General
ASSIGNED: *****

Yasuhito, Prince Chichibu (Chichibu-no-miya Yasuhito Shinno, 25 Jun 1902-4 Jan 1953), also known as Prince Yasuhito, was the second son of Emperor Taisho and a younger brother of the Emperor Showa (Hirohito). He attended lectures and vivisection demonstrations delivered by Ishii Shiro, one of the principal proponents of biological warfare research. On 9 Feb 1939, Chichibu attended a lecture on bacteriological warfare, given by Ishii Shiro, in the War Ministry Grand Conference Hall in Tokyo, Japan. ³¹¹ Prince Chichibu toured some of the facilities engaged in biomedical research during frequent inspection trips to the Japanese colony of Manchukuo and personally witnessed the human experiments conducted by the military physicians ³¹²

GENERAL OFFICER:

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1939-08-01 Colonel

1945-03-01 Major-General

SERVICE:

1938-08-01 – 1941-03-01 Attached, 1st Section, (Training) General Affairs Section; General Staff

1941-03-01 Relieved of his appointment due to illness

PLACE NAME: Chichi Jima

LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

PLACE NAME: Chichijima

LOCATION: Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

Chichijima, Latitude 27°04’0N Longitude 142°12’30E is one of the Bonin Island Group and located roughly 600 miles off Japan and 150 miles due north of Iwo Jima, Japan. Chichijima is roughly five miles long by three miles wide in size offshore from the island is Chi Chi Jima Harbor and the smaller island of Ari Jima. During the 1930’s the Japanese began to fortify Chichijima. During the war the island served as an important radio relay link. By the end of the war, Chichijima was defended by approximately 25,000 Japanese troops. During 1944-1945 American aircraft began bombing the island to neutralize its defenses. Shortly after bombs began, all but a small handful of the

³⁰⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

³¹⁰ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

³¹¹ “Address by Surgeon Colonel Ishii,” in “Current Events Tidbits,” *The Military Surgeon Group Magazine* (Tokyo, Apr 1939), number 311.

³¹² Interview by Sheldon H. Harris, PhD with the Deputy Director of the Ping Fan Museum, Mr. Han Xiao, 7 June 1989 cited in: *JAPANESE BIOMEDICAL EXPERIMENTATION DURING THE WORLD-WAR-II ERA* by Sheldon H. Harris

civilian population was evacuated to Japan. Chichijima was the scene of the Chichijima Incident of early 1944. Chichijima is also found referenced as: Chichi Jima, Chi Chi Jima, Father Island and Ogasawara

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Chichijima Communication Station
LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan
INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

INCIDENT: Chichijima Incident
LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan
INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

MILITARY OFFICE: Chief of the Field Railway, Kwantung Army, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Kwantung Army Field Railway Unit was designated the Continental Railway Unit (composed mainly of Headquarters, 1st and 3rd Railway Commands).³¹³ The Kwantung Army Field Railway Unit was headquartered in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.³¹⁴ The command is believed to have been formerly designated as the 1st Field Railway Command (1940) and was at one time designated the 2nd Field Railway Command (1939).³¹⁵ The Kwantung Army Field Railway Unit operated under the Commander of the Kwantung Army but was also responsible to the Railway Transport Headquarters in Tokyo, Japan.³¹⁶ Only two Railway Stations under the Railway Command have been identified in Manchukuo, the 103rd and the 104th. Only two Railway Regiments under the Railway Command, the 2nd Railway Regiment (Harbin-Hsinking) and the 4th Railway Regiment (unlocated) are listed as stationed in Manchukuo.³¹⁷ The Kwantung Army Field Railway Unit was responsible for transporting prisoners to Unit 731

MILITARY OFFICE: Chief of the Medical Department of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo³¹⁸
Chief of the Medical Department of the Kwantung Army was the office on the staff of the Kwantung Army responsible for supervising some of Ishii’s duties³¹⁹

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Chief of General Staff Order No. 100
Chief of General Staff Order No. 100, more commonly known in the West as “Order No. 100” and Mainland Order No.100 was issued on 11 Apr 1938 by Prince Kan’in Kotohito. The order, released on 28 Jul 1937, issued for use, vomiting, nausea and sneezing gas for use against Chinese forces

MILITARY OFFICE: Chief, Medical Department, 38th Division. Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 38th Division was activated in Feb 1939 and consisted of 20,000 men with motorized transport. It first deployed to China in Dec 1939. The division’s main line units were the 228th, 229th, and 230th Infantry Regiments. The 228th consisted mainly of conscripts from Nagoya Prefecture, the 229th from Gifu Prefecture, Japan, and the 230th from Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan. It was assigned to Southern Expeditionary Army from 23 Army for the attack on Hong Kong. The Commander of 23 Army, Sakai Takashi, seems to have personally supervised the Hong Kong operation

The 38th Division was redeployed to Netherlands East Indies on 1 Jan 1942, Guadalcanal in Oct 1942, assembled on Java in late 1942, and New Britain in Feb 1943. The division took heavy losses in the failed attempt to retake Guadalcanal from Allied forces and was thereafter assigned to the defense of the Admiralty Islands, New Britain, and New Ireland until the end of the war. While the rest of the 229th Infantry Regiment was on Guadalcanal, its 3rd Battalion fought in the Buna area of Papua New Guinea from 11/1942 to 1/1943 where it was destroyed. The division was reorganized in Jul 1944, dropping 230th Regiment and replacing it with 3rd Mixed Regiment. It was eventually committed to Papua New Guinea. The division was disbanded at the end of World War II with the

³¹³ Kratoska, Paul. *The Thailand-Burma Railway, 1942-1946. Documents and Selected Writings*. Routledge. New York. 2006.

³¹⁴ Kratoska, Paul. *The Thailand-Burma Railway, 1942-1946. Documents and Selected Writings*. Routledge. New York. 2006.

³¹⁵ Kratoska, Paul. *The Thailand-Burma Railway, 1942-1946. Documents and Selected Writings*. Routledge. New York. 2006.

³¹⁶ Kratoska, Paul. *The Thailand-Burma Railway, 1942-1946. Documents and Selected Writings*. Routledge. New York. 2006.

³¹⁷ Kratoska, Paul. *The Thailand-Burma Railway, 1942-1946. Documents and Selected Writings*. Routledge. New York. 2006.

³¹⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³¹⁹ Han Xiao and Zhou Deli, “*Record of Actual Events of the Bacterial Factory in Ping Fan*,” translated by Ms. Wang Qing Ling; *People’s China*, vol. 3. 1971

dissolution of the Imperial Japanese Army. The 38th may have been supported in the field by the: 17th Water Purification Unit, the 24th Water Purification Unit and the 55th Water Purification Unit

MILITARY OFFICE: Chief, Personnel Division, Kwantung Army Headquarters, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Chifeng, Inner Mongolia annexed to Manchukuo

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Chifeng Hospital

LOCATION: Chifeng, Inner Mongolia annexed to Manchukuo

In Sept 1936, subordinates to Kobayashi Kiichi sent a Chinese prisoner by truck to the South Manchurian Railway Company's (SMRC) Chifeng Hospital; Chifeng, Inner Mongolia where Japanese surgeons injected poison into him and dissected him after he was killed ³²⁰

POLITICAL UNIT: Chigasaki

LOCATION: Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Chih Tieh-en

Chih Tieh-en is a known victim of Unit 731

POLITICAL UNIT: Chilin (Jilin)

LOCATION: Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Chilin is another reference to Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Chin Lui

POLITICAL UNIT: China

China-Burma-India Theater

ALTERNATE NAME: China and Southeast Asian or India-Burma (IBT) theaters

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: China Area Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China



³²⁰Yang Bai. Japanese war criminal confession reveals murder of Chinese. CCTV.com English. 15 Aug 2014.
<http://english.cntv.cn/2014/08/15/ARTI1408094815347144.shtml>

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: China Expeditionary Army (CEA)

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

China Expeditionary Army (CEA) was headquartered in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province throughout the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945). It was responsible for all military operations in China, and at its peak had over 1 million soldiers under its command. In military literature, it is often referred to by the initials CEA. After the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, the Japanese China Garrison Army was reinforced with the Shanghai Expeditionary Army. This force was further supplemented by the Japanese Tenth Army, and moved inland from Shanghai Municipality, to occupy Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China. In Oct 1937, this force was renamed the Japanese Central China Area Army. The Central China Expeditionary Army was formed after the fall of Nanking on Sept 12, 1939 by Army Order 362, the China Expeditionary Army was formed with the merger of the Central China Expeditionary Army with the Northern China Area Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: China Expeditionary Forces

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: China Garrison Army

INCIDENT: China Incident of 1937

UNIVERSITY: China Medical University

LOCATION: Mukden (Shenyang), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

The China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning Province holds preserved brain tissue specimens obtained from Unit 731 test subjects.³²¹ These sections were preserved by Oono Kenji³²²

China Theatre

China's Last Monarch and His Family

Chinese Academy of Sciences

Chinese Civil War

Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

Chinese Eastern Railway

BUREAU: Chinese Military Medical Bureau

LOCATION: ****

The Chinese Military Medical Bureau gathered evidence of Japanese biological warfare attacks early in the war that was ignored by most western governments of the time to include the US. In Dec 1939, the medical staff at Guilin Dispatch, Chinese Military Medical Bureau, submitted a report to the Ministry of War Administration of the Chinese Nationalist Government, entitled: "*Precautions of Defense against the Enemy Airplanes Spreading of Plague, Anthrax and Glanders.*" The report says: "Survey shows that it is still rare in medical science to use germs of fatal diseases as weapons. . . The enemy's radio station broadcasts aerial spreading of pathogens by planes to attack humans and animals. The possible lethal pathogens the enemy will use are the following:³²³ 1). Plague (close to pneumonic plague), 2). Anthrax (skin anthrax is close to skin septicemia), and 3). Glanders (livestock especially easily gets infected, humans can also get infected)"

Chinese National Revolutionary Army

Chinese Nationalist Forces

³²¹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

³²² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

³²³ A Rare Record of Lives on Earth. Wang Xuan. 4 May 2005. http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_4cac5879010008gq.html

Chinese Nationalist Government

Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

Chinese Red Army (CPA)

Chinese Red Spears

The Chinese Red Spears were a non-communist guerilla group opposed to the Japanese which operated during the Japanese Occupation of China

Chinese Theatre of Operations

GENDARME: Chinchow Gendarme

The Gendarmerie is a special branch of the armed forces, which conducts Military Police functions, served both the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy, although it was under the direction of the War Ministry and of the Provost Marshal. General, and therefore more closely connected with the Army

The Kempetai in China was not controlled from Japan but was directly responsible to General Okamura, Commanding General, China Expeditionary Forces; no orders or directives were received from any higher Kempei Tai Headquarters in Tokyo, Japan. If any Kempei matter was of sufficient importance to report to the Imperial General Staff, it was reported through command channels by General Okamura. The Kempei, like the Army, was divided into the areas, North, Central and South China, the commanders of which were responsible both to their area commanders and the Commanding General; in the Armies, the Army commander did not decide policy matters of the Kempei but merely laid down rules and regulations which were to be enforced by the Kempetai

All gendarmerie personnel were obtained from other units of the army such as the infantry, artillery, and cavalry. No one was assigned to the Kempetai. The Kempetai always had a standing list of volunteers from other branches and when replacements were needed examinations were even to the volunteers and their background was investigated. The best qualified men were selected for the Kempetai, and sent to a school. Formerly the only school was in Japan, but in the last two years schools were set up in Peking, Manchuria and Nanking, China. The school in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province was run by the Central China Gendarmerie Unit and furnished replacements for that command. The course in the school consisted of about four months training in police methods, genders policy, military discipline, etc.,.

There were only two Kempei schools in North China and Manchukuo. One was located at Peiping (Peking), and the other was located at Chang Chun (Shing King), Manchukuo. The curriculum at the Peiping (Peking) school consisted of physical training: rough and tumble, Judo, mob control, etc.; mental training (Shinto); superiority of the Japanese race, unconquerability; undercover training, espionage, agent nets, penetration, and interrogation methods. The courses varied in length from three months and six months to one year, depending on the type of work; police, espionage, etc. The school graduated from 200 to 300 students per year; all of these were Japanese personnel, both military and civilian

The school at Chang Chun was very similar to the Peking Municipality School but it was considerably larger and graduated Japanese, Koreans, and White Russians. In outlying forward areas, the agents of the Kempetai were under the same covers as Special Service men, such as storekeepers, traders and merchants, inn keepers, etc., most of whom were unpaid and received only small privileges in return for services, in the form of permits for trade, or permission to deal in illicit goods, or the privileges of purchasing rice, clothing, and foods at lower cost than the market price

In the larger cities, agents were of a variety of nationalities, predominantly Chinese however, although foreign agents and informants were most valuable in their understanding of black market, swindling, extortion methods, blackmail, etc. Again, these agents received only slight monetary remuneration, and the only benefit they received for their services was to be able to carry on these criminal activities at the expense of the population and to the benefit of themselves - and the officials for whom they worked

Many gendarme worked in plain clothes and operated much like agents themselves, however, they were, toward the end of the war, very disconcerted about their personal security, since very little Gamey espionage threatened their positions. Through the medium of terrorism and torture of arrested persons, a vivid and realistic threat existed in the minds of allied sympathizers and operators, who cautiously observed all rules and regulations laid down by the occupation forces and enforced by the Kempei Tai, in every effort to retain their own security and safety

Chinglish

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Chining Army Hospital

LOCATION: ****

DOI: 30 May 1945

The Chining Army Hospital was subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters

LOCATION: Chita

POLITICAL UNIT: Chita Oblast

POLITICAL UNIT: Chiyoda Mura

LOCATION: Kamo District, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

Chiyoda Mura, Kamo District, Chiba Prefecture was the native village of Ishii Shiro's and Masuda Tomosada's in Japan. Many of the Japanese soldiers and others that served as guards and work managers at the Pingfan facility in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo came from Chiyoda Mura and were filially loyal to Ishii Shiro. This included numerous teenaged workers who worked raising fleas, rats, and cleaning stables. Many of those that originated from Chiyoda Mura were zealous in their loyalty to Ishii Shiro

POLITICAL UNIT: Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo, Japan

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: Chlorine (Cl₂)³²⁴

Chlorine (Cl₂) served as a Decontamination Agent. Along with carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) was referred to as "No.4." Decontamination Agent.³²⁵ Chlorine (Cl₂) was held in spherical glass bottles.³²⁶ It was deployed by throwing the bottle against a wall or other hard surface. Once deployed the Cl₂ escapes and decontaminates gases, vesicants and sneezing gases³²⁷

Chloroform

Chloroacetophenone

Chloroacetophenone was historically used as a riot control agent, where it is designated CN. It was investigated, but not used, during the First and Second World Wars

Chloropicrin

Chloropicrin was tested as chemical warfare lachrymator (eye irritant) agent at the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory³²⁸

PERSON NAME: Chō Isamu (19 January 1895 – 23 June 1945)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Chief-of-Staff of the 32nd Army, Okinawa, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

³²⁴ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

³²⁵ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

³²⁶ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

³²⁷ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

³²⁸ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1928

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1916

Chō Isamu was an officer in the Imperial Japanese Army known for his support of ultranationalist politics and involvement in a number of attempted coup d'états in pre-World War II Japan

Chō was a native of Fukuoka prefecture. He graduated from the Imperial Japanese Military Academy in 1916 and from the Army Staff College in 1928

After he received his commission, Chō was assigned to his first duty outside Japan with the politicized Kwantung Army based in eastern China. He returned to play a very active role in internal politics within the Japanese army, and was an active or indirect participant in the March Incident and the Imperial Colors Incident (with other leaders: Kingoro Hashimoto, Jirō Minami, Sadao Araki for the military, and nationalists Ikki Kita, Shūmei Ōkawa, Mitsuru Toyama, Kanichiro Kamei and Kozaburo Tachibana). He was a founder of the radical “Sakurakai” secret society, whose aim was to overthrow the democratic government in favor of a state socialist regime which would stamp out corruption



At the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War, Chō was commander of the IJA 74th Infantry Regiment of the Shanghai Expeditionary Force, attached to Japanese Central China Area Army, and based in Manchukuo. At the Battle of Nanjing, he was aide-de-camp to Prince Asaka and is thought to have been complicit in ordering the massacre of prisoners of war, but it is disputed whether he disobeyed an order from the prince, or whether he acted on his own

Chō was subsequently involved in a number of border incidents between Manchukuo and the Soviet Union as Chief-of-Staff of the IJA 26th Division from 1939 to 1940. In 1940 he was transferred briefly to the Taiwan Army of Japan Headquarters, and then became Chief-of-Staff of the Indochina Expeditionary Army from 1940 to 1941.

Chō was Vice Chief-of-Staff of Unit 82 within the Military Affairs Bureau, in the Ministry of War in 1941, and participated in the strategic and tactical planning for the Japanese invasion of Southeast Asia. From 1941 to 1942 he accompanied the Southern Army to French Indochina to oversee implementation of Japanese strategy, and served as a liaison officer between the Southern Army and the 14th Army in the Philippines

From 1942 until 1944 Chō was commander of the 10th Infantry Group (Dai 10 Hohei-Dan) of the IJA 10th Division, a garrison force based in Manchukuo. He served in the Kwangtung Army Headquarters, and later as commander of the 1st Mobile Brigade. In late 1944, Chō was recalled from Manchuria to the Home Islands, then to Okinawa. Shortly before the battle in March 1945, he was promoted to Lieutenant-General

He was Chief-of-Staff of the 32nd Army during the Battle of Okinawa. He masterminded the elaborate underground fortifications around Shuri Castle, but favored a highly aggressive response to the American invasion rather than a passive defense. He persuaded General Mitsuru Ushijima to launch the disastrous 5 May 1945 counteroffensive. He committed seppuku—suicide—alongside Ushijima on 22 June 1945 rather than surrender to the American forces. He was described as a quick tempered, offensive man who was known to slap junior officers when angry or frustrated

GENERAL OFFICER:

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1938-07-15	Colonel
1941-10-15	Major-General
1945-03-01	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1937-08-15 – 1937-11-02	Chief, 2 nd Section, Shanghai Expeditionary Force
1937-11-02 – 1938-03-01	Attached, Central China Area Army
1938-03-01 – 1939-03-09	Commanding Officer, 74 th Infantry Regiment [Manchuria]

1939-03-09 – 1940-08-01 Chief-of-Staff, 26th Division
 1940-08-01 – 1940-09-06 Attached, Taiwan Army
 1940-09-07 – 1941-07-05 Chief-of-Staff, Indochina Expeditionary Army
 1941-06-28 – 1941-09-26 Deputy Chief-of-Staff, 25th Army
 1941-09-26 – 1941-11-xx Attached, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
 1941-xx-xx Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Unit 82 (Strike South Planning), Manchuria
 1941-11-xx – 1942-07-09 Chief, French Indochina Agency
 1942-xx-xx Southern Army Liaison Officer to 14th Army [Philippines]
 1942-07-09 – 1942-11-10 Attached, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
 1942-11-10 – 1944-03-01 Commanding Officer, Infantry Group, 10th Division [Manchuria]
 1944-03-01 – 1944-06-26 Attached, Kwantung Army
 1944-03-01 – 1944-xx-xx Commanding Officer, 1st Mobile Brigade
 1944-06-26 – 1944-07-08 Attached, General Staff Headquarters
 1944-07-08 – 1945-06-23 Chief-of-Staff, 32nd Army [Okinawa]
 1945-06-23 Committed suicide [Okinawa]

Choking Agents

Choking Agents consist of phosgene/chlorine mixtures, phosgene, diphosgene, chloropicrin and a chloropicrin/stannic chloride mix. ³²⁹ Weapons were differentiated by a one yellow band marking. ³³⁰ Dispersal was accomplished through a mixture of weapons to include artillery shells, cylinders and aircraft bombs

DISEASE: Cholera

PLACE NAME: Chong Mausoleum

POLITICAL UNIT: Chongshan cun, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Chongqing Army (PLA)

LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: Chongsang Village

LOCATION: Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

Chongsang Village in Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China lost a third of its population in an outbreak of plague, believed to have been launched by the Japanese army that swept through the area in late 1942. ³³¹ In late 1941 or early 1942, the plague jumped from Quzhu to Yiwu in Zhejiangsheng Province a distance of 130 kilometers through the movement of one person: A 36 year-old railway man infected in Quzhu who had returned to his home in Yiwu by train. ³³² On the following day he was found dead, and from his house the plague spread to the whole city, resulting in 215 deaths by Feb 1942 ³³³

The plague then spread from Yiwu to at least ten surrounding villages. In one, Chongshan cun, out of 1200 inhabitants about 400 died. ³³⁴ It seemed like a natural occurrence, especially as outbreaks of plague were well

³²⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³³⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³³¹ Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 Mar 2003 <http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37>

³³² MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

³³³ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

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³³⁴ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

known in China. It is only through recent research that the route of infection from Quzhu to Chongshan cun through Yiwu has been identified³³⁵

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: Choramine T

Choramine T is referred to as component of No. 5 Decontamination Agent.³³⁶ No. 5 Decontamination Agent consisted of a mixture of 16 parts Choramine T ($\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NNaCl}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$), 81 parts “Bentonite” ($(3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{OSiO}_2)_n$) and three parts “Excelsine,” ($\text{O}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{OSO}_3\text{Na}$).³³⁷ Choramine T was used in an aqueous solution as a decontaminant for clothing and the surface of the body³³⁸

LABORATORY: Choseibutsu Kenyusho³³⁹

LOCATION: ****

Choseibutsu Kenyusho referred to the Biological Laboratory³⁴⁰



JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Chosen Army [Korea]

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Keijo (Seoul), Korea under the Japanese Rule

Chrysler Corporation (Dodge trucks)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Chubu (Central Japan) Army

³³⁵ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocit  s de l’arm  e japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organis  e par l’Institut d’histoire du temps pr  sent avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

³³⁶ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

³³⁷ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

³³⁸ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

³³⁹ Extract from ATIS-SWPA Enemy Publication No. 335, 24 Mar 1945 [MIS 141317]. Dated: 18 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁴⁰ Extract from ATIS-SWPA Enemy Publication No. 335, 24 Mar 1945 [MIS 141317]. Dated: 18 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

ALTERNATE NAME: Chubu gun
ALTERNATE NAME: The Central District Army
LOCATION: Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Chubu Military District, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan
In the Chubu Military District (Osaka), between Jul and Aug 1945, six airmen of the allied forces were executed by poisoning on three separate occasions, and between 5 Jul and 15 August, 39 airmen were executed by firing squad on four separate occasions. ³⁴¹ All of these airmen were supposedly executed at the orders of superior officers without going through a military court of Japanese civilians and non-Japanese except for POW. ³⁴² In addition to this, 10 airmen died from unlawful treatment and the denial of medical treatment ³⁴³

POLITICAL UNIT: Chuhsien
LOCATION: Chuhsien, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China
On 4 Oct 1940 a Japanese airplane overflew the city of Chuhsien, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China scattering wheat and fleas over the area. ³⁴⁴
Laboratory tests of the material reported no pathogens present in samples collected in the area of the drop. On 12 Nov 1940 a bubonic plague epidemic began which lasted 24 days and killed 21 people. Historically, plague had occurred in the area long before the visit by Japanese aircraft

PERSON NAME: Chun Xian

UNIVERSITY: Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Chuzan University, Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

CHEMICAL: Cl₂
Cl₂ - Chlorine

CIA - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

MILITARY OFFICE: CINCFE (Commander-in-Chief Far East)

WAR CRIMES: Cipinang jail, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation, Batavia, Dutch East Indies.
Cipinang jail was an Indonesian jail located in Batavia (Djakarta). Postwar the Cipinang jail was used to hold the 1,038 Japanese tried for war crimes in the Netherlands East Indies ³⁴⁵

LEGISLATION: Citizen Eugenic Law
The Citizen Eugenic Law was enacted in May 1940

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Citizens' Committee for the Exhibit of Unit 731 Crimes
The Citizens' Committee for the Exhibit of Unit 731 Crimes refers to an exhibit of materials related to Unit 731 that toured Japan in 1990. The exhibit was designed to increase knowledge and awareness among the Japanese public as to the wartime activities related to Unit 731. More than 250,000 people reportedly attended the exhibit, including many former Japanese soldiers that had served with the unit in Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: CI Tuberculosis Hominis

³⁴¹ Kosuge and Nagai, commentary and translation, *BC kyu senso hanzai saiban (BC class war crimes tribunal)*, cited in: TACHIKAWA Kyoichi, *The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War*

³⁴² Kosuge and Nagai, commentary and translation, *BC kyu senso hanzai saiban (BC class war crimes tribunal)*, cited in: TACHIKAWA Kyoichi, *The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War*

³⁴³ Kosuge and Nagai, commentary and translation, *BC kyu senso hanzai saiban (BC class war crimes tribunal)*, cited in: TACHIKAWA Kyoichi, *The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War*

³⁴⁴ Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To" War Department. 27 Jun 1947. Formerly Top Secret

³⁴⁵ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

PERSON NAME: Clark, W. Mansfield. Dr.

ACADEMY: National Academy of Sciences (US)

Dr. W. Mansfield Clark served as the Chairman, National Research Council Committee and was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, Chairman, Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, National Research Council, and faculty member of the Johns Hopkins Medical School

WAR CRIMES: Class A War Criminals

“Class A” crimes were reserved for those who participated in a joint conspiracy to start and wage war, and were brought against those in the highest decision-making bodies. These were the top Japanese war leaders, like Hideki Tojo, who had conspired to wage aggressive war and knowingly permitted brutal treatment of POW. To try “Class A” war criminals, the Allies set up the International Military Tribunal of the Far East (IMTFE) in Tokyo, Japan. The IMTFE was also known as the Tokyo War Crime Trials, Tokyo, Japan. From early 1946 to late 1948, some two hundred top Japanese civilian and military leaders were designated as Class A war criminal suspects; twenty-eight of them were tried at the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal from early 1946 to late 1948.³⁴⁶ Of the fifty-five counts of crime listed in the indictment, the overwhelming majority fell under “crimes against peace,” fifteen counts under “murder,” and three under “other conventional war crimes and crimes against humanity”³⁴⁷

SCHOOL: Class B Medical School

WAR CRIMES: Class B War Criminals

“Class B” crimes were reserved for those who committed “conventional” atrocities or crimes against humanity. These were the Japanese military that ordered atrocities, allowed them to happen, or actually committed them. The “Class B” and “Class C” war criminals were tried by the Allies in the areas where the crimes had been committed. From a list of prospective defendants numbering over three hundred thousand, only 5,472 were brought to trial.³⁴⁸ Of 5,379 Japanese, 173 Taiwanese, and 148 Koreans tried as class B and C war criminals for conventional crimes, violations of the laws of war, rape, murder, maltreatment of POW, about 4,300 were convicted, almost 1,000 sentenced to death, and hundreds given life imprisonment³⁴⁹

WAR CRIMES: Class C War Criminals

“Class C” crimes were reserved for those in “the planning, ordering, authorization, or failure to prevent such transgressions at higher levels in the command structure” The “Class B” and “Class C” war criminals were tried by the Allies in the areas where the crimes had been committed. From a list of prospective defendants numbering over three hundred thousand, only 5,472 Japanese were ever brought to trial

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Clinical Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Clinical Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

CHEMICAL: CN

CN - Chloracetophenone.

CHEMICAL: CN Gas

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Coccidioidal Granuloma

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Coastal Artillery School

SNAKE: Cobra

³⁴⁶ William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁴⁷ William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁴⁸ William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁴⁹ William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

COLLEGE: College of Medicine

LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

COLLEGE: College of Medicine Building

LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

College of Medicine Building was located area along College Road in Singapore. It was occupied by Unit 9420 during WWII

UNIVERSITY: Columbia University, New York City, New York, US

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Combined Fleet

AROCITY: Comfort stations

AROCITY: Comfort women

MILITARY OFFICE: Commander, North China Expeditionary Army

MILITARY OFFICE: Commander-in-Chief Far East (CINCFE)

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Company Shinji Kawagen

PERSON NAME: Compton, Karl T. Dr.

Karl Compton was the President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts. He visited Japan in Oct 1945 as part of a mission to discover the extent of Japanese scientific development during the war. He was the co-author along with Edward Moreland of the “*Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 Nov 1945.*” The report served as the principal basis of American understanding of Japan’s wartime achievements in science and technology. Compton found Japanese scientists in general to be cooperative and eager to discuss their work with him, except in the area of biological warfare. Compton told one of his companions that “Japanese scientists had been overheard in conversations among themselves to make remarks like ‘we are not supposed to talk about this’”³⁵⁰

REPORT: *Compton-Moreland Report*

The Compton-Moreland Report was a postwar report of the initial investigation into Japanese wartime science which summarized the findings of a small group of scientists who, in Sept and Oct 1945 made a quick survey of the Japanese organization for scientific research and development. The investigative team was headed by Karl Compton and Edward Moreland who co-authored the report. *The Compton-Moreland Report* is officially known as the “*Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 Nov 1945.*” The report consists of 800 pages in five volumes

PERSON NAME: Concubine Fu

PERSON NAME: Concubine Xiang

MILITARY POLICY: Conference on Evacuation

LOCATION: Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
9 August 1945

POLITICAL UNIT: Congshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

Congshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China was the scene of an Aug 1942 plague attack. The Plague ravaged the community for two months

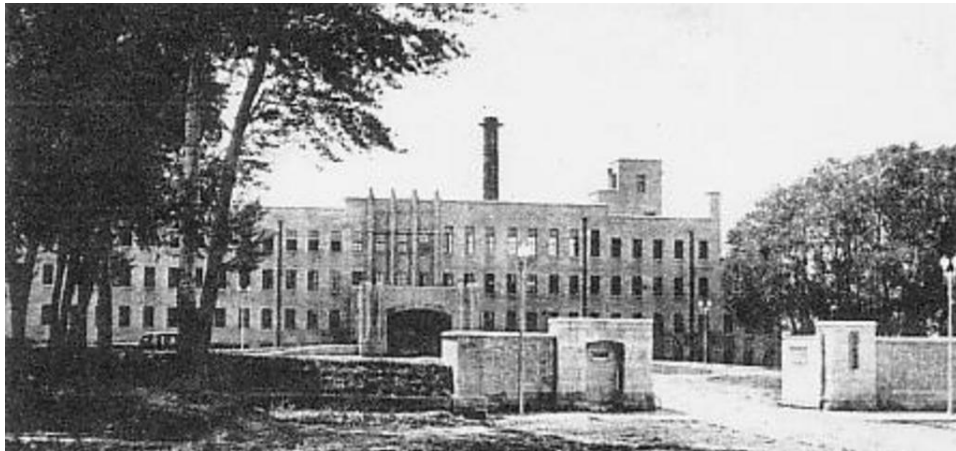
³⁵⁰ Memorandum from Hartwick Kuhlbeck to Lt. Colonel G.W. Anderson, Washington, DC., 12 Oct 1945, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 8, 33, No. 1, The National Archives.

killing 392 of 1,200 inhabitants.³⁵¹ Once the plague was identified Japanese came to the village and established an aid station at the nearby Linshan Buddhist Temple.³⁵² Upon completing their experiments on 18 Nov 1942, the Japanese burned the houses of those infected³⁵⁴

PERSON NAME: Consort Shu

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Contagious Disease Research Institute, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan³⁵⁵

The Contagious Disease Research Institute was part of the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan



SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Continental Institute of Science, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Continental Institute of Science was established in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in 1935. The institute was an experimental institute concerned with the mobilization of science. The title may also refer to the Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Continental Railway Unit

In 1944 the Kwantung Army Field Railway Unit was re-designated the Continental Railway Unit. The unit was composed mainly of Headquarters, 1st and 3rd Railway Commands.³⁵⁶ The Kwantung Army and China Expeditionary Army railway units then became “floating units” with duties assigned as and when required by the Chief of the Army General Staff.³⁵⁷ Responsibility was assumed by the commander of the area in which the transportation operation was being carried on, i.e. within the area of responsibility of the China Expeditionary Army, Kwantung Army or the Korea Army³⁵⁸

POLITICAL FACTION: Control Faction

PERSON NAME: Cordell Hull

³⁵¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁵² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁵³ US history teachers seek traces of Japan's germ warfare in China. People's Daily Online. 6 Jul 2007.

<http://english.people.com.cn/90001/90776/6209858.html>

³⁵⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁵⁵ Extract from ATIS-SWPA Enemy Publication No. 335, 24 Mar 1945 [MIS 141317]. Dated: 18 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

³⁵⁶ CHAPTER 7 Fourth Phase of the War (Jul - Dec 1944). Japanese Monographs. <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/Japan/Monos/pdfs/JM-45/Mono%2045b.htm>

³⁵⁷ CHAPTER 7 Fourth Phase of the War (Jul - Dec 1944). Japanese Monographs. <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/Japan/Monos/pdfs/JM-45/Mono%2045b.htm>

³⁵⁸ CHAPTER 7 Fourth Phase of the War (Jul - Dec 1944). Japanese Monographs. <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/Japan/Monos/pdfs/JM-45/Mono%2045b.htm>

MILITARY MEDICAL: Corpsman (Imperial Japanese Army)

The first line of medical care for the sick or wounded soldier was an enlisted corpsmen assigned to each platoon.³⁵⁹ The corpsman was responsible for water purification, treating minor ailments, and rendering first aid.³⁶⁰ The corpsman would move the wounded back to a first aid shelter, usually located very close to the front, but only if litter bearers were not available.³⁶¹ The Company Commander was responsible for detailing four soldiers to each platoon to act as litter bearers

POLITICAL FACTION: Cossack Hosts

WAR CRIMES: Court-Martial of the Primorsky Military District, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

ALTERNATE NAME: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR)

ACADEMY: Academy of Medical Sciences (USSR)

The Court-Martial of the Primorsky Military District or Khabarovsk War Crime Trials (USSR) was held in the Primorsky Military District of the Soviet Union in 1949. During the Soviet invasion of Manchuria the Red Army (USSR) captured about 1,000 members of the Japanese biological warfare program.³⁶² Twelve were brought to trial at Khabarovsk, USSR



The charges at the trial were based on Article 1 of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR “On Measures of punishment for the German-fascists villains guilty in murders and tortures of Soviet civilians and imprisoned Red Army military, for spies, traitors to the Fatherland from among the Soviet citizens and their accomplices” from Apr 19, 1943³⁶³

³⁵⁹ Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America

³⁶⁰ Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America

³⁶¹ Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America

³⁶² Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁶³ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

On 26 May 1947 the death penalty within the Soviet Union was canceled by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet but was scheduled to be reintroduced in 1950.³⁶⁴ The last evening session of the court on 30 Dec 1949. On 12 Jan 1950 death penalty in the Soviet Union was restored³⁶⁵

Preliminary investigations began at the end of Oct 1949.³⁶⁶ The indictment consisted of four main points: Organization of special units for preparation and carrying out of bacteriological warfare; Criminal experiments on living humans; Use of bacteriological weapon in war against China;³⁶⁷ Activities in preparation of bacteriological warfare against the USSR. The Bill of Indictment dated of Dec 16, 1949 was signed by Military Prosecutor of the Primorsky Military District, Colonel of Justice A. Berezovsky

The hearings took place in the District House of Officers of the Red Army.³⁶⁸ The case in Khabarovsk, was heard by Military Tribunal of the Primorsky Military District, presided by Major General of Justice D. Chertkov.³⁶⁹ State Legal Adviser of the 3rd Class, L. Smirnov served as State Counsel for the Prosecution³⁷⁰

An Expert Commission on bacteriological and medical issues took part in the trial. The Commission was headed by Nickolay N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov.³⁷¹ The commission included 6 members, experts in epidemiology, immunology, microbiology, parasitology and veterinary.³⁷² Nickolay Zhukov-Verezhnikov (1908-1981) was a microbiologist and immunologist, was Academician of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR since 1948, and at the time of Khabarovsk trial was Vice-President of the Academy and served on the commission³⁷³

Charges of “personal participation” were brought against four of defendants (Kawashima, Karasawa, Nishi and Mitomo).³⁷⁴ Three more persons (Yamada, Kajitsuka and Takahashi) were accused of knowingly permitting the experiments to proceed.³⁷⁵ Three of the 12 Japanese military were accused in experiments which were conducted in Unit 100 and included mainly research on animal diseases.³⁷⁶ Those who had actively collaborated with Soviet investigators and intelligence agents, were liberated since 1953.³⁷⁷ The last of the condemned left USSR in 1956

CPMB – Captured Personnel and Materiel Branch (US)

CHEMICAL: Cresol

Criminal Registry Division, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP)

³⁶⁴ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁶⁵ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁶⁶ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁶⁷ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁶⁸ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁶⁹ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁷⁰ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁷¹ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁷² Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁷³ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁷⁴ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁷⁵ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁷⁶ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

³⁷⁷ Yudin B. G. A Historical and Ethical Examination of the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial. 21 Feb2008. <http://www.zpu-journal.ru/en/articles/detail.php?ID=278>

TOXIN: Crystallized Blowfish Poison

POLITICAL MOVEMENT: Cultural Revolution

TOXIN: Cyanide

TOXIN: Cyanide gas

TOXIN: Cyanide hydric

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Cyanide weapons

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: C1 Tuberculosis Hominis

CHEMICAL WEAPON: DA (diphenylchlorarsine)

MEDIA: Da Gong Bao

LOCATION: Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

Da Gong Bao was a Chinese newspaper which reported the Japanese use of poison gases at Yichang in Hebei Province on 15 Oct 1942

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Dai-to-a Kyo-eiken

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: Dai Tōa Kaigi **

ALTERNATE NAME: Greater East Asia Conference

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Dai 11 Boeki Kyusui-bu ¼ at Kota Bharu, Kota Bharu, Malaya

LOCATION: Straits Settlements

1/4th of No. 11 Water Supply and Purification Unit which served at Kota Bharu, Malaya ³⁷⁸

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Dai 14 Gun Rinji Boekihan Iroiro Hakenhan

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Dai 123 Heitan Byoin

LOCATION: ****

123rd Line-of-Communications Hospital (Japanese) (Dai 123 Heitan Byoin)

POLITICAL UNIT: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Dairen is a major city and seaport in the south of Liaoning Province. It is the southernmost city of northeast China and China's northernmost warm water port, at the tip of the Liaodong Peninsula. The Shandong Peninsula lies southwest across the Bohai Sea; Korea lies across the Yellow Sea to the east

Dairen has a significant history of being used by foreign powers for its ports: Dalian proper was previously known as both Dalny (Russian: Дальний; Dal'nii) and Dairen (Japanese) but it was better known as both Port Arthur (Russian: Порт-Артур; Port-Arthur) and Ryojun (Japanese) from its Lüshunkou District

Dairen was identified by US intelligence as involved in biological research not later than autumn 1944. ³⁷⁹ Dairen was the starting location of Ishii Shiro's departure from the Asian mainland by aircraft bound for Japan after the defeat of Japan in Aug 1945. ³⁸⁰ The site was destroyed by retreating Japanese forces in Aug 1945

³⁷⁸ Kota Bharu invasion force. Post Number:#1. Axis History Forum. 16 Aug 2009. <http://forum.axishistory.com/viewtopic.php?f=47&t=156597>

³⁷⁹ Lt. Colonel Harold Fair to the Chief of Staff, Washington, DC, 6 Oct 1944

³⁸⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

Dairen was the location of a branch office of Unit 100.³⁸¹ This branch is also reported to have been under the jurisdiction of Unit 731.³⁸² The branch served as a serum producing plant.³⁸³ Such offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings. The unit is also known as the: Dairen Research Institute, Dalian Institute of Health, and the Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department and the Dairen Research Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Dairen Anti-Epidemic Center³⁸⁴

LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Dairen Anti-Epidemic Center was a branch unit of the Beiyinhe Bacterial Factor³⁸⁵

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Dairen Branch

LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

The Dairen Branch was also known as the: Dairen Research Institute, Dairen, Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, and the Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit, Dairen, Liaoning Province

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Dairen (Dalny) Branch³⁸⁶

LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

The Dairen (Dalny) Branch, Dalny, was located in Liaoning Province. Its commanding officer was Civilian Engineer, Kato T.³⁸⁷ The Dairen (Dalny) Branch, Dalny was also known as the: Dairen Research Institute, Dairen Research Unit, Dalian Institute of Health, and the Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department and the Dairen Research Unit

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Dairen Research Institute

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Liaoning Dairen Research Institute

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Dalian Institute of Health,

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Dairen Research Unit

LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

The Dairen Research Institute, Dairen was located in Liaoning Province. It may also be found as the: Dairen, Liaoning Dairen Research Institute, Dalian Institute of Health, Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department and the Dairen Research Unit

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Dairen Research Unit

LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

The Dairen Research Unit, Dairen was located in Liaoning Province. It was also known as the: Dairen Research Institute, Dalian Institute of Health, and the Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department and the Dairen Research Unit

³⁸¹ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

³⁸² "Military Intelligence Service Captured Personnel and Material Branch, Supplementary to Report No. 1861 Dated: 24 Jul 1945, pp. 2, 3, 4, Rodriguez, Jr, Collection

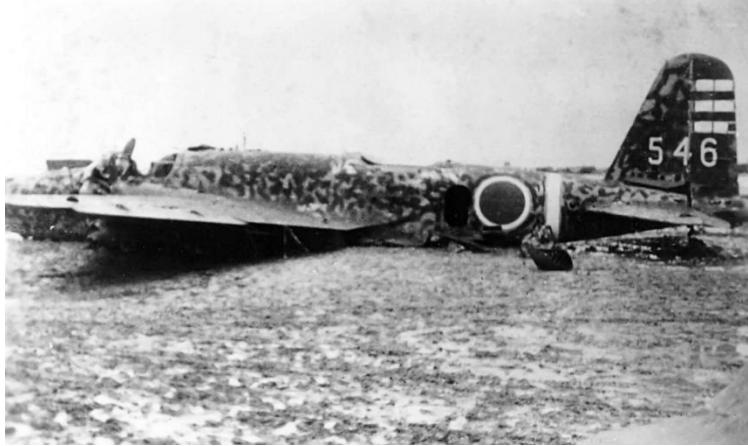
³⁸³ "Military Intelligence Service Captured Personnel and Material Branch, Supplementary to Report No. 1861 Dated: 24 Jul 1945, pp. 2, 3, 4, Rodriguez, Jr, Collection

³⁸⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁸⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁸⁶ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

³⁸⁷ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945



JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Daisan Dokuritsu Hikotai
 ALTERNATE NAME: Giretsu Special Forces

POLITICAL UNIT: Dalian, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Dalian Branch, Dairen, Liaoning Province
 LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

GENDARME: Dalian Gendarme, Dalian, Liaoning Province³⁸⁸
 LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Dalian Institute of Health
 LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
 The Dalian Institute of Health was located in Dairen, Liaoning Province. It is also known as the: Dairen Research Institute, Dairen, Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit, and the Dalian Institute of Health

UNIVERSITY: Dalian University, Dalian, Liaoning Province

POLITICAL UNIT: Dalny
 LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
 Dalny, Liaoning Province was the location of a branch office of Unit 100³⁸⁹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Dalny (Dairen) Branch Dalny³⁹⁰
 LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
 BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Dalny (Dairen) Branch Dalny, Liaoning Province was commanded by Civilian Engineer, Kato T³⁹¹

POLITICAL UNIT: Dangyang, Hubei Province
 LOCATION: Hubei Province under the Republic of China

³⁸⁸ Place of New Life of Japanese War Criminals. China Fushun War Criminals Management Center. Compiled by China Fushun War Criminals Management Center. Chinese International Press, China. 2005

³⁸⁹ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

³⁹⁰ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

³⁹¹ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945



PERSON NAME: Daoguang Emperor

POLITICAL UNIT: Datong

LOCATION: Datong, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Datong (Ta-tung)

Era name of the Kangde Emperor

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Datong Army Hospital

LOCATION: Datong, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

Datong Army Hospital, Datong, Shanxi Province was the point of organization and departure of an expedition led by Surgeon Major Kazuharu Tanimura into Inner Mongolia, 31 Jan to 11 Feb 1941. The expedition studied frostbite, field surgeries, hemostasis, blood transfusion, and other procedures ³⁹²

MONGOLIAN CLAN: Daur

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Davao District Unit

LOCATION: ****

CHEMICAL AGENT: DC gas

REPORT: *The Defeat of the Aggressors about the Suez Crisis*

AROCITY: Death Railway

LOCATION: Burma and Thailand

Death Railway refers to the Thai-Burma Railway

BATTLE: Defence of Wuhan

LOCATION: Hubei Province under the Republic of China

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Defensive Research Unit

LOCATION: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

³⁹² TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/ICHS05oral.html>

The Defensive Research Unit was located at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. It produced vaccines for up to 18 diseases

EXPERIMENTS: Dehydration Experiments

Unit 731 conducted dehydration experiments. In dehydration experiments, prisoners would for a period of days be given food to eat, but no water ³⁹³

PERSON NAME: Delaney, John

PERSON NAME: Demchenko fnu

Demchenko fnu was a Soviet POW. He was the victim of tests conducted at Unit 731 specifically

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Demobilization Western Army District

POLITICAL UNIT: Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

POLITICAL CONCEPT: Den of Cannibals

LOCATION: ****

DISEASE: Dengue fever

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Densenbyo Kenku Jo (Densenbyo Kenkyu Jo)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

Densenbyo Kenku Jo (Densenbyo Kenkyu Jo), Tokyo, Japan was identified during the war as an experimental civilian biological research institute. ³⁹⁴ It provided a source of graduate training on disease and bacteriological research for the Imperial Japanese Navy ³⁹⁵

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Densenbyo Kenkyu Ko

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

The Densenbyo Kenkyu Ko was identified during early 1945 by the Captured Personnel and Materiel Branch (CPMB) (US) as one of two civilian operated Biological Experimental Centers, the other being the Kitazato Kenkyo Jo, Tokyo, Japan ³⁹⁶

LABORATORY: Densenbyo Kenkyusho ³⁹⁷

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

Densenbyo Kenkyusho referred to the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan ³⁹⁸

³⁹³ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

³⁹⁴ Extract from Draft CPMB Report # 1514T, 18 Apr 1945. Identifies DENSENBYO KENKU JO, Tokyo as a civilian biological experimental institute "considered the highest authority in Japan." Dated: 26 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁹⁵ Extract from Draft CPMB Report # 1514T. POW specializing in infectious diseases & bacteriological research took post graduate training at Naval medical College and Densenbyo Kenkyu Jo, Tokyo. Dated: 24 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁹⁶ Extract from Draft CPMB Report # 1492T. Identifies 2 Biological Experiential Centers, Tokyo: Kitazato Kenkyo Jo & Densenbyo Kenkyu Jo. These are civilian centers working on infectious diseases. Dated: 23 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁹⁷ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYUSHO). 24 Oct 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁹⁸ Extract from ATIS-SWPA Enemy Publication No. 335, 24 Mar 1945 [MIS 141317]. Dated: 18 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

UNIVERSITY: Department of Anatomy, Manchuria Medical University

LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Doctors of the Department of Anatomy of Manchuria Medical University in Liaoning Province performed anthropological-anatomical studies with specimens of seemingly vivisected Chinese brain. According to an accusation by a Chinese assistant at the department, Zhang Buqing, there were about five vivisections from the autumn of 1942 to the spring of 1943.³⁹⁹ About 25 male captives were killed. Vivisections was indicated because Zhang saw fresh blood on the floor of dissection room and the color of the corpses was fresh. The doctors published anatomical studies of the brain experiments with figures and photographs of these specimens in academic journals⁴⁰⁰

The doctors prepared many brain tissue specimens from these subjects, which have been found in the China Medical University Shenyang the Chinese successor to the Manchuria Medical University⁴⁰¹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Department of Bacteriology

LOCATION: Detachment 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

COLLEGE: Department of Dermatology and Urology of the Manchuria Medical College

LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Department of Epidemic Prevention of the Army Medical College (School) (Rikugun Gun'i Gakko Boeki Bu--Boekigaku Kyoshitsu)⁴⁰²

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

COLLEGE: Department of Immunology, Army Medical College

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

COLLEGE: Department of Immunology, Tokyo Army Medical College

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

The Tokyo Army Medical College, Department of Immunology; Tokyo, Japan was established by Ishii Shiro in 1936. Ishii served as its first chairman

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Department of Public Health and Welfare (Occupied Korea).

LOCATION: Korea under the Japanese Rule

Department of State (US)

LOCATION: Washington DC., (US)

Department of War (US)

LOCATION: Washington DC., (US)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Department 3, Army Scientific Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan⁴⁰³

³⁹⁹ Suzuki N, Terui S, Takenaka Y, Ohno K, Juh S. Histological study of the Chinese brain. Part 1. On the cytoarchitectural structure of the regio frontalis. *Arbeiten aus dem Anatomischen Institut der Kaiserlich-Japanischen Universität zu Sendai* 1942. Cited in: TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

⁴⁰⁰ Suzuki N, Terui S, Takenaka Y, Ohno K, Juh S. Histological study of the Chinese brain. Part 1. On the cytoarchitectural structure of the regio frontalis. *Arbeiten aus dem Anatomischen Institut der Kaiserlich-Japanischen Universität zu Sendai* 1942. Cited in: TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

⁴⁰¹ Suzuki N, Terui S, Takenaka Y, Ohno K, Juh S. Histological study of the Chinese brain. Part 1. On the cytoarchitectural structure of the regio frontalis. *Arbeiten aus dem Anatomischen Institut der Kaiserlich-Japanischen Universität zu Sendai* 1942. Cited in: TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

⁴⁰² TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

⁴⁰³ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦
http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

Department 3, Army Scientific Research Institute was responsible for the study of chemical weapons. Department 3, evolved from the Second Department of the Army Scientific Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan as originally established in 1919 ⁴⁰⁴

MINISTER: Deputy Minister for War

PLACE NAME: Derbul River

LOCATION: ****

COLLEGE: Dermatology and Urology of the Manchuria Medical College

POLITICAL UNIT: Deshan, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

PERSON NAME: DeShazer, Jacob

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Detachment A, 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Detachment 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Detachment Nami 8604, Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China ⁴⁰⁵

Detachment Nami 8604 was formed in 1939 in Canton, Guangdong Province

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Detachment, Water Supply Unit, 55th Division (Sou Division) ⁴⁰⁶

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Detachment, Water Supply Unit, 55th Division (Sou Division): Horii Force ⁴⁰⁷

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

Detachment, Water Supply Unit, 55th Division (Sou Division) was attached to the South Seas Detachment.

Detachment, Water Supply Unit, 55th Division (Sou Division) may also be known as the: Detachment, Water Supply Unit, 55th Division (Sou Division): Horii Force ⁴⁰⁸

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Detachment 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Detachment 100: A possible reference to, or also known as: Unit 100

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Det. Equipment Platoon, 55th Engineering Regiment

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

In 1942 Det. Equipment Platoon, 55th Engineering Regiment was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It later moved to the South Seas Area

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Det/55th Division (Sou Division) Communication Unit

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

In 1942 the Det/55th Division (Sou Division) Communication Unit was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group, It later moved to the South Seas Area

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Det/55th Division (Sou Division) Water Supply & Purification Unit

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

In 1942 the Det/55th Division (Sou Division) Water Supply & Purification Unit was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It was later reassigned to the South Seas Area

⁴⁰⁴ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

⁴⁰⁵ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

⁴⁰⁶ Rottman, Gordon. Japanese Army in World War II. The South Pacific and New Guinea 1942-1943. Battle Orders. Osprey. 2005.

⁴⁰⁷ Rottman, Gordon. Japanese Army in World War II. The South Pacific and New Guinea 1942-1943. Battle Orders. Osprey. 2005.

⁴⁰⁸ Rottman, Gordon. Japanese Army in World War II. The South Pacific and New Guinea 1942-1943. Battle Orders. Osprey. 2005.

MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL: Det/55th Veterinary Hospital
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan
In 1942 Det/55th Veterinary Hospital was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. As the war progressed it was transferred to the South Seas Area.

PLACE NAME: Detention Center No. 45

BOOK: The Devil's Gluttony

The Devil's Gluttony was a three-volume novel published in 1981 which brought attention to Japan's biological warfare program and Unit 731 ⁴⁰⁹



TOXIN: Devil's Helmet
Aconitum commonly known as aconite, monkshood, wolf's bane, leopard's bane, mousebane, women's bane, devil's helmet, queen of poisons, or blue rocket, is a genus of over 250 species of flowering plants belonging to the family Ranunculaceae. Aconitine is a potent neurotoxin that opens tetrodotoxin-sensitive sodium channels. It increases influx of sodium through these channels and delays repolarization, thus increasing excitability and promoting ventricular dysrhythmias

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Diagnosis and Treatment Section (Section VIII), Pingfan,

Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Section VIII was the Diagnosis and Treatment Section of Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. It served as the clinic for medical problems that affected Unit 731 personnel

CONDITION: Diarrhea

LEGISLATURE: Diet

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Dingxian County, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

Dingxian County, Hebei Province was the reported scene of an outbreak of plague in late 1941, early 1942. ⁴¹⁰ It was also the scene of the Beituan Massacre of May 1942

POLITICAL UNIT: Dingxiang, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

CHEMICAL AGENT: Diphenylaminechlorarsine (DM)

CHEMICAL AGENT: Diphenylchlorarsine (DA)

CHEMICAL AGENT: Diphenylchloroarsine

Diphenylchloroarsine was one of two main chemical weapons used by Japanese troops during World War II, the other being Diphenylcyanoarsine. The majority of the Diphenylchloroarsine used in China was deployed in the three northeastern provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning in Manchukuo

CHEMICAL AGENT: Diphenylaminarsincyanide

⁴⁰⁹ MORIMURA Seiichi. *The Devil's Gluttony. Volume 3*. Kadokawa Shoten, Tokyo, 1983

⁴¹⁰ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

CHEMICAL AGENT: Diphenylarsincyanide

CHEMICAL AGENT: Diphenylcyanoarsine

Diphenylcyanoarsine was one of two main chemical weapons used by Japanese troops during World War II, the other being Diphenylchloroarsine. The majority of the Diphenylcyanoarsine used was dropped in the three northeastern provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning in Manchukuo... It was also known as Type Red

CHEMICAL AGENT: Diphosgene

DISEASE: Diphtheria

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Directions regarding the enemy use of Bacteria and Poisons

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Directive Number 11 ⁴¹¹

Directive Number 11 issued on 11 Apr 1938 under the name of Prince Kan'in, Directive Number 11 authorized the further use of poison gas by the North China Area Army and its Garrison Force in Inner Mongolia. ⁴¹² Directive Number 11 allowed the Japanese to use chemical weapons whenever they felt it was necessary to turn the tide of battle in favor of the Japanese ⁴¹³

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Directions of the Commander of the Kwantung Army (General Staff Operations Section Chief) Shigeharu Asaeda to the Commander of Unit 731 Ishii Shiro

Directions of the Commander of the Kwantung Army (General Staff Operations Section Chief) Shigeharu Asaeda to the Commander of Unit 731 Ishii Shiro stated: "Your unit must be completely dissolved, its members returned to the Japanese mainland as soon as possible and all evidence be permanently evaporated from this planet. It is already ordered that 1 engineering company and 5 tons of explosives are assigned to your unit, with which the facilities of your unit should be blasted. Logs in the building must be disposed of by the electric motors and burned in the boilers, all ashes of which should be washed away in the Songhua River. The 53 medical officers with a doctorate in bacteriology should be directly repatriated to Japan by the warplane of your unit. Other staff including women and children must be transported to Dairen on the Southern Manchuria Railway and then to the mainland. The Kwantung Army Traffic Department Director has already telegraphed the headquarters of the Southern Manchuria Railway on this matter. At Pingfan Station, Heilongjiang, Manchukuo a through limited-express to Dairen, China (2,500 people can board) is waiting"⁴¹⁴

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Director-General Inspectorate-General, Military Training

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (part strength), Horie Unit, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation ⁴¹⁵

Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (part strength), Horie Unit was located at Lae and Salamaua in Mar 1942

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Distilled water

WAR CRIMES: District House of Officers of the Red Army (USSR)

LOCATION: Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Division Field Hospital

LOCATION: Huaqing, Henan Province, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Division Medical Unit (Imperial Japanese Army)

⁴¹¹ Bix, Herbert P. Hirohito And The Making Of Modern Japan. Harper Collins. New York. 2000

⁴¹² Bix, Herbert P. Hirohito And The Making Of Modern Japan. Harper Collins. New York. 2000

⁴¹³ Byrd, Gregory Dean. General Ishii Shiro: His Legacy is That of Genius and Madman. East Tennessee State University. 5-2005

⁴¹⁴ Aoki Fukiko. Unit Seven Three One. Shinchosha, 2005.

⁴¹⁵ NEW BRITAIN, LAE, BOUGAINVILLE OPERATIONS. Australia-Japan Research Project. Australian War Memorial. <http://ajrp.awm.gov.au/ajrp/ajrp2.nsf/530e35f7e2ae7707ca2571e3001a112d/76a34ee7626db983ca2572120008bf26?OpenDocument>

Division Medical Units supported the Battalion Aid Stations by sending between 15 and 30 litter bearers to remove sick and wounded to the Field Hospital ⁴¹⁶

COLLEGE: Division of Preventive Medicine, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

VETERINARY AID STATION: Division Veterinary Aid Station

VETERINARY DEPOT: Division Veterinary Depot (Hospital)

MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL: Division Veterinary Hospital

CHEMICAL AGENT: DM (Diphenylchlorarsine)

BOOK: *The Doctrine of the Mean*

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Dodge (Chrysler Corporation)

PERSON NAME: The “Dogmeat General”

PERSON NAME: Doihara Kenji (8 August 1883-23 December 1948)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: Commander-in-Chief, Japanese Seventh Area Army, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

ASSIGNED: Governor of Johor State, Malaya, Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

ASSIGNED: Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern District Army, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Chief of Intelligence Services, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1912

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1904

WAR CRIMES: Doihara Kenji was tried a Class A war criminal at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE)

EXECUTED: Doihara Kenji was executed at Sugamo Prison in Ikebukuro on 23 Dec 1948

Doihara Kenji was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Chief of Intelligence Services, Manchukuo

Doihara Kenji was born on 8 Aug 1883 in Okayama city, Okayama Prefecture, Japan. He attended the 16th class of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1904 and graduated with the 24th class of the Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in 1912. Upon graduation he was attached to Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Infantry Regiment from 1926 to 1927 and was reassigned to the Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Infantry Regiment in 1927. In 1927 he was attached to Imperial Japanese Army 1st Division from 1927 to 1928

⁴¹⁶ Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America



Doihara Kenji was the mastermind the assassination of Zhang Zuolin at Shenyang, Liaoning Province on 4 Jun 1928. In 1930 he was assigned to the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Office. He was chosen to be a member of the “Eleven Reliable” circle of officers which included Tojo Hideki and Itagaki Seishiro. The Eleven Reliable clique was an external tool of a more closed group of three influential senior military officers called the “Three Crows” which consisted of Nagata Tetsuzan, Obata Toshiro and Okamura Yasuji who sought to modernize the Japanese military and to purge it of its samurai tradition and the dominant influence of the Choshu and Satsuma clans of that favored that tradition. Doihara Kenji was instrumental in the Japanese

invasion of Manchuria for which he earned fame taking the nickname ‘Lawrence of Manchuria,’ a reference to Lawrence of Arabia

At Tientsin, China, Doihara, together with Itagaki Seishiro engineered the Mukden Incident. He subsequently returned former Qing Dynasty Emperor Pu Yi to Manchuria as to give legitimacy to the puppet regime

In 1937 he was assigned as Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 14th Division under the Japanese First Army in North China. In 1939 he was given command of the Japanese 5th Army, in Manchukuo under the overall control of the Kwantung Army. In 1940 Doihara became a member of the Supreme War Council

In 1943, Doihara was promoted to Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern District Army, followed in 1944 with is appointment the Governor of Johor State, Malaya. He served as Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Seventh Area Army in Singapore until 1945

Doihara Kenji was tried a Class A war criminal at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE). He was executed at Sugamo Prison in Ikebukuro on 23 Dec 1948

Though Doihara Kenji was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan’s biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government it is inconceivable that he did not have at the least some knowledge of Japan’s biological warfare program

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1923-08-06	Lieutenant-Colonel
1927-07-26	Colonel
1932-04-11	Major-General
1936-03-07	Lieutenant-General
1941-04-28	General

SERVICE:

1922-12-12 – 1926-03-02	Attached – General Staff
1926-03-02 – 1927-03-15	Attached, 2 nd Infantry Regiment
1927-03-15 – 1927-04-xx	Attached, 3 rd Infantry Regiment
1927-04-xx – 1927-07-26	Official tour to China
1927-07-26 – 1928-03-20	Attached, 1 st Division
1928-03-20 – 1929-03-16	Military Adviser to the Chinese Government
1929-03-16 – 1930-12-22	Commanding Officer, 30 th Infantry Regiment
1930-12-22 – 1931-03-xx	Attached – General Staff
1931-03-xx – 1931-08-01	Official tour to China
1931-08-01 – 1932-01-26	Chief, Mukden (Houten) Special Agency [Manchukuo]
1932-01-26 – 1932-04-11	Chief, Harbin Special Agency [Manchukuo]

1932-04-11 – 1933-10-16 Commanding Officer, 9th Infantry Brigade
 1933-10-16 – 1934-03-07 Head, Houten Special Agency Kwantung Army [Manchukuo]
 1934-03-07 – 1936-03-23 Attached, 12th Division
 1936-03-23 – 1937-03-01 General Officer Commanding, 1st Depot
 1937-03-01 – 1938-06-18 General Officer Commanding, 14th Division China
 1938-06-18 – 1939-05-19 Attached – General Staff
 1938-06-18 – 1939-05-19 Resident Officer, Shanghai [China]
 1939-05-19 – 1940-09-28 General Officer Commanding, 5th Army [China]
 1940-05-05 – 1945-11-30 Member, Supreme War Council
 1940-09-28 – 1940-10-28 Member, Supreme War Council
 1940-10-28 – 1941-06-09 Commandant, Military Academy
 1941-06-09 – 1943-05-01 Inspector-General of Army Aviation
 1941-06-09 – 1943-05-01 Head, Army Aviation Headquarters
 1943-05-01 – 1944-03-22 Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Army District
 1944-03-22 – 1945-04-07 Commander-in-Chief, 7th Area Army [Singapore]
 1945-04-07 – 1945-08-25 Inspector-General of Military Training
 1945-08-24 – 1945-09-23 Commander-in-Chief, Eastern Army District
 1945-08-25 – 1945-09-23 Commander-in-Chief, 12th Area Army
 1945-09-14 – 1945-09-23 Commander-in-Chief, 1st General Army
 1945-11-30 Retired
 1948-12-23 Condemned to death and hanged as War Criminal

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Dojin Association Peking Hospital ⁴¹⁷
 LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

SCHOOL: Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School ⁴¹⁸
 LOCATION: Qingdao, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China
 The Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School, Qingdao, Shandong Province was originally founded to train Chinese doctors, however most of its students were Japanese. ⁴¹⁹ The Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School was later renamed the Qingdao Medical School ⁴²⁰

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Dojinkai Association ⁴²¹
 The Dojinkai Association was a network of Japanese hospitals controlled by the Military Police in the occupied areas of China

In 1902, a group of Japanese celebrities, businessmen, and medical doctors met in Tokyo, Japan. At this meeting, they agreed on the inauguration of the Dojinkai (Association of Universal Benevolence), a non-profit medical philanthropic organization. The goal of the Dojinkai was to “spread medicine, pharmacy, and their relevant technologies throughout China and other Asian countries.” ⁴²² According to its official chronicle, the Dojinkai

⁴¹⁷ Forty Years of the History of the Dojin Association. 1943. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁴¹⁸ Forty Years of the History of the Dojin Association. 1943. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁴¹⁹ Forty Years of the History of the Dojin Association. 1943. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁴²⁰ Forty Years of the History of the Dojin Association. 1943. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁴²¹ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID
<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

⁴²² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

embraced humanitarianism and altruism, and aimed at “promoting people’s welfare” by helping the sick and “enlightening Japan’s East Asian neighbors” through medical and public health works

From its founding to the end of World War II, the Dojinkai carried out various medical projects in Asia, including China, Korea, and Southeast Asia. Although the Dojinkai was founded by private interests, it was eventually placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the military, and became a semiofficial organization

Following the breakout of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945) in 1937, Dojinkai Association became the center of Japan’s epidemic prevention work in occupied areas. With additional funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Dojinkai recruited Japanese doctors and other medical workers to organize medical teams (shinryo han) and epidemic prevention teams (boeki han) to work in China. When military conflict broke out between China and Japan, the Dojinkai openly supported the Japanese side

When Japan sent troops to Shandong in 1927-28 on the pretext of protecting the Japanese community from the Northern Expedition Army and a clash broke out between Chinese and Japanese troops, the Dojinkai agreed to carry out “significant duties of the nation.” The Dojinkai hospitals in Qingdao and Jinan offered their facilities and medical supplies to the Japanese Army

The outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945) marked a turning point for the Dojinkai’s management. Shortly after the fighting had started, Dojinkai hospitals in Jinan, Qingdao, and Hankou all temporarily closed and their staff returned to Japan. The Peking Hospital evacuated to the embassy area to provide medical relief for Japanese evacuees. Later these hospitals were reorganized into military hospitals

While the Dojinkai came under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and so remained distinct from the military, its medical personnel all received military ranks on their arrival in China according to their occupations and statuses. Medical doctors and pharmacists became officers; head nurses and chief clerks, sergeants; and nurses and clerks, privates. Dojinkai recruits officially became part-time soldiers (gun shokutaku who belonged to the Special Service Department (SSD) of the China detachments, and they reported to Army medical officers. Because of their wartime activities, the Dojinkai and its directors were later accused of having been a partner in Japan’s aggression and militarism in Asia

When US Occupation Forces arrived in Japan, they disbanded the organization, and dismantled all its facilities and institutions. Following the war all Dojinkai directors and advisors were prohibited from holding public office

POLITICAL UNIT: Dongan, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

Dongan, Hunan Province was the location of a branch office of Unit 100.⁴²³ Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings

POLITICAL UNIT: Dongning, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Dongning, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was the location of a branch office of Unit 100.⁴²⁴ Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings

Doolittle Raid (US)

⁴²³ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

⁴²⁴ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950



Doolittle Raiders (US)

POLITICAL CONCEPT: Dowager Consorts



PLACE NAME: Dragon Throne

EXPERIMENTS: Dry Heat Experiments

Unit 731 conducted Dry Heat Experiments. In dry heat experiments inmates were killed by exposure to intense dry heat using fans.⁴²⁵ The loss of body water through sweat transformed their physiology into that of mummies, and their lifeless bodies shrank down to one-fifth their original weight⁴²⁶

DISEASE: Dry leaf disease

DISEASE: Dry Leaf Rust

DISEASE: Dry Leaves

PERSON NAME: Duan Qirui

PLACE NAME: Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

⁴²⁵ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

⁴²⁶ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

Japanese on Dublon Island vivisected Four American prisoners at the No. 4 Naval Hospital after memo static clamps were attached to their limbs on 30 Jan 1944.⁴²⁷ A total of six were used in the experiments of 30 Jan. Two died from shock and the two who survived were subsequently injected with Streptococcus bacteria.⁴²⁸ The shock tests were conducted by the commanding officer of the hospital, Iwanami Hiroshi

In these tests tourniquets were applied to the arms and legs of each prisoner. Two Americans had the tourniquets left on for two hours and the other two Americans had the tourniquets on for seven hours.⁴²⁹ After the allotted time had passed, the tourniquets were quickly removed.⁴³⁰ Two of the Americans died instantly due to shock and the other two survived but were strangled soon after.⁴³¹ The bodies of the four prisoners were supposedly submitted to dissection and parts of their organs were said to have been sent as specimens to military medical schools in mainland Japan.⁴³² A total of ten prisoners were used in the various experiments conducted on Dublon Island, six on 30 Jan 1944, two on 1 Feb 1944 and another two on 20 Jul 1944. The two killed on 1 Feb were used in explosives testing

In that experiment, the bodies of the prisoners were torn apart by the blast from dynamite, which was detonated just one meter away from them.⁴³³ Neither died from the effects of the blast, but was eventually strangled by Lieutenant Sakagami Shinji. Both men were dissected with samples of their organs retained in specimen jars. The two killed in Jul were also used for bayonet practice

PLACE NAME: Dugway Proving Grounds, Utah (US)

PERSON NAME: Dunham, G.C.

G.C. Dunham was a Lieutenant Colonel in the US Army and Director of the US Army Medical Corps. In Sept 1939 he sent a three-page memorandum to Colonel C.C. Hillman outlining then current, US Army thinking on biological warfare.⁴³⁴ In his report Dunham concluded that biological warfare was not a potentially significant military weapon. He felt that in time of war biological warfare could be important for the propaganda effect it would have on civilian populations and that this in-turn would have a possible deleterious effect on the war effort. Dunham recommended that, should the United States be involved in war, the intelligence authorities be alert for enemy attempts to engage in biological warfare. He also urged that a group of experts be appointed to work on control measures to counter enemy biological warfare propaganda

GENDARME: Dunhua Branch of the Japanese Xinjing (Hsinking) Military Police, Dunhua, Jilin Province, Manchukuo⁴³⁵

POLITICAL UNIT: Dunhua, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Dunhua County, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Postwar, China began gathering Japanese abandoned chemical weapons and burying them in remote Dunhua County, in Haerbaling, Jilin Province. The 2 large pits interred a vast stockpile of munitions: 670,000 artillery and mortar shells, smoke canisters, huge drums of chemicals. It is now Asia's most dangerous environmental hazards. The two massive pits contain more than half a million munitions shells. Chinese officials have warned that an accidental explosion in Dunhua would kill everything, even grass, within a 200 kilometer radius

⁴²⁷ TACHIKAWA Kyoichi. The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War NIDS Security Reports

⁴²⁸ TACHIKAWA Kyoichi. The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War NIDS Security Reports

⁴²⁹ Suzy Wang, "War crimes and trials and post-war politics," in, *Japan's Wartime Medical Atrocities: Comparative inquiries in science, history, and ethics*, ed. Arthur Kleinman, Jing-Bao Nie and Mark Selden. New York: Routledge, 2010

⁴³⁰ Suzy Wang, "War crimes and trials and post-war politics," in, *Japan's Wartime Medical Atrocities: Comparative inquiries in science, history, and ethics*, ed. Arthur Kleinman, Jing-Bao Nie and Mark Selden. New York: Routledge, 2010

⁴³¹ Wang, Suzy. "War crimes and trials and post-war politics," in, *Japan's Wartime Medical Atrocities: Comparative inquiries in science, history, and ethics*, ed. Arthur Kleinman, Jing-Bao Nie and Mark Selden. New York: Routledge, 2010

⁴³² Hata, Sase and Tsuneishi, eds., *Sekai senso hanzai jiten (Dictionary of the World's War Crimes)*.

⁴³³ TACHIKAWA Kyoichi. The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War NIDS Security Reports

⁴³⁴ G.C. Dunham to C.C. Hillman, 13 Sept 1939, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 2, National Archives

⁴³⁵ Masao Horiguchi (Aug.11). China.org.cn, 11 Aug 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/11/content_33200794.htm

POLITICAL UNIT: Dunhua, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Jilin Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Dye, Jimmy.

LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

WAR CRIMES: Victim

ARM3c James Wesley Dye, Jr. was a radio operator on a TBM Avenger, serial number 22904. He was taken



prisoner on 18 Feb 1945 on Chichijima. He was executed by beheading on orders of Japanese Navy Captain Shizuo Yoshii on 25 Feb 1945 on Chichijima. Parts of his body were removed and later served as food to high ranking Japanese officers, as part of the spirit warrior indoctrination (the Japanese Army on Chichi Jima had plenty of food).⁴³⁶ Dye was one of nine US airmen captured after their aircraft was shot down over Chichijima, the Bonin Islands who were executed and cannibalized. Two of the prisoners were beheaded in a public ceremony and per an account in Time Magazine their livers were immediately cut from their bodies and served as sukiyaki. It was not disputed that eight POW were executed. Some of the bodies were butchered by the division’s medical orderlies and portions were eaten by the senior staff of the Japanese garrison. Senior Japanese Army Officers hosted a Sake party for their Navy counterparts where the livers of American POW’s were roasted and served as an appetizer. Japanese Navy officers subsequently reciprocated by hosting a party where they butchered and served their own

American POW. After the war, Dye’s remains were recovered by American soldiers, and returned to Hawaii.⁴³⁷

Captain Yoshii, the Japanese officer who ordered his death and cannibalization, was tried for War Crimes in 1947, executed by hanging, and buried in an unmarked grave on the island of Guam.⁴³⁸

DISEASE: Dysentery

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Dysentery Group, Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Dysentery Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PLACE NAME: East Asia

LOCATION: Geographically and geopolitically, the region constitutes Greater China (Greater China consists of Chinese mainland, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan), Japan, Mongolia, North Korea and South Korea

BUREAU: East Asian Research Bureau, Tokyo, Japan

The East Asia Research Bureau was established the Manchurian Railway Company to study the economic situation in Manchuria. The South Manchurian Railway Company, headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province eventually elevated the East Asia Research Bureau into an Institute and in Jul 1929, transformed the Institute into the East Asia Research Foundation. It is also known as the: East Asia Research Institute, and the East Asia Research Foundation, Tokyo, Japan

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE: East Asia Research Foundation, Japan

The East Asia Research Bureau, Tokyo, Japan was established the Manchurian Railway Company to study the economic situation in Manchuria. The South Manchurian Railway Company, headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province eventually elevated the East Asia Research Bureau into an Institute and in Jul 1929, transformed the

⁴³⁶ SMN James Wesley Dye, Jr. Find A Grave. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=9207275>

⁴³⁷ SMN James Wesley Dye, Jr. Find A Grave. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=9207275>

⁴³⁸ SMN James Wesley Dye, Jr. Find A Grave. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=9207275>

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SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE: East Asia Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan

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LOCATION: East China Sea

PLACE NAME: East Zhonsan Street, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Eastern Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Eastern District Army (Japan)

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Eastern Jewel

PERSON NAME: Easy Zebra ⁴³⁹

Easy Zebra was an unofficial cover term used the Adjutant General's Office (US) in Tokyo, Japan to refer to Dr. Peter Z. King, an American physician who had previously corroborated Chinese charges of Japanese use of biological warfare

PERSON NAME: Ebato Tsuyoshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Sergeant

ASSIGNED: 59th Division (Robe Division), Imperial Japanese Army, Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

WAR CRIMES: Fushun War Criminals Management Center

PRISON: Postwar he was held in the USSR for investigation of reported War Crimes and later held in China at Fushun War Criminals Management Center, Fushun, Liaoning Province, People's Republic of China through 1956. Ebato Tsuyoshi was a Sergeant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to the 59th Division (Robe Division) of the Imperial Japanese Army. Ebato was born in 1913. He confessed that his troop was based in Shandong Province, which had been occupied in its entirety by Japanese forces in 1940. "After military trainings, I was sent to the front in east China's Shandong Province. It is a battle field in the war of aggression against China. And I served as a sergeant in land forces." Ebato said that the Japanese military rule in Shandong was merciless, committing brutal crimes against the people of China during the eight-year invading war. "Under the captain command, the Japanese soldiers were ordered to bayonet Chinese as a way of daily training. Four Chinese war of prisoners were killed in the training." "We were free to kill Chinese people in occupied areas, no matter Chinese soldiers or civilians. We also built 'Comfort Station' where women were forced to provide sex services. Among them, most were Chinese and Koreans. My troop had set up a 'Soldier Club' in Jinan, Shandong Province, offering services like sales of daily necessities and comfort women." "We were suffering food shortage from the long station in China. A junior official killed his comfort woman and eat her. He also cheated other soldiers in the troop and they ate the woman together. The man confessed his crime when being held custody in the Fushun War Criminals Management Center. In 1956, Ebato was one of the third group of criminals to be sent back to Japan. He became a member, then a director of the Association of Returnees from China. It is a peace organization composed of former war prisoners detained in China

⁴³⁹ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42-49, The National Archives

BUREAU: Economic Mobilization Bureau, Tokyo, Japan
SUBORDINATION: War Ministry

BUREAU: Economic Mobilization Bureau, Ministry of War, Tokyo, Japan
SUBORDINATION: War Ministry

ARSENAL: Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, US

MINISTRY: Education Ministry, Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Education Section (Section V), Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Education Section was the title of Section V of Unit 731 at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The Education Section trained 731's newly assigned personnel. Trained personnel were rotated from the Home Islands to Pingfan, in Heilongjiang Province and its satellite laboratories on a routine basis. Many of these served in the South Pacific and some were eventually captured and interrogated by US and Allied military forces. Medical school students as young as fifteen and sixteen years old were trained here

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Education Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Unit 731, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Education/Training Division (Section V), Unit 731, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Eguchi fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief, 4th Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Eguchi fnu was a full Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as Chief, 4th Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Eguchi fnu may be a possible reference to or also known as: Eguchi Yutaka

PERSON NAME: Eguchi Yutaka

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

GRADUATE: Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

Eguchi Yutaka was a graduate and instructor at the Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan. Eguchi Yutaka may be a possible reference to, or also known as: Kiyoshi Eguchi

DISEASE: EHF (Epidemic hemorrhagic fever)

POLITICAL UNIT: Ehime Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ei Unit, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China
The Ei Unit was a satellite unit of Unit 731. It was established in 1939 and located in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ei 1644

CAMPAIGN: Changteh Campaign

CAMPAIGN: Chekiang Campaign

LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

Ei 1644 was the classified name of the Tama Unit. Unit Ei 1644 was the third major link in the BW research chain that Ishii and his supporters constructed on the Asian mainland in the mid- to late-1930s. The reasons for initiating a new station so shortly after completing the massive undertaking at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo remains unknown. Unit Ei 1644 is believed to have been a support component for Ishii's Unit 731 projects.⁴⁴⁰ Ei 1644 was located in the heart of Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province within a short walk from the Yangtze River. The unit used an existing Chinese hospital as its nucleus. To the west of the base lay the Yangtze River. The base's north side immediately fronted on the Zijin Mountain

The facility at Nanking (Nanjing) operated by Unit Ei 1644 under the direction of Tomosada Masuda, was a mass production site for bacteria (cholera, typhus, and plague), rodents and vectors. Nanking (Nanjing) specialized in flea production for plague experiments.⁴⁴¹ It was also a training site for bacteriologists to conduct biological warfare, producing about 900 graduates from 1941-1943⁴⁴²

The Nanking (Nanjing), venture may on occasion have engaged in field trials or some other activity on its own initiative, but its basic responsibilities were to produce pathogens, test the products on "lumber material," and assist Ishii whenever he called upon the unit for help⁴⁴³

Unit Ei 1644 actively participated in the three most notorious biological warfare field trials Ishii conducted in Central China: The 1940 Ning Bo biological warfare operation, the massive field test conducted in and around Changteh and the Chekiang Campaign in the summer of 1942. Epidemics ravaged the region in both 1942 and 1943.⁴⁴⁴ The Japanese Army also suffered from these biological attacks with approximately 1,700 dead and 10,000 ill⁴⁴⁵

The unit encompassed a large area along East Zhonsan Street, an east-west artery that stretched across the city: The China Expeditionary Forces High Command, Military Police Headquarters, the Japanese Consulate, the Army's hospital, all lay within a 30-minute walk from the hospital

The base was surrounded by a 3-meter high brick wall topped with barbed wire. Several strands of electrically charged wire were also placed along the wall. A special elite police unit was stationed on base, and patrolled the area twenty-four hours each day. Guard dogs were used as well to prevent escapes and to ward off unwanted intruders

To guarantee that personnel did not reveal biological warfare secrets, every person working in the camp, military or civilian, was required to sign a sacred oath swearing that nothing they saw or heard there would ever be revealed to an outsider. Soldiers were not permitted to take photographs while on base. They could not mention Ei 1644 in letters sent to their loved ones. Mere reference to their being attached to an anti-epidemic unit was banned by their officers. All mail was censored by their superiors

The men were confined to the camp as much as possible in the hope that information concerning 1644's activities could thus be suppressed. As one officer told his men, "Things that you see here and find out here must never be told to anyone, your parents, your brothers, or even your wife."⁴⁴⁶ Another former member of Unit Ei 1644, a corporal, recalled that his initial assignment with the Unit was in the mice-raising laboratory. "One day in 1944, we had to fall out on an emergency basis. We formed up with our weapons. I was put as a guard near the front gate. A military police car then came through the gate and let out a prisoner. His head was covered with white cloth, but he seemed to be a Chinese male.... I had not participated in human experimentation myself, but it was common knowledge that human beings were used in place of guinea pigs for the bacteriological testing.... I had been given the job several times of guarding "the rooms that did not open" on the fourth floor. When we lost the war, the

⁴⁴⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁴¹ Contagions. Japanese Use of Plague during World War II. Monthly Archives: Jul 2012 <https://contagions.wordpress.com/2012/07/page/2/>

⁴⁴² Contagions. Japanese Use of Plague during World War II. Monthly Archives: Jul 2012 <https://contagions.wordpress.com/2012/07/page/2/>

⁴⁴³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁴⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁴⁵ *Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons*. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

⁴⁴⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

officers panicked and incinerated the mice and took ping pong tables up to the 4th floor. I don't know what happened to the prisoners at that time”⁴⁴⁷

The six-story-high former Chinese hospital, lying adjacent to the south gate, was the main building on base. This was the headquarters building, housing the commander's office and the camp's general offices. A four-story annex contained the research facilities and the prison housing humans scheduled to be used in biological warfare experiments. The annex was the heart of the unit's activities⁴⁴⁸

On the first floor scientists and technicians worked diligently to produce huge quantities of cholera, typhus, and plague cultures. The smaller research animals were housed on the second floor. Lice, fleas, mice, rats, ground squirrels, etc., were bred in large numbers on this level.⁴⁴⁹ Most of the laboratories and research rooms were located on the third floor. The building's upper floor held the prisoners who were undergoing experimentation, or who would shortly be introduced into the realm of biological warfare research.⁴⁵⁰ The fourth-floor jail could house up to 100 persons, but usually only twenty to thirty people were in residence there at one time.⁴⁵¹ Most of the prisoners were Chinese.⁴⁵² However, many White Russians, as well as a sprinkling of other nationalities, somehow became experimental subjects for Masuda's scientists.⁴⁵³ Experiments were not limited to adult male prisoners. Women and young children were also used in the Nanking (Nanjing) tests⁴⁵⁴

The facility's principal incubator room held two autoclaves, about 200 Ishii cultivators, and approximately fifty Koch boilers.⁴⁵⁵ Ten other boilers were located in Unit branches.⁴⁵⁶ With all the equipment operating, Unit Ei 1644 could produce 10 kilograms of bacteria in each production cycle

The camp contained kitchens, warehouses, barracks for those who were to be trained for biological warfare work, a recreation center, a swimming pool, an auditorium, an armory, a clothing disinfectant station, a library, and an incinerator for disposing of animal and human experiments. “Prisoners killed in the unit's experiments were incinerated using the oil burner, then the bones were crushed and buried on the grounds.” Incineration routinely took place late at night, usually between the hours of 11 p. m. and 1 or 2 a.m.⁴⁵⁷ Best estimates suggest that the doctors and technicians of Ei 1644 killed from ten, to twenty people per week from late 1939 to Aug 1945.⁴⁵⁸ Victims were terminated by gas, injection or bullet.⁴⁵⁹ All bodies were incinerated

The majority of soldiers assigned to Ei 1644 did not actively participate in human experiments.⁴⁶⁰ Some doctors that objected to being forced to experiment on people tried to desert, but were captured and executed⁴⁶¹

Unit Ei 1644 did not specialize in one or two pathogens that possibly might be utilized for biological warfare it worked with every conceivable disease, the commonplace and the exotic, a medical dictionary full of pathogens, and a collector's fantasy of strange animal toxins used to kill humans. While Unit Ei Commander Masuda Tomosada stressed studies of cholera, typhus, and plague, he did not ignore snake poisons, blowfish poisons, cyanide, and

⁴⁴⁷ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁴⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁴⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁵⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁵¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁵² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁵³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁵⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁵⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁵⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁵⁷ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁵⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁵⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁶⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁶¹ Telegram from Khabarovsk, Number 147 (6), To the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Soviet Union, Colonel General Comrade Kruglov, 4/11 [1946]

arsenic.⁴⁶² Unit Ei 1644 collaborated with the Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan or Kyu-Ken

The Ninth Army Technical Research Institute (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan conducted experiments on human beings at Unit Ei 1644 using acetone, arsenate, cyanide, and snake venoms.⁴⁶³ Unit Ei 1644 possessed a gas chamber fitted with an observation window in which CW experiments could be conducted⁴⁶⁴

Unit Ei 1644 trained about 300 bacteriologists with the object of employing them in bacteriological warfare.⁴⁶⁵ All told, the detachment, which included branches scattered around the city, embraced a complement of roughly 1500 men when at full strength. Officers and important civilian scientists lived off base. The men were confined to the camp as much as possible. Testimony at the Khabarovsk trial suggested that Ei 1644 comprised over twelve branch units. At the end of the war the unit's main facility was dynamited

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Eighth Disease Prevention Team, Chinese Military Medical Corp

Eighth Route Army

PERSON NAME: Eiji Nakayama

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

LECTURER: Lecturer on Anatomy at the Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan

Eiji Nakayama was a Lecturer on Anatomy at the Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan and a commissioned officer in the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Eiji Nishimura

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Commander, Unit 1855(?), Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China.

Eiji Nishimura was the one-time Commander of Unit 1855(?)

PERSON NAME: Eizo Kobayashi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kobayashi Eizou

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Keio University

KNOWN RANK: Second Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: ****

PROFESSOR: Associate Professor of Bacteriology at Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

Eizo Kobayashi was a Second Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army and an Associate Professor of Bacteriology at Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan. Eizo Kobayashi may also be known as: Kobayashi Eizou

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ejima Team – Dysentery Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo⁴⁶⁶

The Ejima Team was a section under the General Division, Unit 731 at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The team was responsible for Dysentery Research

PERSON NAME: Elizabeth

⁴⁶² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁶³ Chang, Iris. *The Rape of Nanking: The Forgotten Holocaust of World War II*. Penguin Books. New York. 1997

⁴⁶⁴ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁶⁵ *Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons*. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

⁴⁶⁶ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

PERSON NAME: Elizabeth Jade Eyes

POLITICAL FACTION: The Eleven Reliables

PERSON NAME: Ellis E.M.

E.M. Ellis served as a Lieutenant in the US Army, War Department. He assisted Lieutenant Colonel Arvo T. Thompson in conducting a 7-week interrogation of Ishii Shiro

PERSON NAME: Emperor Dejong

PERSON NAME: Emperor Showa

POLITICAL UNIT: Empire of Japan

The Empire of Japan (Dai Nippon Teikoku, literally meaning “Greater Japanese Empire”) was the historical nation-state and great power that existed from the Meiji Restoration in 1868 to the enactment of the 1947 constitution of modern Japan



PERSON NAME: Empress Dowager Cixi

PERSON NAME: Empress Dowager Longyu

DISEASE: Encephalitis

PERSON NAME: Endou Yuuzou

PERSON NAME: Engelsman, F

Engelsman, F. was a Sergeant in the Dutch East Indies Air Force. On 8 Nov 1944, Lieutenant Iwasaki Yoshimo in charge of poison gas at the No. 5 Division of the Army on one of the Kai Islands, threw bottles of cyanide gas on an Australian air force captain and a sergeant of the Dutch East Indies Air Force.⁴⁶⁷ The Australian was RAAF Flight Lieutenant Arthur Douglas Nelson. The Dutch East Indies Air Force Sergeant was F. Engelsman

⁴⁶⁷ Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

Lieutenant-Colonel Kondo Hideo had ordered the lieutenant to test the effectiveness of the gas, the document says.⁴⁶⁸ The cyanide weapons had been on-hand since 1941. After the POW collapsed, Japanese military police stabbed them to death with bayonets. The Lieutenant and the Lieutenant Colonel were later sentenced to death by hanging by the military tribunal, according to the document.⁴⁶⁹ A deposition by the lieutenant, dated 17 Apr 1947, says the chemical weapons were 4 years old at the time and showed signs of deterioration, prompting the Japanese to test their effectiveness.⁴⁷⁰ The document quotes the lieutenant as saying he reported to his superiors that the gas was still effective

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Enoshima Section – Frostbite Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Enoshima Section – Frostbite Research, was one of the original sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo to Harbin in 1937. The Section was responsible for Frostbite Research.⁴⁷¹ The label “Enoshima” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Enoshima Team – Frostbite Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Entomology Department, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Entomology Section of the Health and Welfare Ministry’s Preventive Health Research Laboratories, Tokyo, Japan

DISEASE: Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION: Epidemic Commission

DISEASE: Epidemic Encephalitis

DISEASE: Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever (EHF)

DISEASE: Epidemic meningitis

DISEASE: Epidemic Prevention Departments

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Corps

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Kwantung Army, or “Unit 731”

Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Kwantung Army, or “Unit 731” was a Japanese covert biological and chemical warfare research and development unit officially known as Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Kwantung Army. It is believed to be the primary unit involved in human experimentation with biological warfare agents during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945). Unit 731 was part of the Research and Development Section of the Imperial Japanese Army. Specifically the program consisted of the medical research personnel of the Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Kwantung Army, the Kwantung Army being an Imperial Japanese Army Group based in Manchukuo (Manchuria). The program’s founder and commander was Ishii Shiro, a medical doctor and surgeon in army service

⁴⁶⁸ Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

⁴⁶⁹ Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

⁴⁷⁰ Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

⁴⁷¹ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department – (EPWSD) (Boeki Kyusui Bu)

In 1938, the Japanese army adopted Ishii's water purification machine as standard equipment and organized 18 divisional Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD). The directors of these units were officers of Unit 731. By 1939, Ishii's network included 18 divisional Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Departments (EPWSD), and five permanent Epidemic Prevention Departments--in Harbin (Unit 731), Peking (Unit 1855), Nanjing (Unit 1644), Guangzhou (Unit 8604), and Tokyo (Boeki Kenkyu Shitsu). The network itself was based at the Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan, established in 1932 at the Japanese Army Military Medical School in Tokyo, Japan. Unit 731 was the first of several secret, detached units created as extensions of the research lab; the units served as field laboratories and test sites for developing biological weapons, culminating in the experimental use of biological weapons on Chinese cities. Altogether, Ishii is believed to have commanded more than 10,000 people. When the Japanese army occupied Singapore in 1942, another permanent Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) was added to the network (Unit 9420). Unit 731 operated a proving ground in Anda (about 150 km northwest of Harbin), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo and five branches in Mudanjiang, Linkou, Sunwu, Hailar, and Dalian

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Plant, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Plant is a possible reference to, or also known as: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Squad, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Unit - Section III of Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit of the Southern Field Railway Headquarters, Bangkok, Thailand

Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit of the Southern Field Railway Headquarters was under the direct control of the Headquarters Medical Department. It was in charge of epidemic prevention and water supply along the Thai section of the Thailand-Burma Railway

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention Department (Boeki Bu), Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention Department (Boeki Bu), Kwantung Army, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

LABORATORY: Epidemic Prevention Laboratory (Boeki Kenkyu Shitsu), Tokyo, Japan ⁴⁷²

The Epidemic Prevention Laboratory (Boeki Kenkyu Shitsu). Established in 1936 by Ishii Shiro in the Army Military Surgeon School as a research facility associated with the national military epidemic prevention tactical warfare mission operations. The Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan, was created under the initiative of Ishii Shiro after he returned from two years of field study of American and European research facilities. It was set up, with the approval of top-level army authorities, as a facility to develop biological weapons. It is said that Ishii first became convinced of the need to develop biological weapons with the signing of the Geneva Protocol in 1925. ⁴⁷³ The Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan, eventually became the headquarters for all of Japan's biological warfare activities

COLLEGE: Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

⁴⁷² TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

⁴⁷³ Tsuneishi Keiichi. Unit 731 and the Japanese Imperial Army's Biological Warfare Program. Translated by John Junkerman <http://www.japanfocus.org/-Tsuneishi-Keiichi/2194>

Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan established in 1936 by Ishii Shiro in the Army Military Surgeon School with the assistance of Dean Koizumi Shin, as a research facility associated with the national military epidemic prevention tactical warfare mission operations

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention Squad

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention Squadron

LOCATION: ****

Epidemic Prevention Squadron was a subcomponent of Unit 100 consisting of Korean and Japanese doctors and technicians numbering 50 to 60 men ⁴⁷⁴

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Unit, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Unit was known as Section III, Unit 731 at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. It engaged in legitimate hospital management and water purification operations. From 1944 until the end of the war, the Third Section was assigned the task of manufacturing containers for BW bombs. This operation was carried out in a factory located in the heart of Harbin's industrial center

LABORATORY: Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (EPRL), Tokyo, Japan

The Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (EPRL), Tokyo, Japan was the control center for all of Japan's biological warfare efforts. The Togo Unit (as well as its successors such as Unit 731 and related units) would carry out its commands—including experiments on humans. Another key function of the laboratory was to serve as a link between civilian research facilities and military ones such as Unit 731 ⁴⁷⁵

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention Water Supply and Medical Corps

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD)

LOCATION: ****

LABORATORY: Epidemic Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

The Epidemic Research Laboratory was established in 1932 by the Japanese Army Staff Headquarters within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan. The lab was headed by Ishii Shiro

COLLEGE: Epidemic Research Laboratory, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Water Protection Central China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Water Protection Southern China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Epidemic Water Protection, Kwantung Army

LABORATORY: EPRL (Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory), Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: EPWSD

LOCATION: ****

EPWSD - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu)

MONGOLIAN CLAN: Erdet Clan

INFECTION: Erysipelas

⁴⁷⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁷⁵ Kei-ichi Tsuneishi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

RED BLOOD CELL: Erythrocyte

PERSON NAME: Eshima Shimpei

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: *****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

Eshima Shimpei was served as an Engineer in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to Unit 731 and was a member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit.⁴⁷⁶ Eshima was a member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; Tokyo, Japan⁴⁷⁷

STUDY: “*Essentials for Assaulting Nanking*”

POLITICAL UNIT: Eugene, Oregon

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: Exceline

Exceline was a component of No. 5 Decontamination Agent.⁴⁷⁸ No. 5 Decontamination Agent consisted of a mixture of 16 parts Choramine T ($\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NNaCl}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$), 81 parts “Bentonite” ($3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{OSiO}_2$)_n) and three parts “Exceline,” ($\text{O}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{OSO}_3\text{Na}$).⁴⁷⁹ Exceline was used in an aqueous solution as a decontaminant for clothing and the surface of the body⁴⁸⁰

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Experiment Section (Unit 100), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

The Experiment Section of Unit 100 was the office that conducted human tests.⁴⁸¹ Consisted of about 30 officers, 300 persons total⁴⁸²

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Experiment Section, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

REPORT: *Experiment on the Resistance of the Glanders Bacillus to Drying by Ultra Violet Rays*

REPORT: *Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of Paratyphoid Bacilli A and B*

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Experimental Field Section, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

DESENSITIZING TERM: Experimental materials

Experimental materials was a term used to refer to the human beings used in the biological warfare tests conducted by Japanese scientists and technicians.⁴⁸³ Unit 100 limited the use of experimental materials to the testing of one

⁴⁷⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁴⁷⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁴⁷⁸ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

⁴⁷⁹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

⁴⁸⁰ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

⁴⁸¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁸² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁸³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

bacteriological agent only, destroying the test subject after the results of that one experiment were collected.⁴⁸⁴ At Changchun (Hsinking) experimental materials were usually terminated within two weeks of their exposure to the pathogen being studied

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Experimental Section – Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Experimental Section was Section II of Unit 731 at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The Experimental Section developed and tested biological warfare weapons such as aerial delivered bombs. It also conducted outdoor tests and managed the unit's Anda Airfield test area at Anda. The Experimental Section maintained Unit 731's aircraft and production of fleas

EXPERIMENTS: Experimental Studies on Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever: *Pediculus Vestimenti* and *Xenopsylla Cheopis* as Suspected Vectors of the Disease

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: F Kikan
LOCATION: Bangkok, Thailand

PARASITE: *Falciparum Malaria*

PERSON NAME: Fang Shiwei
Fang Shiwei was a Chinese Survivor of an Oct 1940 Japanese biological warfare attack against his village in Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China⁴⁸⁵

POW POSTWAR ORGANIZATION: Far East Prisoners of War (FEPOW)
Far East Prisoners of War (FEPOW) is a term used in the United Kingdom (UK) to describe former British and Commonwealth POW held in the Far East during the Second World War

INCIDENT: Far Eastern Crisis of 1931

POLITICAL UNIT: Fascist Italy
Kingdom of Italy under Fascism (1922–1943), ruled by the National Fascist Party under Benito Mussolini from 1922 until 1943

PLACE NAME: Father Island
INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”
Specifically, Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

PERSON NAME: Father Jacquinot

BUREAU: FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) (US)

⁴⁸⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁸⁵ McCurry, Justin. Japan's sins of the past. *The Guardian*. 28 Oct 2004
<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2004/oct/28/worlddispatch.justinmccurry>



PERSON NAME: FDR - Franklin Delano Roosevelt

INCIDENT: Feb 26 Incident

BUREAU: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (US)

As late as 1956, the Federal Bureau of Investigation accepted as fact that United States POW were used in human experiments ⁴⁸⁶

Federal Security Agency (US)

Federal Security Agency was a social service organization that handled Social Security, and provided cover for the work of the War Reserve Service (WRS) (US), a committee headed by George Merck of Merck Pharmaceuticals (US)

The Federal Security Agency was established in 1939 pursuant to the “Reorganization Act of 1939” (P.L. 19, 76th Congress: 1st Session) (US). The agency oversaw food and drug safety as well as education funding and the administration of public health programs and the Social Security old-age pension plan. The Federal Security Agency was superseded by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare in 1953

PERSON NAME: Fei Di

PERSON NAME: Fell, Norbert H.

Norbert H. Fell served as Division Chief of its Planning Pilot-Engineering Section, Fort Detrick. He received his PhD from the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. Fell was considered to be one of the most influential figures in the American BW program. He was the first important Allied BW scientist charged with the responsibility for measuring the progress of the Japanese biological warfare program during the post-war era. Norbert Fell met with Masuda, Kaneko, and Naito Ryoichi over four consecutive days, 28, 29, and 30 Apr and 1 May 1947. ⁴⁸⁷ Fell interviewed Ishii Shiro for three days on 8, 9, and 10 May 1947 ⁴⁸⁸

Fell’s investigation led directly to Ishii Shiro and several of his most important subordinates, including General Wakamatsu Yujiro, Major General Kitano Masaji, and Lieutenant Colonel Ryoichi Naito. ⁴⁸⁹ His investigation concluded decisively that not only had the Japanese conducted substantial and extensive biological and chemical

⁴⁸⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁸⁷ Norbert H. Fell to Chief, Chemical Corps, “Brief Summary of New Information about Japanese B.W. Activities” (cited hereafter as “Brief Summary”), n.p. (Camp Detrick?), 20 Jun 1947, p. 1, Document 005, Dugway Library

⁴⁸⁸ Norbert H. Fell to Chief, Chemical Corps, “Brief Summary of New Information about Japanese B.W. Activities” (cited hereafter as “Brief Summary”), n.p. (Camp Detrick?), 20 Jun 1947, p. 1, Document 005, Dugway Library

⁴⁸⁹ JAPANESE BIO-WEAPONS RESEARCH, MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS, AND UNIT 731. JAPANESE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ATROCITIES AND THE US COVER-UP. WORLD FUTURE FUND, BOX 1829, OLD TOWN, ALEXANDRIA, VA. 22313
USA <http://www.worldfuturefund.org/wffmaster/Reading/war.crimes/World.war.2/Jap%20Bio-Warfare.htm>

weapons tests in Manchukuo they had done so on civilians and Allied POW.⁴⁹⁰ In addition, Fell concluded that the level of Japanese research was so advanced it had reached the point at which scientific conclusions could be drawn.⁴⁹¹ Fell accumulated enough evidence to classify the leaders of Unit 731, Ishii, Wakamatsu, Kitano, and several others as major war criminals. However, the price for getting the information out of Ishii and the others was promising these men immunity from prosecution⁴⁹²

Fell interviewed more than two dozen Japanese BW experts. During every meeting between Fell and the Japanese experts, he promised them immunity for their deeds.⁴⁹³ Fell was assigned the duty of determining whether or not Japan's biological warfare scientist had any information which might be valuable to US national security and should be acquired.⁴⁹⁴ Lastly, it should be noted that Fell did not arrive in Japan until May 1947, long after US intelligence authorities had laid the legal foundation required to prevent the prosecution of Japan biological warfare war criminals⁴⁹⁵

Contrary to the conclusions of many analysts of Japan's wartime program Norbert Fell had actually concluded that the Japanese has little to offer that was of any value to the US biological warfare program of the time, however admitted that the information concerning Japan's human experimentation program "may prove invaluable," and was worth the offer of immunity from prosecution⁴⁹⁶

He concluded his "Brief Summary" of eleven typewritten pages with the observation that he "believed that the Japanese have given us a true story with all the details they could remember." Their accounts made it "evident that we were well ahead of the Japanese in production on a large scale, in...practical munitions."⁴⁹⁷ Their work with humans, however, was invaluable, since it could be coordinated with "the data we and our Allies have on animals."⁴⁹⁸ This combination of human and animal findings may help materially in our attempts at developing really effective vaccines....⁴⁹⁹ It also seems possible that now that we have had a complete admission from the Japanese about their B.W. research, we may be able to get useful information about their actual work in the field of C.W., death rays, and Naval research⁵⁰⁰

Fell returned to the US in Jun of 1947

REPORT: *The Fell Report*

The *Fell Report*, Dated: 20 Jun 1947 was authored by Norbert Fell. The report disclosed that 8,000 slides of pathological sections from more than 200 human cases had been hidden in temples and buried in the mountains of southern Japan.⁵⁰¹ It also summarized the data on anthrax, plague, typhus, cholera and gangrene, and underlined that 'Unless otherwise mentioned all of the data given here refer to experiments on humans.' According to Fell's letter of

⁴⁹⁰ JAPANESE BIO-WEAPONS RESEARCH, MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS, AND UNIT 731. JAPANESE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ATROCITIES AND THE US COVER-UP. WORLD FUTURE FUND, BOX 1829, OLD TOWN, ALEXANDRIA, VA. 22313
USA<http://www.worldfuturefund.org/wffmaster/Reading/war.crimes/World.war.2/Jap%20Bio-Warfare.htm>

⁴⁹¹ JAPANESE BIO-WEAPONS RESEARCH, MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS, AND UNIT 731. JAPANESE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ATROCITIES AND THE US COVER-UP. WORLD FUTURE FUND, BOX 1829, OLD TOWN, ALEXANDRIA, VA. 22313
USA<http://www.worldfuturefund.org/wffmaster/Reading/war.crimes/World.war.2/Jap%20Bio-Warfare.htm>

⁴⁹² JAPANESE BIO-WEAPONS RESEARCH, MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS, AND UNIT 731. JAPANESE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE ATROCITIES AND THE US COVER-UP. WORLD FUTURE FUND, BOX 1829, OLD TOWN, ALEXANDRIA, VA. 22313
USA<http://www.worldfuturefund.org/wffmaster/Reading/war.crimes/World.war.2/Jap%20Bio-Warfare.htm>

⁴⁹³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁴⁹⁴ Prasad, S.K. *Biological Weapons*. Discovery Publishing House PVT, LTD. New Delhi, India. 2009

⁴⁹⁵ Prasad, S.K. *Biological Weapons*. Discovery Publishing House PVT, LTD. New Delhi, India. 2009

⁴⁹⁶ Prasad, S.K. *Biological Weapons*. Discovery Publishing House PVT, LTD. New Delhi, India. 2009

⁴⁹⁷ Norbert H. Fell to Chief, Chemical Corps, "Brief Summary of New Information about Japanese B.W. Activities" (cited hereafter as "Brief Summary"), n.p. (Camp Detrick?), 20 Jun 1947, p. 1, Document 005, Dugway Library

⁴⁹⁸ Norbert H. Fell to Chief, Chemical Corps, "Brief Summary of New Information about Japanese B.W. Activities" (cited hereafter as "Brief Summary"), n.p. (Camp Detrick?), 20 Jun 1947, p. 1, Document 005, Dugway Library

⁴⁹⁹ Norbert H. Fell to Chief, Chemical Corps, "Brief Summary of New Information about Japanese B.W. Activities" (cited hereafter as "Brief Summary"), n.p. (Camp Detrick?), 20 Jun 1947, p. 1, Document 005, Dugway Library

⁵⁰⁰ Norbert H. Fell to Chief, Chemical Corps, "Brief Summary of New Information about Japanese B.W. Activities" (cited hereafter as "Brief Summary"), n.p. (Camp Detrick?), 20 Jun 1947, p. 1, Document 005, Dugway Library

⁵⁰¹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. *Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale*. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

22 Jun 1947, these slides together with printed documents arrived in the US in good condition.⁵⁰² The *Fell Report* followed the *Thompson Report* (US) of May 1946

PERSON NAME: Fellers, Bonner

ACADEMY: United States Military Academy

GRADUATE: Army War College, Washington Barracks (Fort Lesley J. McNair), Greenleaf Point, Washington DC., US - 1939

GRADUATE: Chemical Warfare Service Field Officer's Course, Camp Sibert, Alabama - 1935

GRADUATE: Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, US - 1935

GRADUATE: Coast Artillery School Basic Course, Fort Munroe, Virginia, US - 1920

GRADUATE: United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, US - Jun 1916

Bonner Fellers (7 Feb 1896-7 Oct 1973) was a US Army officer who served during World War II as a military attaché and psychological warfare director. He was considered a protégé of General Douglas MacArthur.

Fellers entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in Jun 1916. Due to the increased need for junior officers during the First World War, Feller's class was accelerated and graduated on 1 Nov 1918. Upon graduation, Fellers was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps (US)



Fellers was promoted to first lieutenant on Oct 1919 and graduated from the Coast Artillery School Basic Course in 1920. The drastic reduction in the Army after the war created limited opportunities for promotion and Fellers was not promoted to captain until 3 Dec 1934. In 1935 he graduated from the Command and General Staff School and the Chemical Warfare Service Field Officer's Course, during which time he completed his soon-to-be influential thesis "The Psychology of the Japanese Soldier"

Fellers served three tours of duty in the Philippines in the 1920s and 1930s. His assignments included helping open the Philippine Military Academy, the Philippines' 'West Point,' and serving as a liaison officer to Philippine President Manuel Quezon. The Philippines awarded him its Distinguished Service Star for his contributions to the island's defenses

Fellers graduated from the Army War College in 1939 and was promoted to Major on 1 Jul 1940. He was promoted to temporary Lieutenant Colonel on 15 Sept 1941 and to temporary Colonel the next month

In Oct 1940, Colonel Fellers was assigned as military attaché to the US embassy in Egypt. There he was tasked with the duty of monitoring and reporting on British military operations in the Mediterranean and Middle East Theatre. The British granted Fellers access to most of their activities and war information. Fellers dutifully reported everything he learned to his superiors in the United States. His reports were read by the head of American intelligence, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff (US) and President Roosevelt. Unbeknownst to Fellers, Axis intelligence also read his reports: within eight hours the most secret data on British "strengths, positions, losses, reinforcements, supply, situation, plans, morale etc." were under the gimlet eyes of Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, and Field Marshal Erwin Rommel

Fellers had been ordered to use the State Department code over his objections. For example, on 2 Feb 1942, Fellers reported "Believe that code compromised" but was instructed thereafter that the code was secure

⁵⁰² MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

In the summer of 1943, Fellers left his job for the OSS where he played a role in planning psychological warfare, returned to the Southwest Pacific and resumed working for General MacArthur. Fellers later served as military secretary and the Chief of Psychological Operations under MacArthur

During the liberation of the Philippines from the Japanese, Fellers had several assignments, including Director of Civil Affairs for the islands. For these efforts, Gen. Fellers received a second Philippine Distinguished Service Star

After the war, Fellers played a major role in the occupation of Japan. Among his duties was liaison between SCAP HQ and the Imperial Household. Soon after occupation began, General Fellers wrote several influential memoranda concerning why it would be advantageous for the occupation, reconstruction of Japan, and US long range interests to keep the Emperor in place if he was not clearly responsible for war crimes

Tasked with investigating the Emperor's war responsibility, Fellers conducted hearings on Japanese government officials and advised MacArthur to leave the Emperor in place, saying that it would be in the best interest of the United States to use Hirohito's charisma while occupying Japan. In a memo to MacArthur, Fellers wrote that the Emperor had no authority and that if he was convicted as a war criminal, a general uprising would be inevitable. The Emperor's name was subsequently stricken from the list of men to be charged as war criminals

PLACE NAME: Fen He River, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

The Battles of the Fen He River was part of the JINNA CLEAN-UP OPERATION taking place near Quwo City in Shanxi Province

On 6 Jul 1938 the Japanese launched a large-scale gas attack against Chinese forces near Quwo City, Shanxi Province. The 20th Division, Imperial Japanese Army prepared 18,000 red gas grenades for the attack and used 7,000. On 7 Jul the Japanese used another 3,000 red gas grenades

PRISON: Feng-T' ai Prison, Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China

The Feng-T' ai Prison, Anhui Province was believed at the end of WWII to house about 300 Allied POW to include survivors of the Doolittle Raid on Japan of 1942. The prison was the object of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) MAGPIE Team that was parachuted into Peking on the afternoon of 17 Aug 1945. Doolittle Raiders actually recovered from Fengtai Prison included: George Barr, Jacob DeShazer, Robert Hite and Chase Nielsen

PERSON NAME: Feng Yuxiang

POLITICAL UNIT: Fengtai, Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China

PRISON: Fengtien Prison, Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China⁵⁰³

POLITICAL UNIT: Fengtian Province, Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China

⁵⁰³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress



POW POSTWAR ORGNIZATION: FEPOW

FEPOW – the acronym for Far East Prisoners of War

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Field Artillery School

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Field Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
24th Field Water Supply and Disease Prevention Unit (partial strength)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Field Water Supply and Disease Prevention Unit (partial strength)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Field Gas Companies

Field gas companies were non-divisional Imperial Japanese Army units allotted to divisions for specific operations. Two such companies, the 5th and the 18th, were positively identified by 1944. ⁵⁰⁴ It was reported that these companies consisted of a headquarters section and three platoons, each platoon with three sections. ⁵⁰⁵ Each section was believed to have consisted of one noncommissioned officer and 23 men, seven of which were drivers. Each section was allotted six horse-drawn carts. ⁵⁰⁶ Four of the six carts carried six boxes of “smoke” candles each, while the remaining two carried rations and forage for 10 days. ⁵⁰⁷ The section worked in four groups of three men each, the remaining four men being used for intercommunication and protective duties. ⁵⁰⁸ The total number of candles carried by the company is 3,240, but it was not certain at that time whether this number applied only to toxic smoke candles, or to ordinary smoke and tear-gas candles as well ⁵⁰⁹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Field hospitals

Field Hospital provided basic medical and surgical care within the division combat zone, performing most types of surgery, blood transfusions and convalescent care close to the front line. Patients were not provided beds and had to convalesce on the ground. If necessary, the Field Hospital could be split into two smaller units and deploy to two

⁵⁰⁴ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁰⁵ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁰⁶ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁰⁷ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁰⁸ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁰⁹ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

different locations. In keeping with Japanese practice of treating the sick and wounded close to the front to allow speedy reintroduction to their units, these hospitals could admit up to 500 patients ⁵¹⁰

In general, each field hospital, with its required train, had a personnel force of about 250 soldiers and was organized to accommodate 500 patients. It could be motorized, moved by pack animal, or draft. The medical personnel of the field hospitals were under direction of the chief medical officer of the division. ⁵¹¹ Although divisions are known to have four, and sometimes five, field hospitals within the organization, only three are usually identified as active in combat zones. ⁵¹² The fourth, sometimes called the field reserve hospital, normally functioned as a convalescent and evacuation station along lines-of-communications ⁵¹³

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Field Hospital, 14th Army ⁵¹⁴
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Field Hygiene Secretariat Imperial Headquarters

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Field Water Purification Section
LOCATION: ****

Field Water Purification Sections were usually assigned to general Armies ⁵¹⁵

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Field Water Purification and Supply Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Field Water Supply and Disease Prevention Unit, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
24th Field Water Supply and Disease Prevention Unit (partial strength)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Fifth Section - Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
ALTERNATE NAME: Tsushogo Unit
ALTERNATE NAME: Unit 516

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Fifth Section, 2nd Division – Botanical, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Fildes, Paul

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Filipino Red Cross, Manila, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation
The Philippine Branch of the American Red Cross (ARC) formed on 30 August 1905. In 1942, during the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines, the Japanese created a Philippine Red Cross that they controlled to care for internee

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: First Area Army ⁵¹⁶

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

The Japanese First Area Army (Dai-ichi homen gun) was a field army of the Imperial Japanese Army during World War II based in northern Manchukuo, and active in combat against the Soviet Union in the final stages of the war. The Japanese First Area Army was formed on 4 Jul 1942 under the control of the Kwantung Army as a military

⁵¹⁰ Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America

⁵¹¹ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL
TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

⁵¹² HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL
TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

⁵¹³ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL
TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

⁵¹⁴ Composite Report Based on Interrogation of Four Japanese medical Officers, re Special Questions on Japanese Biological Warfare. Dated: 9 Mar 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁵¹⁵ Sketch Map Showing Distribution of Units in the Water Purification Department. Supplement 1-a. 16 Oct 1945

⁵¹⁶ Records of NAKAJIMA, Seichi. Dated: 20 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

reserve and garrison force to maintain security and public order in northern Manchukuo, after many veteran divisions of the Kwantung Army had been transferred to the various southern fronts in the Pacific War. The Japanese First Area Army consisted mostly of minimally-trained reservists, conscripted students and home guard militia, without adequate weapons or supplies. The First Area Army was headquartered in Dunhua, in what is now the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Jilin Province, Manchukuo

The units of the First Area Army proved no match for the Red Army when the Soviet Union invaded Manchukuo at the end of World War II. Lacking adequate armor, ammunition or leadership, many units broke and fled, or surrendered en masse. Many surviving soldiers of the 1st Area Army, including its commanding officer General Seiichi Kita, became prisoners-of-war in Siberia and other parts of the Soviet Union after the surrender of Japan on 15 Aug 1945

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: First Army, North China, Taiyuan, Japanese Occupied China

On 26 Aug 1937 the Japanese 1st Army was on Tianjin Municipality, China, under the Japanese China Garrison Army. In addition to protecting the Japanese settlement at Tianjin Municipality, China, it served as a reinforcement to the newly formed Japanese Northern China Area Army following the Marco Polo Bridge Incident during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945)

The 1st Army subsequently participated in various campaigns in north China under the operational command of the Japanese Northern China Area Army, including the North China Incident, BEIPING–HANKOU RAILWAY OPERATION, and the Battle of Taiyuan before being demobilized at Taiyuan, Shanxi Province after the end of World War II on 30 Sept 1945

MILITARY HOSPITAL: First Army Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

The First Army Hospital was the second military assignment of Ishii Shiro post-graduation from Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan. Ishii began his service there on 1 Aug 1922

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: First Army Medical Corps, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

The First Army Medical Corps in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province was the second-to-last assignment of Ishii Shiro. There he served Chief of the Medical Section of the First Army, Japanese China Garrison Army prior to the defeat of Japan in 1942-1945

MILITARY MEDICAL: First Army Medical Department, Tianjin, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: First Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: First Epidemic Prevention Squad

LOCATION: ****

First Epidemic Prevention Squad was located in Kanmon, Japan and Fuzan, Korea

BOOK: *The First Half of My Life* (*Wode Qian Bansheng* translated into English as *From Emperor to Citizen*)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: First Japanese Army, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

SUBORDINATION: China Expeditionary Army

The Japanese North China Area Army was formed on August 21, 1937 under the control of the Imperial General Headquarters. It was transferred to the newly formed China Expeditionary Army on September 23, 1939. Headquartered in Beijing, it was responsible for direction and coordination of the Japanese military activity in all of north China. It was demobilized in Beijing at the surrender of Japan

SCHOOL: First Prefectural Girls' High School (Himeyuri Gakuto), Okinawa, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: First Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: First Section (Research Department), Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: First Section, 2nd Division - Bacteriological, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo



INCIDENT: First Shanghai Incident - 1932

LOCATION: Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: First Squad, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: First Tokyo Provisional Army Tokyo, Japan

POLITICAL CONCEPT: Five Ministers Conference

LOCATION: ****

On 5 December 1938, along with the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Hachirō Arita, Army Minister Seishirō Itagaki, and Navy Minister Yonai Mitsumasa, Ikeda took part in the Five Ministers' Conference, a secret meeting of the highest officials in the Japanese government, to discuss the government's position on world Jewry. While the Foreign Minister and others were opposed to any formal involvement with the Jewish people, on the basis of their uncontrollable nature and devious schemes as detailed in the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* and the threat they posed according to Nazi ideology, Ikeda, along with Army Minister Itagaki, argued that a population of Jews would be a great asset to Japan, attracting foreign capital and improving world opinion towards Japan. The meeting ultimately proved a crucial step in the development of the "Fugu Plan" which would bring several thousand Jews to the Empire of Japan, from Nazi-controlled Europe. Ikeda's name was floated as a possible successor to Konoe as Prime Minister; however, this was strongly opposed by the Imperial Japanese Army, with whom Ikeda had repeatedly clashed over matters of finance. However, he was retained as a Cabinet councilor under Prime Minister Hiranuma Kiichiro, and was also President of the Price Control Board

PARASITE: Flea

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Flea Research

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Floating Smoke Candle, Model 94-B

The Floating Smoke Candle, Model 94-B candle examined by U. S. troops in the Southwest Pacific, was supported by a rubber tube attached to two lugs on its supporting ring. It was dark gray in color and 31.2 inches long by 3.1

inches in diameter.⁵¹⁷ The total weight of the candle was 12.47 pounds. The candle's filling weighed 10.8 pounds, and had the following composition:⁵¹⁸

Hexachlorethane:	50.0 percent.
Zinc dust:	23.5 percent.
Zinc oxide:	26.5 percent.

The inner match head was ignited by a point flash from the igniter fuze located in the top of the candle. The inner match head then set off the inner igniter, which in turn ignited the main filling

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: "Floating Units"

FM (titanium tetrachloride)



POLITICAL UNIT: Forbidden City

ATROCITY: Forced Hospitalization, Honmyoji, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

MINISTRY: Foreign Ministry

POLITICAL UNIT: Formosa, Taiwan

DESENSITIZING TERM: Formosan monkey

"Formosan monkey" was a cover term used in papers published in Japanese scientific and medical journals which refer to experiments and tests conducted by Unit 731 using actual monkeys vice humans. Human test subjects were referred to in scientific papers as "Manchurian Monkeys"

PLACE NAME: Fort Detrick, Maryland (US)

MILITARY MEDICAL: Forty-First Naval Guard Unit, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

⁵¹⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵¹⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943



BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Fourth Epidemic Prevention Squad, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

The Fourth Epidemic Prevention Squad was headquartered on Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Fourth Section - Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME: Tsushogo Unit

ALTERNATE NAME: Unit 516

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Fourth Section, 2nd Division - Organic Chemistry, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Fourth Warhorse Epidemic Prevention Squad, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

Fourth Warhorse Epidemic Prevention Squad was located on Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. The unit supported marine units in the Seto Inland Sea, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan and the Pacific Ocean Coast

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: Fowl Plague

PERSON NAME: Fox, Leon A.

Leon A. Fox was a Major in the US Army and Chief of the Medical Section, US Chemical Warfare Service. He is the Author of “*Bacterial Warfare: the Use of Biologic Agents in Warfare*,” published in its entirety in The Military Surgeon, vol. 72, no. 3, Mar 1933. In his article Fox concluded that BW was an impractical weapon of war. He believed that BW would be ineffective in advanced countries because populations there could be immunized against most pathogens. There were also technical problems concerning delivery systems. These problems were so massive and complex that Fox did not consider them solvable in the near future. Fox’s stance on BW remained the dominant view of American planners throughout the decade and continues to influence the use of biological warfare into the 21st Century ⁵¹⁹

In 1933 fox wrote: “It is...apparent that the question of whether chemical munitions will be used or not, and whether bacterial warfare will be used or not, will depend on their practicability rather than on the sentimental reactions of pacifists. I consider that it is highly questionable if biologic agents are suited for warfare. Certainly, at the present time practically insurmountable technical difficulties prevent the use of biologic agents as effective weapons of

⁵¹⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

warfare.”⁵²⁰ It is known that Ishii Shiro read Fox’s article. Ishii, however, employed Fox’s arguments to support his view of biological warfare⁵²¹

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Frangible Smoke Grenade

The frangible smoke grenade, not to be confused with the HCN (hydrocyanic acid) toxic grenade, was captured in the Southwest Pacific.⁵²² It consisted of a flat-bottom spherical glass flask, partially filled with a smoke liquid, packed in sawdust in a tin cylinder.⁵²³ The metal container was approximately 4 inches high and 3 1/3 inches in diameter. The lid is removed by turning the top slightly in a counterclockwise direction and lifting

The locking device consisted of two diametrically opposite indentations in the lid fitting into L-shaped grooves in the sides of the container.⁵²⁴ The flask had a short neck with a 0.63-inch opening, and was sealed with a rubber stopper held in place by a double crown top.⁵²⁵ The grenade examined weighed 354.8 grams (0.78 lb.) and contained 188 grams (0.4 lb.) of a clear light yellow liquid. The filling had the following composition:⁵²⁶

FM (titanium tetrachloride):	59.2 percent
Silicon tetrachloride:	40.8 percent (by difference)

Both titanium tetrachloride and silicon tetrachloride are smoke agents which in their liquid state are fairly corrosive to metals and irritating to the skin.⁵²⁷ In ordinary field concentrations the smoke would not be sufficiently irritating to the respiratory system to cause coughing. These smoke grenades were considered to be fairly effective in screening a gun port of a pillbox or tank⁵²⁸

PERSON NAME: Frazier, Glenn

LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

AOM2c Glenn J. Frazier, Jr. served as a gunner aboard a TBM serial number 23637. He was taken prisoner on 18 Feb 1945 on Chichijima and executed on 18 Feb 1945. Frazier was one of nine US airmen captured after their aircraft was shot down over Chichijima, the Bonin Islands who were executed and cannibalized. Two of the prisoners were beheaded in a public ceremony and per an account in Time Magazine their livers were immediately cut from their bodies and served as sukiyaki. It was not disputed that eight POW were executed. Some of the bodies were butchered by the division’s medical orderlies and portions were eaten by the senior staff of the Japanese garrison. Senior Japanese Army Officers hosted a Sake party for their Navy counterparts where the livers of American POW’s were roasted and served as an appetizer. Japanese Navy officers subsequently reciprocated by hosting a party where they butchered and served their own American POW

PERSON NAME: Fred. E.B., Dr.⁵²⁹

Dr. E.B. Fred served as the Director of Research and Development for the War Reserve Service (WRS) (US)⁵³⁰

⁵²⁰ Major Leon A. Fox, M.C., United States Army, “Bacterial Warfare: The Use of Biologic Agents in Warfare,” *The Military Surgeon*, vol. 72, No. 3, Mar 1933

⁵²¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁵²² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵²³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵²⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵²⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵²⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵²⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵²⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵²⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁵³⁰ *US Army Activity in the US Biological Warfare Programs*, vol. 1, Unclassified. Presumably a US Army Publication, Washington, DC. 24 Feb 1977



POLITICAL UNIT: French Indo-China

ALTERNATE NAME: French Indochina

ALTERNATE NAME: The Indochinese Union

ALTERNATE NAME: Indochinese Federation

A grouping of the three Vietnamese regions of Tonkin (north), Annam (centre), and Cochinchina (south) with Cambodia was formed in 1887. Laos was added in 1893 and the leased Chinese territory of Guangzhouwan in 1898. The capital was moved from Saigon (in Cochinchina) to Hanoi (Tonkin) in 1902 and again to Da Lat (Annam) in 1939. In 1945 it was moved back to Hanoi

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: French Indochina Agency

BOOK: *From Emperor to Citizen (The First Half of My Life* [Wode Qian Bansheng]

CONDITION: Frostbite

EXPERIMENTS: Frostbite experiments

EXPERIMENTS: Frostbite Research

PERSON NAME: Fu Zuo Yi

Fu Zuo Yi notified Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek that: "It is confirmed that an enemy munitions factory in Taiyuan is now producing poisonous bombs solely, and is preparing to use them when they attack our armies in Shaanxi [Province]." ⁵³¹ According to Fu, Chinese spies reported that in Nov 1938 they had observed approximately 230 Japanese scientists and technicians, along with "3 German technicians," and "1000 boxes of chemical materials," enter the plant. Fu indicated that the factory produced five different types of bombs and artillery shells capable of delivering both chemical and biological products. According to Fu the fatal poisons in these bombs and shells are newly invented by German technicians.... [Shells] 6 inches long explode and the gas within them chokes people to death instantly. As Fu reported other shells are about 4 inches long and weigh approximately 5 pounds. These shells, when fired, are followed up by enemy army infantry equipped with gas masks who charge against our lines

POLITICAL UNIT: Fuchow, Fujian Province, under the Republic of China

Fuchow, Fujian Province was the site of a reported 1944 outbreak of plague ⁵³²

⁵³¹ Fu Zuo Yi, Shaanxi Province, 24 Dec 1938, to President Chiang, Xian, Leitenberg Collection

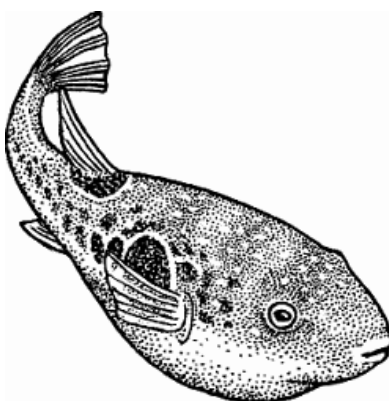
⁵³² Medical Intelligence - Fuxien. 3 Nov 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 11. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Fujiwara Iwaichi

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Fujiwara Kikan, Bangkok, Thailand

Fujiwara kikan, Fujiwara or Efu (F) Kikan) was a military intelligence operation established by the IGHQ in Sept 1941. The Unit was transferred to Bangkok at the end of that month and headed by Major Fujiwara Iwaichi, Chief of Intelligence of the 15th Army. Its task was to contact the Indian Independence Movement, the overseas Chinese and the Malayan Sultans with the aim of encouraging friendship and cooperation with Japan. The unit was notable for its success in establishing cooperative ties between the Empire of Japan and the Indian Independence Movement, overseas Chinese and various Malay Sultans. After the British surrender of Singapore in 1942, F-Kikan was dissolved, and replaced by a new liaison agency, the Iwakuro Kikan., or “I-Kikan” to coordinate activities between the Indian National Army and the Imperial Japanese Army. The Fujiwara Kikan was based in Singapore and is credited with the creation of the Indian National Army, which for a time was effective in harassing the British in India

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE OPERATIONSS PLAN: Fugu Plan



TOXIN: Fugu poison

TOXIN: Fugu Toxin

Fugu Toxin is an aminoperhydroquinazoline poison found mainly in the liver and ovaries of fishes in the order Tetraodontiformes. Fugu is the Japanese word for puffer fish and the dish prepared from it, normally species of genus Takifugu, Lagocephalus, or Sphoeroides, or porcupine fish of the genus Diodon. The toxin causes paresthesia and paralysis through interference with neuromuscular conduction. The poison, a sodium channel blocker, paralyzes the muscles while the victim stays fully conscious (thus making the effects somewhat similar to those of the nerve agents Sarin and VX). The victim is unable to breathe, and eventually dies from asphyxiation. Fugu poison is 1200 times stronger than cyanide and there is no known antidote readily available. The standard treatment is to support the respiratory and circulatory systems until the poison is metabolized and excreted by the victim's body. The toxin is so potent that a lethal dose is smaller than the head of a pin, and a single fish has enough poison to kill 30 people.⁵³³ One milligram of the fugu's tetrodotoxin is enough to bring on an agonizing death within an hour of being consumed.⁵³⁴ Fugu Toxin was studied at the Army Medical College (School) in Tokyo, Japan and the subject of a special area of study conducted by Naito Ryoichi of Unit 731⁵³⁵

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Fuji Unit

LOCATION: ****

The Fuji Unit refers to the Central China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD)

⁵³³ Friedman, Megan. Fugu. Top 10 Most Dangerous Foods. Time. 22 Feb 2010
http://content.time.com/time/specials/packages/article/0,28804,1967235_1967238_1967227,00.html

⁵³⁴ Pilley, Kevin. Japan's puffer fish capital: Delicious and deadly. CNN. 4 Apr 2014 <http://www.cnn.com/2014/04/03/travel/pufferfish-fugu-capital-shimonoseki-japan/>

⁵³⁵ Chushichi Tsuzuki. The Pursuit of Power in Modern Japan 1825-1995. Oxford University Press. Oxford. 2000

PERSON NAME: Fujii

PERSON NAME: Fujii Hideo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

Fujii Hideo was a Japanese soldier present at the battles around Yichang, Hebei Province in Oct 1942. Fujii wrote an undated memo “*A Testimony to Poison Gas Operations*,” which records that each Japanese soldier was given a gas mask, gas tubes, and four or five condoms just before the operation. The soldiers were told that they should not rape Chinese woman, but that they could if they wanted

POLITICAL UNIT: Fujian Province, under the Republic of China

PERSON NAME: Fujino Kouzaburo

PERSON NAME: Fujino Tsunesaburo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Fujino Kouzaburo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 9420, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

Fujino Tsunesaburo served with Unit 9420 in Singapore. He may also be known as: Fujino Kouzaburo

PERSON NAME: Fujita Hisanori



PERSON NAME: Fujita Shigeru (17 September 1889 – 11 April 1980)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: 59th Division (Robe Division) of the 43rd Army, Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

ASSIGNED: Commander, 28th Cavalry Regiment, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

According to the written confession of Fujita Shigeru in Aug 1954, he was born in 1889 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan and went to Shanxi Province, China in Aug 1938 to join the Japanese War of Aggression against China, serving as Colonel and Commander of the 28th Cavalry Regiment.⁵³⁶ He took the position of Lieutenant-General and Commander of the 59th Division (Robe Division) of the 43rd Army in Mar 1945.⁵³⁷ He was involved in the following incidents: From Mar 1944 to Apr 1945: “used 74 gas shells (green colored shells)” while serving as Commander of the 4th Cavalry Brigade;⁵³⁸ 10 Apr 1944: “I called all regiment commanders together at the Brigade

Headquarters in Guide and ordered that” “regiment commanders could authorize the use of gas shells. During the battles, 20 gas shells are equipped for each cannon of the cavalry and 10 gas shells for each cannon of the regiment,” and “try to kill captives on the battlefield as far as possible and calculate them into ‘combat achievements,’”⁵³⁹ May 9, 1945: “killed many Chinese people” in Shiqiao, Guangdong Province, 25 kilometers northwest to Yishui, Shandong, and “burned down the entire Shiqiao Village.” in the same month, “ordered the Epidemic Prevention and

⁵³⁶ The confessions of Japanese war criminal Fujita Shigeru. ChinaDaily.com. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2014-07/06/content_1765100_3.htm

⁵³⁷ The confessions of Japanese war criminal Fujita Shigeru. ChinaDaily.com. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2014-07/06/content_1765100_3.htm

⁵³⁸ The confessions of Japanese war criminal Fujita Shigeru. ChinaDaily.com. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2014-07/06/content_1765100_3.htm

⁵³⁹ The confessions of Japanese war criminal Fujita Shigeru. ChinaDaily.com. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2014-07/06/content_1765100_3.htm

Water Supply Squad to use cholera virus to fight a germ war during the battles.” “gas shells and gas canisters were used” when attacking the Eighth Route Army in Haoshan; “to prevent soldiers from stepping on land mines placed by the Eighth Route Army, more than ten Chinese people were ordered to lead the way, i.e. to walk in the mine field in front of the troops.”⁵⁴⁰ “Arrangements after announcement of armistice: I called all squad commanders together on 17 Aug (1945) and ordered them to do the following: first, to destroy all kinds of documents (to get rid of criminal records of the Japanese imperialism, especially the evidence of cracking down on the Communist Party of China; second, to bury special bombs (gas shells, incendiary ammunition, smoke projectiles, light tracers and some fuse tubes); third, to destroy gas masks. .” Fujita was captured in Hamhung, the Korean Peninsula in Aug 1945⁵⁴¹

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

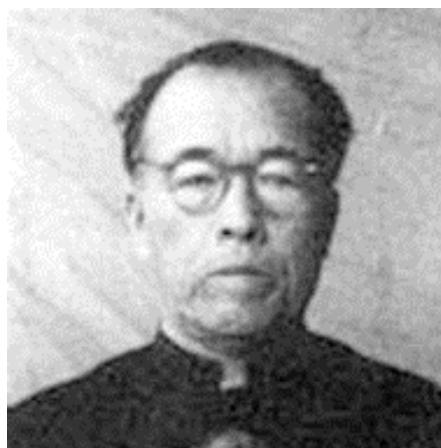
RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1938-03-01	Colonel
1941-10-15	Major-General
1945-03-30	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1935-08-01 – 1938-03-01	Aide-de-Camp to Prince Kotohito
1938-03-01 – 1940-03-09	Commanding Officer, 28 th Cavalry Regiment
1940-03-09 – 1941-07-01	Commanding Officer, 15 th Cavalry Regiment
1941-07-01 – 1941-12-05	Commanding Officer, 2 nd Cavalry Brigade
1941-12-05 – 1944-03-01	Commanding Officer, Urawa Regimental District
1944-03-01 – 1945-03-31	Commanding Officer, 4 th Cavalry Brigade
1945-03-31 – 1945-09-xx	General Officer Commanding, 59 th Division



PERSON NAME: Fujiwara Hironoshin

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: *****

ASSIGNED: Commander of Japanese Military Police, Muleng, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

According to the written confession of Fujiwara Hironoshin from Jul to Aug 1954, he was born in Ehime Prefecture, Japan in 1897. In 1935, he went to Manchukuo and joined in Japan’s War of Aggression against China. Fujiwara served as unit Commander of Japanese Military Police in Muleng, Tangyuan and Xinjing, (Changchun) (Hsinking), Jilin Province.⁵⁴² He was involved in the following incident: Mid-Mar 1944: sent the arrested “underground anti-Japanese patriot named Zhi to the Ishii Unit in Harbin,” China.⁵⁴³ He was arrested on 31 Aug 1945

⁵⁴⁰ The confessions of Japanese war criminal Fujita Shigeru. ChinaDaily.com. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2014-07/06/content_17651003.htm

⁵⁴¹ The confessions of Japanese war criminal Fujita Shigeru. ChinaDaily.com. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/world/2014-07/06/content_17651003.htm

⁵⁴² Hironoshin Fujiwara 藤原广之进 (Aug.8). China.org.cn, 8 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/08/content_33182101.htm

⁵⁴³ Hironoshin Fujiwara 藤原广之进 (Aug.8). China.org.cn, 8 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/08/content_33182101.htm



PERSON NAME: Fujiwara Iwaichi
 MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
 KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General
 ASSIGNED: Chief-of-Staff, 57th Army
 GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Takarabe, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan
 ASSIGNED: Chief-of-Staff, 2nd Army
 GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Celebes, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation
 GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1938
 GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1931

Fujiwara Iwaichi (1 Mar 1908-24 Feb 1986) was an officer in the Imperial Japanese Army in World War II, and later a Lieutenant-General in the post-war Japan Ground Self Defense Force. Fujiwara was a native of Hyogo Prefecture, Fujiwara graduated from the 43rd class of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1931 and was assigned to the 37th Infantry Regiment. After serving a tour of duty in Tianjin Municipality, China, he returned to the Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, and graduated from the 50th class in 1938, whereupon he was assigned to the 21st Army. In 1939, Fujiwara was transferred to the military intelligence unit within the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff, tasked with planning operations in south and Southeast Asia. He traveled to Bangkok in 1941, and joined the Japanese Southern Expeditionary Army Group as Chief-of-Staff the same year



In 1941 Fujiwara established the F Kikan, a Japanese special operations unit, which was tasked with developing and assisting independence movements in British India, Malaya and Netherlands East Indies. In 1943, Fujiwara and his unit were transferred to the 15th Army. F-Kikan greatly assisted in the establishment of the Indian National Army

Fujiwara subsequently served as Intelligence Officer on the staff of Fifteenth Army in Burma. He reconnoitered much of the northern part of the country in preparation for OPERATION U-GO, the offensive into British India. Following the failure of this offensive, almost all the staff of Fifteenth Army was transferred, although Fujiwara was the last to be reassigned, in Dec 1944

After his recall to Japan, Fujiwara taught at the Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, for a year, and was then transferred back to the field as Chief-of-Staff of the IJA 2nd Army in Apr 1945 and IJA 57th Army in Jun 1945. Fujiwara was based in Singapore at the end of the war

PERSON NAME: Fukayama Ikko ⁵⁴⁴

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

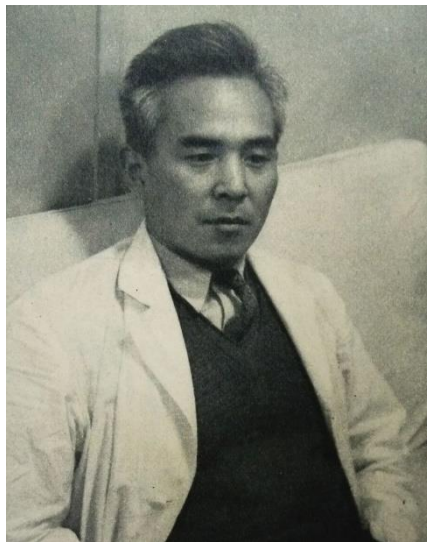
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: 43rd Division Field Hospital, Saipan Island, Mariana Islands, South Pacific Mandate, League of Nations Mandate

Fukayama Ikko was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He commanded the 43rd Division Field Hospital. ⁵⁴⁵ He was located on Saipan Island, Mariana Islands in Jun of 1944 and was present for the Battle of Saipan

POLITICAL UNIT: Fukien, Fujian Province, under the Republic of China

Fukien, Fujian Province was the site of an Aug 1942 outbreak of plague. ⁵⁴⁶ Another outbreak of the bubonic plague was recorded in Dec 1943 ⁵⁴⁷



PERSON NAME: Fukumi Hideo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: *****

ASSIGNED: Tama Troop (Unit 731), Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

ASSIGNED: Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control, Tokyo Imperial University; Tokyo, Japan

POSTWAR: Director of the Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan

POSTWAR: President of Nagasaki University, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan

Fukumi Hideo served with the Tama Troop. During the war, he was an officer at the Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control, Tokyo Imperial University; Tokyo, Japan. ⁵⁴⁸ Postwar he went on to become the Director of the Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan and later served as the President of Nagasaki University, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Fukuoka, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan

POW CAMP: Fukuoka Main Camp, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan

REPORT: *Fundamental Research on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio*

REPORT: *Fundamental Experiment on the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio Experiments on Serial Animal Passage*

⁵⁴⁴ Crowl, Philip A. Appendix C. Japanese Order of Battle on Saipan. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Campaign In the Marianas. UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II

⁵⁴⁵ Crowl, Philip A. Appendix C. Japanese Order of Battle on Saipan. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Campaign In the Marianas. UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II

⁵⁴⁶ Plague Situation in Unoccupied China, Dated: 14 Jun 1942. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁵⁴⁷ Epidemic of bubonic plague in Fukien. Dated: 15 Dec 1943. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁵⁴⁸ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID

<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

PERSON NAME: Furihata Takeomi
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Orihata Takeomi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Furihata Takeomi was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with Unit 731. He may also be known as:
Orihata Takeomi

PERSON NAME: Furuchi Yoshio ⁵⁴⁹
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)
SENTENCE: ****
EXECUTED: ****
Furuchi Yoshio swerved as a medical orderly with Unit 731. ⁵⁵⁰ He testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial about typhus vaccine experiments ⁵⁵¹

PERSON NAME: Furumi Tadayuki

PERSON NAME: Furuno fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: General
ASSIGNED: Quartermaster, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo.
Furuno fnu was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army and served as the Quartermaster, Kwantung Army
GENERAL OFFICER:
NAME: Furuno Yoshitake (25 February 1887 – 15 January 1958)
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
RANK: Lieutenant-General
PROMOTIONS:
1931-08-01 Army Intendant 1st Class
1936-08-01 Intendant Major-General
1937-02-15 Major-General
1939-10-02 Lieutenant-General
SERVICE:
1929-08-01 – 1932-04-11 Chief, Intendance Section, 6th Division
1932-04-11 – 1933-12-20 Chief, Intendance Section, 5th Division
1933-12-20 – 1936-08-01 Chief, Intendance Section, 3rd Division
1936-12-01 – 1938-02-14 Chief, Intendance Section, Taiwan Army District
1938-04-14 – 1939-08-01 Chief, Intendance Section, Central China Expeditionary Army
1939-08-01 – 1945-07-05 Chief, Intendance Section, Kwantung Army
1945-07-05 – 1945-09-02 Commandant, Army Intendance School

PERSON NAME: Furuichi Yoshio
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Medical Orderly, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)
SENTENCE: ****
EXECUTED: ****

⁵⁴⁹ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

⁵⁵⁰ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

⁵⁵¹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

Furuichi Yoshio was a Medical Orderly with Unit 731. Furuichi testified at Khabarovsk about a typhus vaccine experiment “[T]his was at the end of 1943. To test the effectiveness of vaccines, 50 Chinese and Manchurians were used as experimental material. First these 50 men were given preventive inoculations, but these were differentiated inoculations--some prisoners were given one, others were given two. Furthermore, different men were inoculated with different quantities of vaccine, and some of these 50 men were not inoculated at all.⁵⁵² Thus, these 50 men were divided into five different groups. All these men were forced to drink water contaminated with typhoid germs and then observation was kept to see what effect these pathogenic germs had in the different cases, depending on whether preventive inoculations had been performed on the man or not, how many times, and in what quantities.⁵⁵³ . Most of these men contracted typhoid. Exactly what percentage I do not remember, at all events 12 or 13 of the men died.⁵⁵⁴ . I myself know of one other case of such infection, this was at the end of 1944 or beginning of 1945, when infection was caused by similar methods⁵⁵⁵

POLITICAL UNIT: Fusan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Fusen

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Fuzan

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Pusan

Fusan, Korea served as the departure point from Korea of Unit 731 members fleeing the Soviet Red Army after their evacuation from Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Fusan may also be known as: Fusen, Fuzan, or Pusan

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Fusan Hospital, Fusan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Fusen Hospital, Fusan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Fuzan Hospital, Fusan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Pusan Hospital, Fusan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

Fusan Hospital was located in Fusan, Korea. It treated a number of POW transported north through Formosa aboard the *Tattori Maru*.⁵⁵⁶ Fusan may also be known as: Fusen, Fuzan, or Pusan

POLITICAL UNIT: Fusen, Fusen, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Fusen, Fusen, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Fuzan, Fusen, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Pusan, Fusen, Korea under the Japanese Rule

Fusen, Korea served as the departure point from Korea of Unit 731 members fleeing the Soviet Red Army after their evacuation from Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Fusen may also be known as: Fusan, Fuzan, or Pusan

POLITICAL UNIT: Fushiki, Toyama Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Fushun, Liaoning Province, People’s Republic of China

RAIL STATION: Fushun Station, Liaoning Province, People’s Republic of China

PRISON: Fushun War Criminals Management Centre

PRISON: Fushun War Criminals Management Center, Fushun, Liaoning Province, People’s Republic of China

The Fushun War Criminals Management Centre, Fushun, Liaoning Province was the site of the re-education of Manchukuoan, Kuomintang and Japanese POW, held by China from 1950 onwards. Among the inmates were Pu yi, the last emperor of China and former puppet emperor of Manchukuo, his younger brother Pujie and several other important World War II figures such as Xi Qia, Zang Shiyi and Zhang Jinghui

⁵⁵² Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

⁵⁵³ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

⁵⁵⁴ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

⁵⁵⁵ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

⁵⁵⁶ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

The prison was originally constructed in 1936 by the occupying Japanese. At the end of World War II, the USSR invaded and occupied the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo and captured many of its government members and military personnel, both Chinese and Japanese. These prisoners were held near Khabarovsk (Boli), in the Russian Far East. During 1949 and early 1950, the Chinese sent delegations to the USSR headed by Mao Zedong in which they secured the extradition of these prisoners to China. Premier Zhou Enlai instructed the Northeast Judicial



Department to make preparations for handling the war criminals.

Liaodong No. 3 Prison, on the northern edge of Fushun city was selected for conversion into the War Criminals Management Centre

The first train carrying prisoners arrived in Fushun Station at 3 o'clock on 21 Jul 1950. They were then transferred the short distance to the prison by bus. In this first train load there were 969 Japanese detainees and 71 prisoners from the Manchukuo puppet regime. Some other Japanese prisoners were transferred from other locations such as the Taiyuan War Criminals Management Centre in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province to bring the total

number of Japanese prisoners to 982. The Japanese prisoners can be divided by occupation into 667 army personnel, 116 gendarme, 155 special police and 44 administrative personnel. Of these 35 had the rank of general, 125 were field officers and 852 were junior officers or below. Alongside these prisoners from World War II were inmates from the Chinese Civil War that ended in 1949. These Kuomintang prisoners numbered 354

In 1956, trials of the Japanese prisoners were undertaken. Over the period 1956 to 1964, the Japanese prisoners were all released. Between 1959 and 1975, the Manchukuo and Kuomintang prisoners received special pardons and were released in stages. In total over 1300 prisoners had passed through the center. Part of the prison site remains in use today, but the older section has been turned into a museum depicting the history of Fushun War Criminals Management Center and the life of the people who worked or were interned there

PERSON NAME: Futagi fnu ⁵⁵⁷

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Futagi Hideo.

Futagi fnu is a possible reference to, or may also be known as: Futagi Hideo.

PERSON NAME: Futagi Hideo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: *****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POSITION: Vivisection Team Leader

Futagi Hideo was a Doctor of Medicine who conducted studies on tuberculosis. ⁵⁵⁸ He tested Calmette bacillus (BCG) and C1 Tuberculosis Hominis on human beings ton include experiments on Manchurian children

PERSON NAME: Futaki fnu

PERSON NAME: Futaki Hideo

⁵⁵⁷ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁵⁵⁸ Interview with Dr. Hideo FUTAGI. Dated: 15 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Futaki Hideo was a researcher, Unit 731. Futaki conducted experiments on tuberculosis and syphilis ⁵⁵⁹

POLITICAL UNIT: Futo, Tunga Province, Leyte, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Fuxien, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Fuxien, Liaoning Province was the site of a reported 1944 outbreak of plague ⁵⁶⁰

POLITICAL UNIT: Fuzan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Fusan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Fusen, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Pusan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

Fuzan, Korea is the site of an alleged biological warfare incident in 1943 related to Hog Cholera. ⁵⁶¹ Fuzan was also the departure point from Korea of Unit 731 members fleeing the Soviet Red Army after their evacuation from Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Fuzan may also refer to Fusan, Fusen, or Pusan, Korea

SCHOOL: Gakushūin Peer's School

PERSON NAME: "the Gang of Seven"

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

"The Gang of Seven" refers to seven of the brightest young research professors on hygiene and pathology at Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan. Designated as Military Technicians they were officially given the title of "the gang of seven." The seven were given important jobs at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo as project directors on research assignments with bacteriology, pathology and frostbite. All seven conducted experiments on human beings

INFECTION: Gangrene

PLACE NAME: Garden of Serenity

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Garrison Force, North China Area Army, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

ALTERNATE NAME: Japan North China Area Army

ALTERNATE NAME: Japanese North China Area Army

TOXIN: Gartner's Bacillus Enteritidis

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Gas Cylinders

Into 1943 little information was available concerning the gas cylinders used by Japanese troops. ⁵⁶² A Russian article, published in Jul 1936 and confirmed by a French report in 1939, mentioned two types: ⁵⁶³ Heavy – The heavy cylinder weighs 50 kg (110 lbs.) and contains a mixture of chlorine and phosgene. This cylinder would be used in position warfare only. ⁵⁶⁴ Light – The light cylinder weighs 20 kg (44 lbs.) and, likewise, contains a mixture

⁵⁵⁹ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

⁵⁶⁰ Medical Intelligence - Fuxien. 3 Nov 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 11. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁵⁶¹ Composite Report on Biological Warfare Based on CPM Special Questions re Japanese Biological Warfare, Dated: 11 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264

⁵⁶² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁶³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁶⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

of chlorine and phosgene. Groups of these cylinders would be used in mobile warfare against enemy support posts
565

INFECTION: Gas gangrene

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Gas grenade

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Gas Mask, Model 93, No. 2 (Navy Type)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

Gas Mask, Model 93, No. 2 (Navy Type) was a type of gas mask. It was carried by members of a naval landing party in Papua New Guinea. ⁵⁶⁶ A khaki-colored haversack, with shoulder sling and metal buckle, is provided for the face piece only, the canister being carried on the back. ⁵⁶⁷ An inside pocket in the haversack carries a small folded square of cheesecloth and an antidim stick in a small tin cylinder. ⁵⁶⁸ A metal plug to prevent absorption of moisture is provided for the air inlet opening of the canister. An auxiliary canister may be attached to the base of the main canister to give protection against carbon monoxide (up to 3 percent concentration) for 40 to 50 minutes ⁵⁶⁹

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Gas Mask, Model 93, No.3 (Navy Type)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

Gas Mask, Model 93, No. 2 (Navy Type) was a Japanese gas mask. It differed from earlier models in that the eyepieces are larger and non-circular. The outlet valve was placed in front instead of beneath the base connection. ⁵⁷⁰ The head harness consisted of five elastic bands adjusted by buckle and tab. The hose, 18 inches long, is wired to the valve assembly and is screwed onto the canister. The canister, while similar in external appearance to earlier types, has a concertina-type filter of wood pulp, instead of cotton asbestos, and is placed below instead of above the absorbent. The canister weighed 10¹/₃ ounces and consisted of a mixture of extruded charcoal (64 percent), granular charcoal (20 percent), and soda-lime granules (16 percent). About halfway through the filling there was a rubber-edged baffle ring, projecting inwards, which presumably will reduce channeling at the edges. A rubber plug was provided for the air-inlet opening of the canister. The model was also provided with an auxiliary carbon-monoxide canister, which was interchangeable with those provided for the No. 2 model. ⁵⁷¹ The No. 2 model and the No. 3 model were originally packed in fiber satchels painted dark gray, and are 12 inches wide, 9 inches deep, and 4¹/₂ inches high. ⁵⁷² These satchels are neither gas nor waterproof, and appear to be for storage or shipboard protection only ⁵⁷³

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Gas Mines

A Russian article, published in Jul 1936 and confirmed by the French in 1939 reported the use of chemical mines of 5 kg (11 lbs.), 10 kg (22 lbs.), and 20 kg (44 lbs.) for contaminating strips of ground just prior to their occupation by the enemy. ⁵⁷⁴ Mustard gas was thought to be the agent provided ⁵⁷⁵

⁵⁶⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁶⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁶⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁶⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁶⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁷⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁷¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁷² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁷³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁷⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁷⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

CONDITION: Gastroenteritis

Gastroenteritis afflicted most of the Japanese soldiers in Papua New Guinea, causing diarrhea and dysentery. While rarely fatal, it could be a debilitating condition, causing dehydration and complicating other illnesses. Gastroenteritis is caused by a bacterial or viral infection transmitted through contaminated water and food. In the 1940's, native Papua New Guineans did not use latrines, their houses were built on stilts and they defecated on the ground through holes in the floor, counting on the rain to wash away the waste. The runoff contaminated available fresh water. Flies would land on the excrement and then transfer the microorganisms by landing on food. Since Japanese (as well as Australian and American) soldiers were not immune to the local diseases, they became infected if they drank the water or ate the contaminated food.⁵⁷⁶

The No. 55 Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit had been dispatched to Papua New Guinea to identify disease pathogens in the combat zone and ensure a clean water supply for the soldiers. However, the unit's effectiveness decreased the further inland the troops advanced. Sanitation efforts broke down in the field, further compounding Japanese soldiers' exposure to pathogens. While, as Savatari reported, "...all ranks were lectured on the need for hygiene, but on active service it was practically impossible to enforce any set rule or regulation."⁵⁷⁷ Even in garrison, sanitary rules were not always enforced. An American internee described one Japanese area in 1943-1944 as, "Although it was announced that Amele was to remain a Japanese Army base, the latrine which the officers used was soon filthy and the whole compound became polluted with Japanese feces. The American internee put in more effort at sanitary policing than the Japanese officer-in-charge"⁵⁷⁸

Although there are no known reliable statistics, most Japanese soldiers suffered from diarrhea and dysentery. Those suffering from dysentery usually stayed with their unit, frequently walking naked with leaves hanging from their buttocks to prevent them from soiling their uniform. The cases that were hospitalized, since they were the most serious cases, had a high mortality rate. In 1943, the case mortality rate of gastroenteritis patients from the 21st Independent Mixed Brigade was 69%⁵⁷⁹

GENDARME: Gendarme

GENDARME: Gendarmerie

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: General Affairs Section - Section VI, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

General Affairs Section refers to Section VI of Unit 731 at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The General Affairs Section managed the business accounts of the facility

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: General Affairs Bureau Medical Supplies Depot

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: General Defense Command

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: General Division (Unit 100), (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: General Division - Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

⁵⁷⁶ War Department (US Government), "TB MED 18, Medical and Sanitary Data on Dutch New Guinea," 10 Mar 1944:2-3 & 10-11 and Interrogation report no. 86:." Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

⁵⁷⁷ War Department (US Government), "TB MED 18, Medical and Sanitary Data on Dutch New Guinea," 10 Mar 1944:2-3 & 10-11 and Interrogation report no. 86:." Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

⁵⁷⁸ War Department (US Government), "TB MED 18, Medical and Sanitary Data on Dutch New Guinea," 10 Mar 1944:2-3 & 10-11 and Interrogation report no. 86:." Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

⁵⁷⁹ "Jap medical problems in the South and Southwest Pacific, Know your enemy," 25 Dec 1944: Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER: *General Observations on the Increase in Pathogenicity of Organisms in Gastric Mucin Experiments with Plague, Cholera, Dysentery Organisms & Gartner's Bacillus Enteritidis*

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: General Staff, Tokyo, Japan

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: General Staff Order No. 100

PRISON: The Generals Camp, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

The Generals Camp was Soviet post-war prison used to house high-ranking Japanese POW, usually those accused and tried for war crime. The Generals Camp was also known as: Camp № 48 Cherntsy, Special Camp № 48, Vladimir Prison № 2, and Voykovo

TREATY: Geneva Convention

TREATY: Geneva Convention of 1925

SUMMIT: Geneva Disarmament Conference

SUMMIT: Geneva Naval Conference, 1927

SUMMIT: Geneva Naval Conference, 1935

TREATY: Geneva Protocol of 1925

TREATY: Geneva Treaty of 1925

TREATY: German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact

German Sturmabteilung (storm troopers)

POLITICAL UNIT: Germany

REPORT: *Giddes Report*

POLITICAL UNIT: Gifu Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Gijutsuin, Tokyo, Japan ⁵⁸⁰

The Gijutsuin conducted research into biochemistry ⁵⁸¹

POLITICAL UNIT: Gikutau Sho ⁵⁸²

LOCATION: ****

Gikutau Sho was the subject of a 1945 report of biological experiments being undertaken at this location. ⁵⁸³ Its exact location is unknown

⁵⁸⁰ Extract from Draft CPMB Report # 1492T. Identifies Technical Hospital (GIJUTSUIN), Tokyo. Research in biochemistry. POW believes center is part of the Gijutsu Sho. Dated: 23 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁵⁸¹ Extract from Draft CPMB Report # 1492T. Identifies Technical Hospital (GIJUTSUIN), Tokyo. Research in biochemistry. POW believes center is part of the Gijutsu Sho. Dated: 23 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁵⁸² BW Extract from CPMB draft report No. 1442T. Reports biological experiments being undertaken at Technical Center [GIJUTAU SHO] Tokyo. Exact location unknown. Dated May 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁵⁸³ BW Extract from CPMB draft report No. 1442T. Reports biological experiments being undertaken at Technical Center [GIJUTAU SHO] Tokyo. Exact location unknown. Dated May 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Gintaro Ishida

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit Ei 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

Gintaro Ishida was a member of Unit 1644 in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. He was in charge of drawing pictures for secret documents about germ experiments on humans. Postwar he testified that: "Most of the Chinese used for experiment were healthy male adults, although there were some women and children. One day a young and innocent looking girl was brought in. I was very curious and found an excuse to go to the military police station. I asked them: "Why are we using such a young girl for an experiment?" The answer was: "She had a pistol hiding under her thigh. She is a suspected communist spy." But I thought that she might be just an innocent girl. The pistol was just for self-defense. I could not argue with them with my reasoning. It was up to them to handle her. So, an innocent young girl like that was used for experiment and eventually slaughtered."⁵⁸⁴ He told his granddaughter Mizutani Naoko just prior to his death: "I do not want to retract my memory of those days. That world filled with germs, drug reactions, and microscopes. The era in Nanjing is a shadow following me everywhere. Before WWII, I was a contemporary cartoonist with certain reputation. Since the end of the war, I have never picked up my brush again. I have shaved my head like a monk and lived quietly. All this is an effort to flee from the shadow of Nanjing," China



JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Giretsu Special Forces

ASSIGNED: Kengun Airfield, Kumamoto Prefecture, Kyūshū Island (Japan)

CAMPAIGN: Okinawa, Japan under US Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Giruwa, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: Glanders

⁵⁸⁴ Information adopted from "Unit 731: Did Emperor Hirohito Know?" by TVS Peter Williams 1986

MONGOLIAN CLAN: Gobulo Clan



PERSON NAME: Gobulo Wanrong

PERSON NAME: Goldberg, Alfred

Alfred Goldberg served as a Historian in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In 1976 he responded to a query by Chinese-Americans that his research indicated “that immunity from ‘war crimes’ prosecution for Japanese involved in biological warfare was not approved by Washington”⁵⁸⁵

POLITICAL FACTION: Gong’anju (Communists)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Goto Unit, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

The Goto Unit was also known as the: Beijing Unit, Ko 1855 Force, the North China Area Army Water Purification Section (Unit 1855) and Unit 1855

WAR CRIMES: Government Bureau for the Tracing of War Crimes

LOCATION: Postwar Dutch East Indies

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Government Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Government Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan⁵⁸⁶

The Government Institute of Infectious Diseases was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Governor-General, Korea

LOCATION: Keijo (Seoul), Korea under the Japanese Rule

Granite Peak, Utah (SU)

Granite Peak, Utah is a US biological warfare test site. It is located 35 miles from Dugway Proving Grounds. The site contains large barracks for personnel, 22 miles of surfaced roads, an airplane landing strip, and sewers.

Construction on the site began on 10 Jul 1944. The massive complex was completed seven months later on 30 Jan 1945⁵⁸⁷

⁵⁸⁵ Alfred Goldberg, Memorandum for Mr. B. Goldberg, 14 April, 1977, in folder marked “Biological Warfare,” Modern Military History Section, Record Group 319, The National Archives, Washington, DC office

⁵⁸⁶ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

⁵⁸⁷ Cochrane, Ronald C., “History of the Chemical Warfare Service in World War II (1 Jul 1940–15 Aug 1945), Biological Warfare Research in the United States,” 2 volumes (Historical Section, Plans, Training and Intelligence Division, Office of Chief, Chemical Corps, Nov 1947, unpublished “draft” typescript, Fort Detrick Archives)

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Great Japan Taiwan Hospital, Taipei, Formosa ⁵⁸⁸

ALTERNATE NAME: Taiwan Governors Taipei Hospital

ALTERNATE NAME: Imperial Taihoku Hospital

ALTERNATE NAME: National Taiwan University Hospital



PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION: Great Japan Youth Party

NATURAL DISASTER: Great Kanto Earthquake

SOCIOPOLITICAL CAMPAIGN: Great Leap Forward

BOOK: *Great Learning*

NATIONALIST CHINESE MILITARY CAMPAIGN: Great Northern Expedition

PLACE NAME: Great Shrine Island **

ALTERNATE NAME: Guam

POLITICAL FACTION: Greater Asia Association

LOCATION: ****

PLACE NAME: Greater East Asia

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Greater Asia Association in Tianjin

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Tokyo, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Dai-to-a Kyoeiken

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere (Dai-to-a Kyoeiken) was an imperial propaganda concept created and promulgated for occupied Asian populations during the first third of the Showa Era by the government and military of the Empire of Japan. It extended greater East Asia and promoted the cultural and economic unity of Northeast Asians, Southeast Asians, and Oceanians. It also declared the intention to create a self-sufficient “bloc of Asian nations led by the Japanese and free of Western powers.” It was announced in a radio address entitled “The International Situation and Japan’s Position” by Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita on Jun 29, 1940

Similar to the term “Third Reich,” which was a military exploitation of a non-military term proposed by Arthur Moeller van den Bruck, the phrase “Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere,” was proposed by Kiyoshi Miki, a Kyoto School analytic philosopher who was actually opposed to militarism. An earlier, influential concept was the geographically smaller version called New Order in East Asia (Toa Shin Chitsujo), which was announced by Prime Minister Konoe Fumimaro on 22 Dec 1938 and was limited to Northeast Asia only. The original concept was an

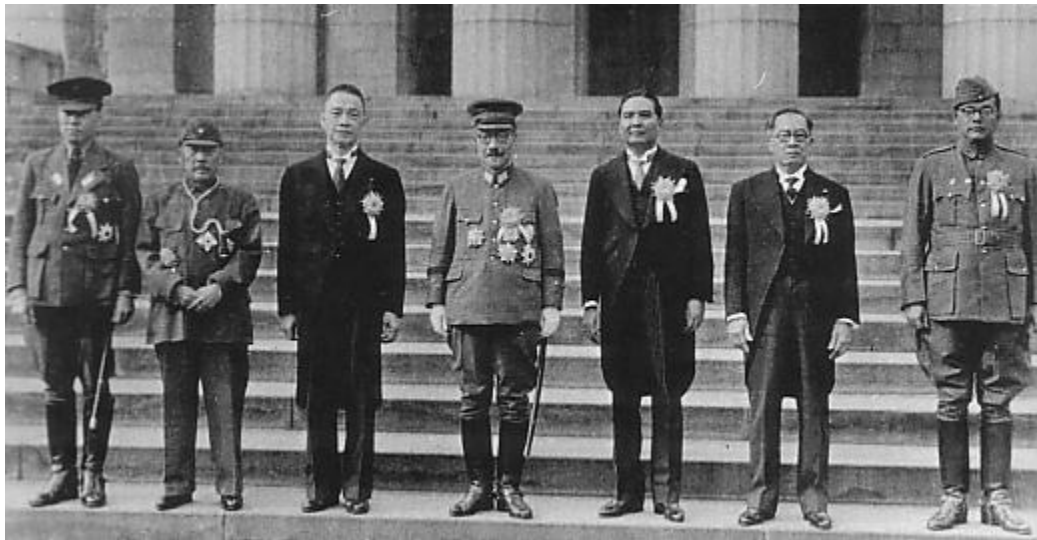
⁵⁸⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

idealistic wish to “free” Asia from colonial powers, but soon, nationalists saw it as a way to gain resources to keep Japan a modern power, and militarists saw the same resources as raw materials for war

Many Japanese nationalists were drawn to it as an ideal. Many of them remained convinced, throughout the war, that the Sphere was idealistic, offering slogans in a newspaper competition, praising the sphere for constructive efforts and peace

This was one of a number of slogans and concepts used in the justification of Japanese aggression in East Asia in the 1930s through the end of World War II. The term “Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere” is remembered largely as a front for the Japanese control of occupied countries during World War II, in which puppet governments manipulated local populations and economies for the benefit of Imperial Japan

The concept of a unified East Asia took form based on an Imperial Japanese Army concept that originated with General Arita Hachiro, an army ideologist who served as Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1936 to 1940. The Japanese Army said the new Japanese empire was an Asian equivalent of the Monroe Doctrine, especially with the Roosevelt Corollary. The regions of Asia, it was argued, were as essential to Japan as Latin America was to the US



Japanese Foreign Minister Matsuoka Yosuke formally announced the idea of the Co-Prosperity Sphere on Aug 1, 1940, in a press interview, but it had existed in other forms for many years. Leaders in Japan had long had an interest in the idea. The outbreak of World War II fighting in Europe had given the Japanese an opportunity to demand the withdrawal of support from China in the name of “Asia for Asiatics,” with the European powers unable to effectively retaliate. Many of the other nations within the boundaries of the sphere, were under colonial rule and elements of their population were sympathetic to Japan (as in the case of Indonesia), occupied by Japan in the early phases of the war and reformed under puppet governments, or already under Japan’s control at the outset (as in the case of Manchukuo). These factors helped make the formation of the sphere, while lacking any real authority or joint power, came together without much difficulty

As part of its war drive, Japanese propaganda included phrases like “Asia for the Asiatics!” and talked about the perceived need to liberate Asian countries from imperialist powers. The failure to win the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945) was blamed on British and American exploitation of Southeast Asian colonies, even though the Chinese received far more assistance from the Soviet Union. In some cases local people welcomed Japanese troops when they invaded, driving out British, French, and other governments and military forces. In general, however, the subsequent pragmatism and brutality of the Japanese military, particularly in China, led to people of the occupied areas regarding the new Asian imperialists as much worse than the Western imperialists. The Japanese government directed that local economies be managed strictly for the production of raw war materials for the Japanese; a cabinet member declared, “There are no restrictions. They are enemy possessions. We can take them, do anything we want”

An Investigation of Global Policy with the Yamato Race as Nucleus – a secret document completed in 1943 for high-ranking government use – laid out that Japan, as the originators and strongest military power within the region would naturally take the superior position within the Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, with the other nations under Japan's umbrella of protection. The Great Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere may also be known as: Dai-to-a Kyoeiken

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: Greater East Asia Conference

ALTERNATE NAME: Tokyo Conference

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

The Greater East Asia Conference (*Dai Tōa Kaigi*) was an international summit held in Tokyo from 5 to 6 November 1943, in which the Empire of Japan hosted leading politicians of various component members of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The event was also referred to as the Tokyo Conference

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Green Cross Company, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan⁵⁸⁹

ALTERNATE NAME: Nippon Blood Bank

Green Cross was founded in 1950 as Japan's first commercial blood bank and became a diversified international pharmaceutical company producing ethical drugs for delivery or administration by doctors and healthcare workers. Its founders included accused war criminals such as Kitano Masaji who performed torture and experiments on humans in the Japanese military's Unit 731 during World War II

Green Cross was active in developing blood derivative products such as coagulation factors, immunoglobulin and albumin. In the mid-1960s, Green Cross expanded into the non-plasma sector. In the late 1980s, Green Cross and Takeshi Abe were at the center of a scandal in which up to 3,000 Japanese contracted HIV through the distribution and use of blood products which were known to be unsafe

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Green Lachrymatory Candle, Model A

The total weight of the candle was 5.9 ounces. The chemical filling weighed 1.9 ounces. The candle was 2.3 inches in diameter and 5.2 inches long. The lachrymatory filling consists of collodion flakes impregnated with CN (chloracetophenone).⁵⁹⁰ The instructions for use are essentially the same as given for Lachrymatory Candle, Model 89.⁵⁹¹ The effective life of the candle was 6 months after the date of manufacture⁵⁹²

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Green Number One

Green Number One – Tear gas

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Grenade Discharger, Model 89

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Grenade-Discharger Smoke Grenade

This smoke grenade was approximately 2 inches in diameter by 6 inches in length and was used with the 50-mm Grenade Discharger, Model 89.⁵⁹³ Only the weights of the propellant (4.24 oz.) and the detonator (0.25 oz.) could be derived from its label.⁵⁹⁴ The smoke mixture consisted of hexachlorethane and zinc powder.⁵⁹⁵ In operation, the grenade is removed from the outer cover. A delayed-action fuze becomes ignited from the explosion of the propellant and in turn sets off the powder charge, which ignited the smoke compound

⁵⁸⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁵⁹⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁹¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁹² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁹³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁹⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁵⁹⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

PERSON NAME: Grew, Joseph

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Group 2 - Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Group No. 2 - Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
As of Jun 1947 investigators assigned to the Adjutant General's Office (US) were concentrating not on Unit 731, but Unit 100.⁵⁹⁶ This group of investigators labeled Unit 100, as "Group 2." The American agents were still determined that Wakamatsu Yujiro and others "At the appropriate time [would] set out leads as to insure those Japanese are interviewed and investigated, as it is alleged they formed the greater part of Group No. 2, which is alleged to have performed most of the illegal experiments on the human beings at [Changchun]" (Hsinking)⁵⁹⁷

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Group #2 - Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Gu Zhutong



PLACE NAME: Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands

PLACE NAME: Guam

LOCATION: US Territory under Japanese Occupation

During the war the Japanese renamed Guam, Ōmiya-jima or Great Shrine Island

POLITICAL UNIT: Guan Tao, Shantung Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Guang Dong

LOCATION: Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Guanchitang, Heshun County, Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China

Guanchitang was the scene of a Feb 1942 Japanese biological warfare attack⁵⁹⁸

POLITICAL UNIT: Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

⁵⁹⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁵⁹⁷ Unsigned memo, "Forwarding of Information Concerning Possible War Criminals," to Legal Section, GHQ, Chief, Liaison Section, 16 Jun 1947, Record Group 165, Entry 468, Box 628, CAD-CCAC, SWNCC, 351, The National Archives.

⁵⁹⁸ Abstract of Giichi Sumioka's confession. China.org.cn, 16 Jul 2014
http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/16/content_32967816.htm

POLITICAL UNIT: Guangfeng District, Shangrao Prefecture, Jiangxi Province under the Republic of China

POLITICAL UNIT: Guangxi Province

LOCATION: Guangxi Province under the Republic of China

POLITICAL UNIT: Guangxin, Hunan Province

LOCATION: Guangxin, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

PERSON NAME: Guangxu Emperor

POLITICAL UNIT: Guangzhon

LOCATION: Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

In Guangzhon, Unit 8604 experimented with water contaminants and raised rats as plague carriers ⁵⁹⁹

POLITICAL UNIT: Guangzhou

LOCATION: Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

PLACE: Guangzhou Castle

LOCATION: Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Guangzhou Unit “Nami” 8604, Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

REPORT: *Guilin Dispatch, Chinese Military Medical Bureau*

In December 1939, the medical staff at *Guilin Dispatch, Chinese Military Medical Bureau*, submitted a report to The Ministry of War Administration of the Chinese Nationalist Government, entitled: *Precautions of Defense against the Enemy Airplanes Spreading of Plague, Anthrax and Glanders*. The report says: “Survey shows that it is still rare in medical science to use germs of fatal diseases as weapons... The enemy’s radio station broadcasts aerial spreading of pathogens by planes to attack humans and animals. The possible lethal pathogens the enemy will use are the following:

Plague close to pneumonic plague

Anthrax skin anthrax is close to skin septicemia

Glanders livestock especially easily gets infected, humans can also get infected” ⁶⁰⁰

COLLEGE: Guiyang Medical College

LOCATION: Guiyang, Guizhou Province under the Republic of China

Gull Force (Australia)

PERSON NAME: Gunkichi Tanaka

POLITICAL UNIT: Gunma Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Gunsei Geppou

POLITICAL FACTION: Guomindang (KMT)

WAR CRIMES: Guomindang War Crimes Trials (KMT), Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Republic of China

ALTERNATE NAME: Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal

⁵⁹⁹ WILLIAMS, PETER and DAVID WALLACE, UNIT 731: JAPAN’S SECRET BIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN WORLD WAR. 1989

⁶⁰⁰ <https://translate.google.com/translate?hl=en&sl=zh-CN&u=http://www.pangxs.com/info-01149244/49.html&prev=search>

The Guomindang War Crimes Trials (KMT) began in 1946. The trials wound down in 1947. Guomindang (KMT) courts tried more than ten thousand Chinese for collaborating with Japanese.⁶⁰¹ The Guomindang (KMT) executed a total of 342 Chinese collaborators.⁶⁰² 847 Chinese received life sentences⁶⁰³

Guomindang (KMT) courts tried 883 Japanese war criminals and convicted 504.⁶⁰⁴ The court sentence 143 of these Japanese to death.⁶⁰⁵ 83 were sentenced to life in prison⁶⁰⁶

The Guomindang (KMT) tried fourteen Japanese servicemen affiliated with BW units in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. All Guomindang (KMT) convicted war criminals were transferred to Sugamo Prison in Feb 1949, and released under a general amnesty in Apr 1952⁶⁰⁷

MONGOLIAN CLAN: Gūwalgiya Clan

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Gwen (Type 97, Heavy bomber)

INCIDENT: Gyokuon Hoso (Jewel Voice Broadcast)
ALTERNATE NAME: Jewel Voice Broadcast

PERSON NAME: Gyosaku Morozumi

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: “H” Shell

The “H” Shell was a Japanese artillery shell design. Performed unsatisfactorily and research was abandoned on it in 1937

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: HA bomb

The HA bomb an aerial delivered biological warfare bomb.⁶⁰⁸ Its official title was “HA Bomb, Bacterial, Single Purpose Type for Anthrax.”⁶⁰⁹ The HA Bomb was a thin-walled steel detonation type, that contained “1500 cylindrical particles immersed in 500-cc of anthrax emulsion.”⁶¹⁰ The prototype anthrax bomb, was designed specifically to cause anthrax-infected wounds.⁶¹¹ According to postwar investigations the Japanese indicated that a scratch wound from a single piece of shrapnel was sufficient to product illness and death in 50 to 90 percent of all horses tested and 90 to 100 percent of all sheep used as test animals.⁶¹² The HA bomb was considered satisfactory for the delivery of anthrax⁶¹³

⁶⁰¹ The Nanjing Massacre in History and Historiography. Edited by Joshua Fogel. University of California press. Los Angeles, California. 2000

⁶⁰² The Nanjing Massacre in History and Historiography. Edited by Joshua Fogel. University of California press. Los Angeles, California. 2000

⁶⁰³ The Nanjing Massacre in History and Historiography. Edited by Joshua Fogel. University of California press. Los Angeles, California. 2000

⁶⁰⁴ The Nanjing Massacre in History and Historiography. Edited by Joshua Fogel. University of California press. Los Angeles, California. 2000

⁶⁰⁵ The Nanjing Massacre in History and Historiography. Edited by Joshua Fogel. University of California press. Los Angeles, California. 2000

⁶⁰⁶ The Nanjing Massacre in History and Historiography. Edited by Joshua Fogel. University of California press. Los Angeles, California. 2000

⁶⁰⁷ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

⁶⁰⁸ Interview with MAJ Jun-Ichi KANEKO on “Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive)” by LTC Sanders, covering his assignment as a medical officer at Pingfan from 1937–41. Dated: 7 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934–2006

⁶⁰⁹ Diagrams of “HA Bomb, Bacterial, Single Purpose Type for Anthrax” and “RO Bomb, Bacterial, All Purpose Type.” Dated: 4 Oct 1945.

Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934–2006

⁶¹⁰ Sanders Report, Summary, p. 1. In addition to the Sanders Report and the Thompson Report cited below, see the extensive typescript report titled “Biological Warfare, Activities & Capabilities of Foreign Nations” 30 Mar 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, DC., Record Group 165, National Archives

⁶¹¹ Sanders Report, Summary, p. 1. In addition to the Sanders Report and the Thompson Report cited below, see the extensive typescript report titled “Biological Warfare, Activities & Capabilities of Foreign Nations” 30 Mar 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, DC., Record Group 165, National Archives

⁶¹² Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

⁶¹³ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: HA Bomb, Bacterial, Single Purpose Type for Anthrax ⁶¹⁴

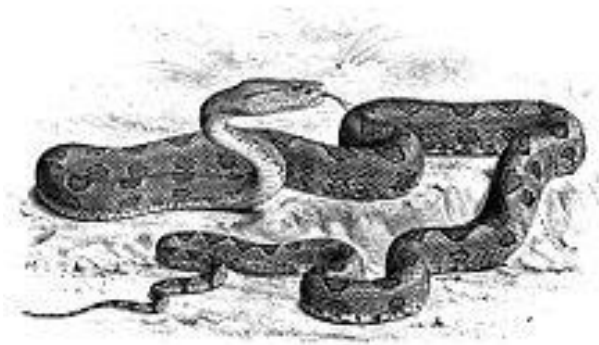
LABORATORY: Ha Building

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Laboratory 7 and 8 located at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo were known as the “Ro” and “Ha” buildings respectively. Their names were drawn from the Japanese letters most resembling their shape, a rectangle. Buildings 7 and 8, were built within the rectangle, and were thus hidden from outside observation. They were actually prisons that housed the human subjects who were to be the victims of biological warfare experiments. ⁶¹⁵ Buildings 7 and 8 were designed to hold up to 400 prisoners, but most authorities believe the prison housed on average about 200 inmates at any one time. Entry to the building was tightly controlled

The two-story building was distinguished by its white-colored exterior and the bristling gun emplacements that surrounded the structure. Each building was approximately 35 to 40 meters long and 20 meters wide. Building number 7 housed male inmates, while building number 8 held members of both sexes. ⁶¹⁶ The two structures were constructed with such thick concrete, bricks, steel, and mortar that at the end of the war the Japanese were unable to destroy them by conventional methods. Dynamite proved ineffective. Desperate to keep the prison’s existence secret, even at this late date, Ishii would not entrust the task of demolishing the prison to his engineers. Ultimately, he turned to the most dedicated Unit 731 loyalists, who filled several trucks with 50-kilogram bombs and rammed the buildings, setting off a giant blast which reduced them to rubble ⁶¹⁷

Victims arrived at buildings 7 and 8 by way of a secret tunnel that led from the administration building to the prison. Other tunnels honeycombed the administration building and the prison, the latter leading to the experimental laboratories and to the crematorium where “sacrificed” casualties were destroyed. Each of the numerous tunnels was roughly 8 meters wide and 3 meters tall



SNAKE: Habu

POLITICAL UNIT: Haerbaling, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

SCHOOL: Haeburu National Elementary School, Shimajiri District, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Hagi, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Hagishiji, Japan

LOCATION: ****

⁶¹⁴ Diagrams of “HA Bomb, Bacterial, Single Purpose Type for Anthrax” and “RO Bomb, Bacterial, All Purpose Type.” Dated: 4 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁶¹⁵ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁶¹⁶ Williams and Wallace, Unit 731

⁶¹⁷ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

POLITICAL UNIT: Haikou, Hainan Province, Hainan Island, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Hailar, Inner Mongolia

Hailar, Inner Mongolia was the location of a branch office of Unit 100, Unit 543.⁶¹⁸ Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings. Four biological warfare units, Linkow, Hailar, Hailin, and Sunyu, all located in northern Manchukuo, were established in 1941, and were under the direct control of the Unit 731 Commander.⁶¹⁹ In addition to biological warfare, these units also produced vaccines. These units also experimented on human beings with biological warfare agents. A fifth unit was located in Dairen in southern Manchukuo⁶²⁰

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Hailar Branch, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

The Hailar Branch probably refers to Unit 543 which was headquartered in Hailar, Inner Mongolia. Its commanding officer was Medical Major Kato T⁶²¹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Hailar Department, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

GENDARME: Hailar Japanese Military Police Branch Hailar, Inner Mongolia

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Hailar Military Mission, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

GENDARME: Hailar Military Police Branch, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

RAIL STATION: Hailar Station, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Hailin Branch, Hailin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Hailin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Hailin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was the location of a branch office of Unit 100.⁶²² Four units, Linkow, Hailar, Hailin, and Sunyu, all located in northern Manchukuo, were established in 1941, and were under the direct control of the Unit 731 Commander.⁶²³ In addition to biological warfare, these units also produced vaccines. These units also experimented on human beings with biological warfare agents. A fifth unit was located in Dairen in southern Manchukuo⁶²⁴

POLITICAL UNIT: Hainga (Fanho as Romanized by the Japanese)

LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Hainga was an area near Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Hainan Dao Branch Office, Hainan Island, Japanese Occupied China

The Hainan Dao Branch Office, Haikou, Hainan Province was a branch office of the Dojinkai. It was opened in 1943

POLITICAL UNIT: Hainan Island, Hainan Province, Hainan Island, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Hakakawa fnu⁶²⁵

⁶¹⁸ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

⁶¹⁹ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

⁶²⁰ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

⁶²¹ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

⁶²² Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

⁶²³ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

⁶²⁴ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

⁶²⁵ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

POLITICAL UNIT: Hakata, Hakata-ku ward, Fukuoka, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Hakudo Nagatomi

PERSON NAME: Hakko Ichiu

PLACE NAME: Halha River, Mongolia-Manchukuo Border Area

PERSON NAME: Hall, Floyd Ewing

LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

Ensign Floyd Ewing Hall, US Navy was the pilot of TBM serial number 23637 shot down over Chichijima in 1945. He was taken prisoner of war on 18 Feb 1945 on Chichijima. Hall was executed on 9 Mar 1945 on Chichijima. Hall was one of nine US airmen captured after their aircraft was shot down over Chichijima, the Bonin Islands who were subsequently executed and cannibalized. Hall spent his first few weeks of captivity teaching English to Major Yoshitaka Horie while learning some rudimentary Japanese

After the execution of Warren Vaughn, Hall was moved to the Chichijima Communication Station to help monitor US radio traffic, although he was never a real intelligence source, he played the game and actually made quasi-friends with some of the officers and men.⁶²⁶ On the 23rd of Mar, he was moved to the 308th Battalion Headquarters [Major Matoba].⁶²⁷ He was beheaded on 25 Mar and his liver and thigh was eaten by Major Matoba and Admiral Kinizo Mori.⁶²⁸ Two prisoners were beheaded in a public ceremony and per an account in Time Magazine their livers were immediately cut from their bodies and served as sukiyaki. It was not disputed that eight POW were executed

Some of the bodies were butchered by the division’s medical orderlies and portions were eaten by the senior staff of the Japanese garrison. Senior Japanese Army Officers hosted a Sake party for their Navy counterparts where the livers of American POW’s were roasted and served as an appetizer. Japanese Navy officers subsequently reciprocated by hosting a party where they butchered and served their own American POW

PLACE NAME: Hall of Supreme Harmony

CHEMICAL AGENT: Halo-cyanides

Halo-cyanides were tested as chemical warfare agent at the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory⁶²⁹

PLACE: Halmahera

PERSON NAME: Hamada fnu⁶³⁰

PERSON NAME: Hamada Kunimatsu

PERSON NAME: Hamada Toyohiro

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Hamada Toyohiro was a Doctor of Medicine. He conducted typhus experiments on humans at Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo from 1943 to 1945⁶³¹

⁶²⁶ Notice 131016 Flyboys. 16 Oct 2013. <http://www.doolittleraiders.us/index.php/missions/1460-notice-131016-flyboys>

⁶²⁷ Notice 131016 Flyboys. 16 Oct 2013. <http://www.doolittleraiders.us/index.php/missions/1460-notice-131016-flyboys>

⁶²⁸ Notice 131016 Flyboys. 16 Oct 2013. <http://www.doolittleraiders.us/index.php/missions/1460-notice-131016-flyboys>

⁶²⁹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

⁶³⁰ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶³¹ Interview with Dr. Toyshiro HAMADA. Dated: 28 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Hamamatsu Army Aviation School

POLITICAL UNIT: Hamhung, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ETHNIC GROUP: Han Chinese

PERSON NAME: Han Xiao ⁶³²

Han Xiao is mentioned by Sheldon Harris as Deputy Director of the Unit 731 Museum in Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province. He was the author of: *The Evidence of the Japanese Imperialists' Invasion of China – Brief Introduction to the Ruins of the Japanese Bacterial Factory in Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province* translated by Ms. Lu Cheng, Northern Relics; vol. 6. Harbin, 1985

PERSON NAME: Haneyama Yoshio

Haneyama Yoshio directed the study of Ota Fujiichiuro which produced: “*Bacteriological Investigation of Air-Raid Casualties*” ⁶³³

POLITICAL UNIT: Hangchow, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Hangzhou, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Hangzhou Army Hospital, Hangzhou, Pingyang, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

Hangzhou Army Hospital was used in the summer of 1943 to house Japanese soldiers who had suffered ill-effects from their army’s own biological warfare attacks against China ⁶³⁴

POLITICAL UNIT: Hankou, Hubei Province under the Republic of China

POLITICAL UNIT: Hankow, Hubei Province under the Republic of China

A captured Japanese document “Directions regarding the enemy use of Bacteria and Poisons” alleges Chinese contamination of water supply with cholera germs at Hankow, Hubei Province in 1938 ⁶³⁵

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Hankou Special Agency [China]

MERCHANT TRANSPORT: *Hankow Maru*

DISEASE: Hansen’s Disease

RAIL STATION: Hantaohetzu Station

LOCATION: ****

NFI – precise location unknown.

ALIAS: Haoran

PERSON NAME: Puyi

POLITICAL UNIT: Haoshan, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

⁶³² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁶³³ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 372: “Bacteriological Investigation of Air-Raid Casualties,” by Fujiichiro OTA, under the direction of Yoshio HANEYAMA. Dated: 1942. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁶³⁴ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

⁶³⁵ South-East Asia Translation and Interrogation Center Translation Report. Dated: 30 Sept 1943. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 486, Box 127. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

PERSON NAME: Hara fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****
Hara fnu was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Harada fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: First Lieutenant
ASSIGNED: ****
LOACTION: ****
ATTENDEE: 1925 Geneva Disarmament Convention
Harada fnu was a physician who served as a First Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He attended the 1925 Geneva Disarmament Convention which outlawed chemical and biological warfare

PERSON NAME: Harada Jiro

POLITICAL UNIT: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Harbin served as the capital of Heilongjiang Province, northern Manchukuo. Japanese troops occupied Harbin on 5 Feb 1932. Harbin was selected as the location of Ishii Shiro's first biological research laboratory which was established in 1932.⁶³⁶ The city of Harbin, was divided into three parts. One section of the city was reserved for industry and the desperately poor and would later be referred to as "Old Harbin." Another area was for the moderate to well-to-do Chinese. The third section, the so-called Russian Concession, was restricted to foreigners, the few Japanese who arrived with the occupation, and a handful of wealthy, influential Chinese, who paid dearly for the privilege of living there. This part of town would be called "New Harbin"

Harbin was populated with a mix of Han Chinese, Koreans, Mongols, Russians, Gypsies, Poles, English expatriates, French pseudo-aristocrats, stateless White and Red Russians, Dutch and Belgian confidence men. A few Americans could also be found in the city. The city was home to Buddhists, Taoists, Shintoists, Muslims, Jews, Russian Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant Christians. A wooden Russian Orthodox cathedral dominated Harbin's city center

Japanese occupation authorities classified Harbin as a "Special City."⁶³⁷ In 1934 the city encompassed an area of 934 square kilometers, and a population of 404,797 persons. Officially, only 3356 Japanese nationals resided in Harbin

Harbin was the location of the Continental Institute of Science established in 1935. The Continental Institute of Science may also be found referred to the: Harbin Institute of Technology. Harbin was also the location of the National Harbin Polytechnic

Experiments on humans by the Japanese began first at Harbin in 1932. Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo is believed to be the location where the Japanese tested its biological warfare agents on Allied POW⁶³⁸

The Japanese maintained a consulate in Harbin. The Consulate building basement was used as a prison and torture chamber by the secret police, which extracted "confessions" from those detained, then sent them on to Pingfan. The mansion today is Harbin's Museum of the Martyrs, and mounts exhibitions documenting Chinese Communists' resistance to the Japanese occupation

Harbin served as the processing center for victims of Unit 731 at Pingfan.⁶³⁹ Special vehicles brought victims to the camp from Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo and other holding depots on Saturday afternoons⁶⁴⁰

⁶³⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁶³⁷ *The Manchukuo Year Book, 1934. Tokyo. 1934*

⁶³⁸ *New York Times, 12 Jan 1946*

⁶³⁹ *Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons*. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

⁶⁴⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

The city was identified by US intelligence as involved in biological research not later than autumn 1944.⁶⁴¹ Harbin was liberated from the Japanese by the Soviet Red Army in Aug 1945. After the end of WWII the area of Harbin was off-limits to American investigators

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Harbin Anti-plague Water Supply Section - Unit 731, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo⁶⁴²

LABORATORY: Harbin Bacteriological Experimental Laboratory, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo⁶⁴³
Wartime identification of Unit 731

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Harbin Experimental Station, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo⁶⁴⁴

GENDARME: Harbin Gendarme, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Harbin Institute, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

Mention of the Harbin Institute may be a reference to: the Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Kwantung Army or Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Reference to the Harbin Institute of Technology most likely refers to the: Continental Institute of Science, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Harbin Ishii Unit, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo⁶⁴⁵

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Harbin Japanese Military Mission, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

Harbin Japanese Military Mission is a term only used at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials. At the time of the Japanese surrender, Lieutenant-General Yanagita Genzo was in charge of the Harbin Japanese Military Mission; Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

RELIGIOUS GROUP: Harbin Jewish Zionist Youth Group, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Harbin Jewish Zionist Youth Group is reported to have gone on a field trip in early summer 1940. On their return home, some of the forty-odd youngsters, thirteen to fifteen years old, bought bottles of lemonade in downtown Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. All children who drank the lemonade, which was bottled locally, and contained well-drawn water, contracted typhoid fever and subsequently died. The attending doctors traced the typhoid outbreak to the contaminated lemonade⁶⁴⁶

COLLEGE: Harbin Military College, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Harbin Military Hospital, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

⁶⁴¹ Lt. Colonel Harold Fair to the Chief of Staff, Washington, DC, 6 Oct 1944

⁶⁴² Ishii Unit, Harbin Anti-plague Water Supply Section. 25 Nov 1949. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁴³ POW interrogation taken on Guam 23 Sept 1944. Dated: 13 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁴⁴ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 18 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁴⁵ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上埤鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

⁶⁴⁶ Interview with Mrs. Ada Pivo of Encino, California, 7 Feb 1989 conducted by Sheldon Harris and cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

Harbin Military Hospital was mentioned by Colonel Masuda Tomosada and Lieutenant Colonel Niizuma Seiichi in an Oct 1945 interview with US authorities.⁶⁴⁷ According to US documents developed in the immediate aftermath of the war, the earliest Japanese research in offensive biological warfare was conducted at the Harbin Military College⁶⁴⁸

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Harbin Military Mission, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PRISON: Harbin Municipal Jail, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo⁶⁴⁹

The Harbin Municipal Jail in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was used to house and process detainees prior to their use at Pingfan

RAIL STATION: Harbin Pingfanzhan Station, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

LABORATORY: Harbin Secret Laboratory. Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo⁶⁵⁰

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Harbin Special Agency [Manchukuo]

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Harbin Special Services Agency, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Hareyama Yoshio

PERSON NAME: Harris, Sheldon H

Sheldon H. Harris was the author: *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932–45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

POLITICAL UNIT: Haruarushan, China

NFI – precise location unknown

PERSON NAME: Haruo fnu.

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Haruo fnu served as a commissioned officer in the Imperial Japanese Army

SCHOOL: Harvard Law School

PERSON NAME: Hasane Han⁶⁵¹

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit Ei 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

Hasane Han was a member of Unit 1644.⁶⁵² On Apr 29, 1946, Hasane Han voluntarily submitted the Certificate of Crimes of the Japanese Army, which indicated that the epidemic prevention unit outwardly maintained the health of soldiers as its mission, but actually manufactured germs of cholera, typhoid, bubonic plague, dysentery to be used to attack Chinese soldiers and civilians.⁶⁵³ Hasane also revealed that Unit 1644 at Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu

⁶⁴⁷ Interview with COL Tomosada MASUDA & LTC Seiichi NIIZUMA on “BW Activities at Pingfan” provides some details on the development of toxins. Dated: 16 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁶⁴⁸ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

⁶⁴⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁶⁵⁰ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 17 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁶⁵¹ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

⁶⁵² Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

⁶⁵³ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

Province helped Ishii in spreading germs in rivers, wells, and reservoirs and once in forcing 3,000 Chinese captives to eat contaminated foods ⁶⁵⁴

PERSON NAME: Hasebe Terunobu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Hasebe Terunobu was a Japanese doctor assigned at the end of World War I to study the potential of microbiological weapons

PERSON NAME: Hasegawa fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Branch 2630, Detachment 100

LOCATION: ****

Hasegawa fnu served under Branch 2630, Detachment 100



PERSON NAME: Hashimoto Kingoro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan -1920

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1911

Hashimoto Kingoro was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He has been identified as one of the instigators of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945)

Hashimoto Kingoro was born on 19 Feb 1890 in Okayama City. Okayama Prefecture, Japan. In 1911 he graduated with 23rd class of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, and Tokyo, Japan. He graduated from the Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in 1920. In Apr 1922, he was assigned to the Kwantung Army in Manchuria and was stationed at Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. From Sept 1927 through Jun 1930, he served as a military attaché to Turkey

Hashimoto was a participant in the March Incident of 1931, a failed coup d'état designed to influence high-level Japanese politics. Secretly Hashimoto and Cho Isamu formed the Sakura Kai [sometimes seen written as one word, Sakurakai] (Cherry Blossom Society) which sought political reform through the elimination of party government through a coup d'état and the establishment of a new cabinet based upon state socialism. The Cherry Blossom Society sought to stamp out Japan's allegedly corrupt politics, economy, and thought; which literally meant a return to a pre-westernized Japanese-type society. Following the failure of the March Incident of 1931 Hashimoto, along with Cho Isamu and Okawa Shumei with the support of Araki Sadao organized a second coup known as the Imperial Colors Incident of 21 Oct 1931 – also known as the Oct Incident – which also failed

Hashimoto was involved in the Panay Incident of 12 Dec 1937 in which Japanese bombers attacked and sank, without provocation, the USS Panay (PR-5) on the Yangtze River in China. Hashimoto was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE). He was sentenced to life imprisonment but was subsequently paroled. He died on 29 Jun 1957

PERSON NAME: Hata Masauji

A possible reference to: Hata Tadashi

⁶⁵⁴ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>



PERSON NAME: Hata Shunroku (26 July 1879 – 10 May 1962)
 MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
 KNOWN RANK: Field Marshal
 ASSIGNED: Second General Army Headquarters at Hiroshima, Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
 ASSIGNED: Commander-in-Chief, China Expeditionary Army, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China
 CAMPAIGN: Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign
 GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan -1910
 GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1901
 Hata Shunroku was a Field Marshal in the Imperial Japanese Army and also served as War Minister. Hata was born on 26 Jul 1879. His father was an ex-samurai of the Aizu domain. He was the last surviving Japanese military officer to hold the rank of marshal

Hata attended the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan with the 12th class graduating in 1901. As a second lieutenant of artillery, Hata served in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905). In Nov 1910 he graduated with the 22nd class of the Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, with top rankings. Following Staff College Hata was assigned in Mar 1912 as a military attaché to Germany, remaining in Europe throughout World War I as a military observer. While in Europe he was promoted to Major in Sept 1914 and to Lieutenant Colonel in Jul 1918. Following WWI he served member of the Japanese delegation to the Versailles Peace Treaty negotiations in Feb 1919

Returning to Japan in 1921 he was given command of the Imperial Japanese Army 16th Field Artillery Regiment that July. In Mar 1926 he was promoted to Major General and served as the Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 4th Heavy Field Artillery Brigade. In Aug 1931 Hata was promoted to Lieutenant-General and became Inspector General of Artillery Training. In Aug 1933 he was given field command, that of the Imperial Japanese Army 14th Division. He later served as head of the Imperial Japanese Army Air Service and Commander of the Taiwan Army of Japan

In Feb 1938 he was appointed as commanding general of the Central China Expeditionary Army. In May 1939 Hata became Senior Aide-de-Camp to the Showa Emperor (Hirohito). In Mar 1941 Hata returned to China again as Commander-in-Chief of the China Expeditionary Army where he served as the primary Japanese Commander at the time of Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign, retaliation against the Chinese who had aided the Doolittle Raiders

Hata was promoted to the rank of field marshal on 2 Jun 1944 and subsequently assumed command of the Second General Army Headquarters at Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. Hata was injured during the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan on 6 Aug 1945

Hata was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) and found guilty of “Conspiracy, waging aggressive war, and disregarding his duty to prevent atrocities. Hata was sentenced to life imprisonment but was paroled in 1954

Postwar Hata insisted that Japan never had lewisite, phosgene or mustard gas. ⁶⁵⁵Allied investigators noted that he had surprisingly little knowledge of the actions of his own forces in China ⁶⁵⁶

Though Hata was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan’s biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government it is inconceivable that he did not have at the least some knowledge of Japan’s biological warfare program. He died on 10 May 1962

⁶⁵⁵ Interrogation of Gen. Shunroku Hata. Dated: 11 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 342. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁵⁶ Interrogation of Gen. Shunroku Hata. Dated: 11 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 342. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

WAR CRIMES: Arrested and tried as a War Criminal
SENTENCE: Condemned to life imprisonment as a War Criminal
GENERAL OFFICER:
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
RANK: Field Marshal

PROMOTIONS:

1918-07-24	Lieutenant-Colonel
1921-07-20	Colonel
1926-03-02	Major-General
1931-08-01	Lieutenant-General
1937-11-01	General
1944-06-02	Field Marshal

SERVICE:

1919-04-xx – 1919-12-25	Instructor – War College
1919-12-25 – 1921-07-20	Chief, Maneuvers Branch 2 nd Section, (Maneuvers) 1 st Section, General Staff
1921-07-20 – 1922-08-15	Commanding Officer, 16 th Field Artillery Regiment
1922-08-15 – 1923-08-06	Commanding Officer, Field Artillery School Training Regiment
1923-08-06 – 1926-03-02	Chief, 2 nd Section, (Maneuvers) 1 st Section, General Staff
1926-03-02 – 1927-07-26	Commanding Officer, 4 th Heavy Field Artillery Brigade
1927-07-26 – 1928-08-10	Head, 4 th Section, General Staff
1928-08-10 – 1931-08-01	Head, 1 st Section, General Staff
1931-08-01 – 1933-08-01	Inspector – Artillery
1933-08-01 – 1935-12-01	General Officer Commanding, 14 th Division
1935-12-01 – 1936-08-01	Head, Army Aviation Headquarters
1936-08-01 – 1937-08-02	Commander-in-Chief, Taiwan Army District
1937-08-02 – 1937-08-26	Member, Supreme War Council
1937-08-26 – 1938-02-14	Inspector-General of Military Training
1938-02-14 – 1938-12-15	Commander-in-Chief, Central China Expeditionary Army
1938-12-15 – 1939-05-25	Member, Supreme War Council
1939-05-25 – 1939-08-30	Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor
1939-08-30 – 1940-07-22	Minister of War
1940-07-22 – 1941-03-01	Member, Supreme War Council
1941-03-01 – 1944-11-23	Commander-in-Chief, China Expeditionary Army
1944-11-23 – 1945-04-07	Inspector-General of Military Training
1945-04-05 – 1945-10-15	Commander-in-Chief, 2 nd General Army
1945-11-xx	Retired
1945-12-xx – 1948-11-xx	Arrested and tried as a War Criminal
1948-11-xx	Condemned to life imprisonment as a War Criminal
1954-10-xx	Released

PERSON NAME: Hata Tadashi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Chiba Medical University

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Surgeon, 28th Division, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Hata Tadashi was a graduate of the Chiba Medical University and served as a Surgeon with the 28th Division. Hata Tadashi may be a possible reference to, or also known as: Hata Masauji

PERSON NAME: Hata Takashi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Testimony of Hata Takashi given on 7 Sept 1954: "In Dec of 1944, I introduced three U.S.S.R. medical documents about anthrax therapy. I persuaded Niki, the technician, to perform a cruel experiment. Based on my translated

materials, Niki had started to do research on the enhancement of germ warfare potency. The front of a Chinese patriot's leg was partially cut open. One half of the cut was inoculated with anthrax, and the other half was inoculated with a mixture of anthrax and gravel. A comparison of the two infected parts confirmed that a mixture of gravel enhanced the power of the anthrax. The limbs of the victim swelled tremendously and became necrotic. After that, we applied surgical amputation and different types of treatment, and then eventually terminated his life. A clinic military doctor, a lieutenant, carried out an autopsy on the body"

Other testimony: "Five days before Japan surrendered, I provided the intelligence message 'Japan's unconditional surrender is completely inevitable.' This prompted army units to destroy evidence and flee. The prisoner guards gunned down about thirty Russians and Chinese patriots with their pistols, and the Engineering Unit demolished all facilities. All documents were burned. Rats were destroyed. Ishii's water filter factory in Harbin was blown up. On Aug 13, two days before Japan surrendered, Ishii ordered his subordinates, about twenty five hundred of them, to flee by train. Ishii fled by airplane"

PERSON NAME: Hataki Akira

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Hataki Akira served a civilian Laboratory Assistant with Unit 100. Interviewed after the war he stated that Unit 100, "investigated the action of bacteria by means of experiments on domestic animals and human beings, for which purpose the detachment had horses, cows and other animals, and also kept human beings in isolation cells, which I know from what I saw myself" ⁶⁵⁷

PERSON NAME: Hatanaka Kenji Maj.

PERSON NAME: Hatano fnu

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kumamoto University

PROFESSOR: Professor of Pathology with the Kumamoto University School of Medicine, Kumamoto, Japan

Hatano fnu was a Professor of Pathology with the Kumamoto University School of Medicine, Kumamoto, Japan. He served on the Nana Research Commission

PERSON NAME: Hatcher, John H

John H. Hatcher was a Lieutenant Colonel, US Army, Retired Army and later a Former Chief, Army Records Management, Department of the Army, and Archives for the US Army. ⁶⁵⁸ Hatcher testified before the 1986 Senate Subcommittee for Veterans Affairs. ⁶⁵⁹ He stated that he was aware that the Subcommittee had "weighty issues...to be wrestling with. They are emotion-charged and they commence to fall into the category of ancient history" ⁶⁶⁰

Hatcher claimed that he had searched the appropriate Army files, but had come up virtually concerning possible wartime Japanese biological warfare pathogen testing on former POWs held by Japan in Manchuria and came up empty handed. He admitted finding a few documents, "certainly not conclusive," but no "primary materials." ⁶⁶¹ He conceded that "It is possible that in one brief period we may have had some of those materials" ⁶⁶²

In the months following Japan's surrender, United States Intelligence had seized all relevant Japanese archival material and sent the documents to Washington where the bulk of the material was housed in the National Archives. After a "number of years," the documents were finally boxed up and sent back to Japan, because the problem of language was too difficult for us to overcome. It was written in many different dialects, many different alphabets, congu [sic] or conji [sic], all of those things.... In fact, they were so difficult that we did not even copy them. I think we boxed them up and sent them back to Tokyo, Japan. The fact remains that we simply have no identifiable body

⁶⁵⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁶⁵⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁶⁵⁹ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs Hearing

⁶⁶⁰ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs Hearing

⁶⁶¹ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs Hearing

⁶⁶² 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs Hearing

of records anywhere in the Army's holdings that have subsequently been passed into the National Archives, that would tend to either support or, on the other hand, to refute the claims that are being made ⁶⁶³

Asked whether the Army had ever held files on Japanese BW or on Mukden, northeast China. The archivist replied, "No, sir. We do not presently have... We have no evidence that we ever held any material from those camps" ⁶⁶⁴

PERSON NAME: Hatoyama Ichiro. (1883-1959) ⁶⁶⁵

PERSON NAME: Hattori Tadashi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker

ASSIGNED: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Okunoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture

Hattori Tadashi was civilian employee of the Imperial Japanese Army who worked as the Tadanoumi Arsenal as a chemical engineer from the time it began operations in 1929 until the end of World War II. ⁶⁶⁶ Hattori was one of seven chemical engineers of an initial staff of 80 assigned to the island in 1929. ⁶⁶⁷ Tadashi is the author of: *A Secret Memoir: The Record of Okunoshima*. ⁶⁶⁸ During the war against China, Hattori admitted accompanying chemical weapons deliveries to Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in Aug 1939 and to Dairen in Aug 1942 ⁶⁶⁹

PERSON NAME: Hattori Yasuichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: *****

ASSIGNED: Sagamigahara Army Hospital, Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

Hattori Yasuichi was a soldier with the Imperial Japanese Army who was interned in Sugamo Prison on 24 Jan 1948 in connection with the wartime abuse of POW at Sagamigahara Army Hospital ⁶⁷⁰

PERSON NAME: Havildar Changdi Ram ⁶⁷¹

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Havildar Changdi Ram saw wartime service in the British Indian Army, being held POW held in Papua New Guinea after the collapse of Britain's defense of the Malayan Peninsula and the fall of Singapore. Havildar Changdi Ram was a witness to incidents of wartime Japanese cannibalism and later testified that: "on Nov 12, 1944 the Kempeitai beheaded an Allied pilot. I saw this from behind a tree and watched some of the Japanese cut flesh from his arms, legs, hips, buttocks and carry it off to their quarters. . They cut it small pieces and fried it" ⁶⁷²

PERSON NAME: Hayakawa Kiyoshi ⁶⁷³

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: *****

⁶⁶³ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs Hearing

⁶⁶⁴ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs Hearing

⁶⁶⁵ Bashford, Allison, and Hilippa Levine, *The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics*. Oxford University Press. Oxford. Sept 2010

⁶⁶⁶ Tadashi Hattori, Hiroku: Okunoshima no ki (A secret memoir; the record of Okunoshima), Nihon Bunkyo Shuppan. Tokyo. 1963

⁶⁶⁷ Tadashi Hattori, Hiroku: Okunoshima no ki (A secret memoir; the record of Okunoshima), Nihon Bunkyo Shuppan. Tokyo. 1963

⁶⁶⁸ Tadashi Hattori, Hiroku: Okunoshima no ki (A secret memoir; the record of Okunoshima), Nihon Bunkyo Shuppan. Tokyo. 1963

⁶⁶⁹ Tadashi Hattori, Hiroku: Okunoshima no ki (A secret memoir; the record of Okunoshima), Nihon Bunkyo Shuppan. Tokyo. 1963

⁶⁷⁰ SAGAMIGAHARA Army Hospital [Case File # 290]. 29 Jan 1948. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁶⁷¹ Japanese ate Indian PoWs. Tnn, New Delhi http://www.thedailystar.net/print_post/japanese-ate-indian-pows-37089

⁶⁷² Cannibalism. B-29 CREWS TORTURED BY THE JAPANESE - Page 4. <http://www.b-29s-over-korea.com/Japanese-War-Crimes/index4.html>

⁶⁷³ Interview with Dr. Kiyoshi HAYAKAWA. 17 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Hayakawa Kiyoshi was a Japanese Doctor of Medicine who served with Unit 731. He conducted Brucellosis experiments at Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo from 1937 to 1940 ⁶⁷⁴

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Hayakawa Medical Company

LOCATION: ****

Postwar Hayakawa Medical Company was one of several companies that employed former members of Unit 731. ⁶⁷⁵ Other companies known to have employed former members of Unit 731 include: Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College, S.J. Company, Ltd., and Takeda Pharmaceutical Company

PERSON NAME: Hayama Yoshio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Unit 9420, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

Hayama Yoshio was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army serving with Unit 9420 in Singapore. He coauthored with Ishii Shiro: *Preparation of Culture Media for Determining Cause of Diseases in the Field* ⁶⁷⁶ Hayama was a member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit, ⁶⁷⁷ and a member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; Tokyo, Japan. ⁶⁷⁸ Hayama is believed to have left the Army with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel ⁶⁷⁹

PERSON NAME: Hayasaka Masao ⁶⁸⁰

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
Hayasaka Masao worked with the Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army ⁶⁸¹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Hayashi 2625th Force, Japanese Occupied Burma

Hayashi 2625th Force was located in wartime Burma. Associated with the 22nd Field Water Supply and Purification Department

PERSON NAME: Hayashi Ichiro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Nagasaki University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

⁶⁷⁴ Interview with Dr. Kiyoshi HAYAKAWA. 17 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁷⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

⁶⁷⁶ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 305: “Preparation of Culture Media for Determining Cause of Diseases in the Field” by Col Ishii, Immunological Research Laboratory, Army Medical College & CPT Yoshio HAYAMA. Dated: 1 May 1941. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁷⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁶⁷⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁶⁷⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁶⁸⁰ Records of MACHIDA, Tokio. Dated: 28 Dec 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁸¹ Records of HAYASAKA, Masao. Dated: 24 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PROFESSOR: Professor of Pathology at Nagasaki University School of Medicine (Nagasaki Medical College), Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan
Hayashi Ichiro was a professor of Pathology at Nagasaki University School of Medicine (Nagasaki Medical College), Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan who served with Unit 731. In the aftermath of the bombing of Hiroshima, Hayashi Ichiro conducted thousands of autopsy on fetus and babies of A-bomb survivors.⁶⁸² He was later a member of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan

PERSON NAME: Hayashi Jir

PERSON NAME: Hayashi M

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Commander

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Hayashi M served as a Commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was interviewed after the war with Commander Ishiwata Hiroshi concerning the Mark 7 Bomb⁶⁸³

PERSON NAME: Hayashi Masao

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Hayashi Masao was a Major with the Imperial Japanese Army.⁶⁸⁴ He was assigned to the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. His area of expertise was the BCG Vaccine⁶⁸⁵

PERSON NAME: Hayashi Shigemi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Assistant for Examination, and Secretary of the Water Supply Squad under the 59th Division (Robe Division), Imperial Japanese Army, Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

Hayashi Shigemi served as the Assistant for Examination, and Secretary of the Water Supply Squad under the 59th Division (Robe Division), Imperial Japanese Army. Shigemi was in charge of testing and bacteria cultivation. On 7 Oct 1954 Hayashi Shigemi testified that: “On the surface the mission of the Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit was to prevent epidemics and inspect water quality, but in reality it was culturing germs and spreading germs to kill Chinese people. I performed germ culture and laboratory analysis work”

“In 1943 between Aug and September, the Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit of the Fifty-Ninth Division spread cholera once in Shantung Province around the Guan Tao, South Guan Tao, and Ling Chin areas. The germ was first dumped into the Wei River, then the dike was destroyed to let the water flow into a larger area to rapidly spread the germ. I personally participated in this mission. I handed the germ to Kakizoe Shinobu, an Army medical doctor. He then in turn sent someone else to spread the germ. According to my knowledge, in our local area there were twenty five thousand two hundred ninety one Chinese people who died from this. How many died altogether I do not know, because it was top-secret information. Our mission was to murder Chinese people in mass, to test the effectiveness of the cholera germ, and to be ready to use it in fighting the Russians”

CHEMICAL WEAPON: HCN (hydrocyanic acid) (prussic) toxic grenade

⁶⁸² XII) 731 部隊、広島長崎、チェルノブイリ、福島 Unit 731, Hiroshima/Nagasaki, Chernobyl, Fukushima

<http://savekidsjapan.blogspot.com/2013/01/japan-victim-and-perpetrator.html>

⁶⁸³ Separate paper on “Mark 7 Bomb” attached as a result of a second interview with Cmdr. Hiroshi ISHIWATA and Cmdr. M. HAYASHI. Dated: 5 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁸⁴ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

⁶⁸⁵ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

HE (High Explosive)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: He Mao Unit, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China
He Mao Unit is possibly the earliest name for what eventually became known as Unit 731. This was the name used prior to the use of the title of “Tama Troop”

MINISTRY: Health and Welfare Ministry, Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Hebei Escort Troops, Hebei Province ⁶⁸⁶

POLITICAL UNIT: Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Heihachiro Tomioka

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Youth Corps, and Hygiene Corps

LOCATION: ****

Heihachiro Tomioka served as a member of the Youth Corps, and Hygiene Corps. He was one of a number of Japanese youths ordered to use prisoners captured by the Kempetai for bayonet practice ⁶⁸⁷

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Heihe Army Hospital, Heihe, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Heijo, Korea under the Japanese Rule

Heijo, (Pyongyang) Korea was the site of an alleged biological warfare incident causing a typhoid outbreak in 1938 ⁶⁸⁸

POLITICAL UNIT: Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo is located in northern Manchukuo. It was one of three provinces, the others to include Liaoning and Jilin, which make up modern Manchuria. Harbin was the capital city Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

“Heilongjiang” literally means Black Dragon River, which is the Chinese name for the Amur River. Heilongjiang Province borders Jilin Province in the south and Inner Mongolia to the west; it borders Russia to the north and east

In 1932, present-day Heilongjiang Province became part of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo. In 1945 Japanese were defeated by the Soviet Red Army. During the Chinese Civil War, Heilongjiang Province became the first province to be completely controlled by the Chinese communists and Harbin, the first major city to fall under communist control

POLITICAL UNIT: Heilongjiang Provincial Gymnasium, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Heishijiao, Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Heisuke Yanagawa

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: Hemorrhagic Fever

POLITICAL UNIT: Henan Province, Japanese Occupied China

⁶⁸⁶ Mio Saito 齐藤美夫 (22 July). China.org.cn, 22 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/22/content_33023687.htm

⁶⁸⁷ Tomioka Heihachiro, “Member of the Hygiene Corps (Tomioka Heihachiro)” in *Unit 731: Testimony*, Hal Gold. Tokyo: Yenbooks. 1996

⁶⁸⁸ Composite Report on Biological Warfare Based on CPM Special Questions re Japanese Biological Warfare, Dated: 11 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

POLITICAL UNIT: Hengtian, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

ALIAS: Henry

PERSON NAME: Puyi

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Herbicides

PERSON NAME: Herbst fnu

LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Herbst fnu was a doctor of medicine held POW during the war at Mukden POW Camp

MILITARY POLICY: heroic sacrifices

NARCOTIC: Heroin

PERSON NAME: Hertig, Marshall. Dr

Dr.Marshall Hertig alerted Dr. Charles V. Akin, Assistant Surgeon General in the US Public Health Service to the reported existence of a Japanese biological warfare program. Hertig urged Akin to investigate such reports carefully, since he believed BW to be a potentially important weapon of war. He grasped the fact that the Japanese were field testing BW in China, and warned: "If the Japanese use of plague in China was a serious attempt at bacterial warfare it means that the matter is being explored, and we may be sure there will be no reluctance to use anything of the sort which offers any hope of success" ⁶⁸⁹

POLITICAL UNIT: Heshun County, Japanese Occupied China

CHEMICAL AGENT: Hexachlorethane

CHEMICAL AGENT: Hexachloro-dimethyl oxalate

Hexachloro-dimethyl oxalate was selected by the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory as a phosgene producing agent

POLITICAL UNIT: Hiainking, China ⁶⁹⁰

LOCATION: Mokotan, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Hiainking, is likely a misspelling of the city-name Hsinking in Liaoning Province sometimes found in wartime US documents. NFI – precise location unknown

PERSON NAME: Hiayashi fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Hiayashi fnu was a member of Unit 100

PERSON NAME: Hideo Hagiwara

PERSON NAME: Hidetake Yaoi

POSTWAR: Head of the Department of Viruses, Japanese National Institute of Health; Tokyo, Japan. ⁶⁹¹

⁶⁸⁹ Marshall Hertig to Charles V.Akin, Lima, Peru, 20 Sept 1942, enclosing a four-page memorandum concerning BW, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, 26 WBC 61–253, National Archives

⁶⁹⁰ Report on War Criminals, including original letter in Japanese, Dated: 23 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1772, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁹¹ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID <http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

Hidetake Yaoi conducted experiments using dengue fever on humans. Postwar he served as the Head of the Department of Viruses, Japanese National Institute of Health; Tokyo, Japan ⁶⁹²

PERSON NAME: Higashi Sadao ⁶⁹³

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Commander

ASSIGNED: Medical Corps, Imperial Japanese Navy

LOCATION: ****

Higashi Sadao served as a Lieutenant Commander, Medical Corps, and Imperial Japanese Navy

PERSON NAME: Higashikuni Naruhiko (3 December 1887 – 20 July 1990)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: Prime Minister

ASSIGNED: Commander, General Defense Command, Tokyo, Japan

GRADUATE: Army War College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1914

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1908

General Prince Higashikuni Naruhiko (Higashikuni-no-miya Naruhiko O) was born on 3 Dec 1887 and passed on 20 Jan 1990. He was a Japanese imperial prince, a career officer in the Imperial Japanese Army and the 43rd Prime Minister of Japan, serving from 17 Aug 1945 to 9 Oct 1945; a period of 54 days. Prince Higashikuni Naruhiko was a career officer in the Imperial Japanese Army. Higashikuni is known to have toured the Unit 731 facilities at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Higashikuni was the only member of the Japanese imperial family to head a cabinet and was the last General Officer of the Imperial Japanese military to become Prime Minister. He was an uncle of Emperor Hirohito twice over



Higashikuni graduated from the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1908 and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1910 and to captain in 1913. In 1914, he graduated from the Army War College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, and was commissioned a captain in the 29th Infantry Brigade. He was promoted to Major 1915 and served with in Imperial Japanese Army 7th Division. Prince Higashikuni then studied military tactics at the École Spéciale Militaire de Saint-Cyr and École Polytechnique in Paris France, from 1920 to 1926, during which time he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1920 and to Colonel in 1926. In 1926 he was assigned to the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Headquarters. He was promoted to Major-General in Aug 1930 and appointed Commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade (1930–1934). He was promoted to Lieutenant-General in Aug 1934 and given command of the Imperial Japanese Army 4th Division (1934–1937)

After the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937–9 Sept 1945), he headed the Imperial Japanese Army Air Service (1937–1938), and the Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Army in China from 1938–1939 where he gave orders for the use of gas against the Chinese during the Battle of Wuhan in Hubei Province. ⁶⁹⁴ He was promoted to General in Aug 1939. Higashikuni served as Commander of the General Defense Command from 1941 to 1944

Before the start of the Second World War, on 15 Oct 1941, outgoing Prime Minister Konoe Fumimaro proposed Prince Higashikuni to Emperor Hirohito as his successor for prime minister. Konoe believed that only a member of

⁶⁹² Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID

<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

⁶⁹³ Special Interrogation Reports. Dated: 6 Feb 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 04. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁶⁹⁴ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

the Imperial Family with a distinguished military background could restrain the pro-war faction led by Generals Sugiyama Hajime, Tojo Hideki, and Muto Akira. Prince Higashikuni was also the choice of both Chief-of-Staffs of the Army and the Navy. Emperor Hirohito appointed Prince Higashikuni to the position of Prime Minister on 16 Aug 1945, replacing Admiral Suzuki Kantaro

According to a Top Secret memo discovered by historian Yoshiaki Yoshimi of Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan, Prince Higashikuni authorized the use of poison gas against the Chinese during the Battle of Wuhan on 16 Aug 1938.⁶⁹⁵ According to Bob Tadashi Wakabayashi in his paper *Emperor Hirohito on Localized Aggression in China*, responding to adverse world opinion regarding Japanese use of chemical weapons against Chinese forces, Higashikuni ordered local commanders to lodge protests claiming that the Chinese were the ones who really used chemical weapons, and advised that gas would not be effective against “superior forces” such as the Soviet Union. Higashikuni was mentioned by Yamaguchi Motoji when interviewed in Mar, 1947⁶⁹⁶

Higashikuni was the founder of the Chiba Institute of Technology, Kimitsu, Chiba, Japan. Higashikuni Naruhiko died of heart failure in Tokyo, Japan on 20 Jan 1990 at the age of 102

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1925-08-07	Colonel
1929-12-10	Major-General
1933-08-01	Lieutenant-General
1939-08-01	General

SERVICE:

1928-01-16 – 1928-08-10	Attached, 1 st Division
1928-08-10 – 1929-12-10	Commanding Officer, 3 rd Imperial Guards Regiment
1929-12-10 – 1930-08-02	Attached – General Staff
1930-08-02 – 1932-12-07	Commanding Officer, 5 th Infantry Brigade
1932-12-07 – 1933-08-01	Attached – General Staff
1933-08-01 – 1934-08-01	General Officer Commanding, 2 nd Division
1934-08-01 – 1935-12-01	General Officer Commanding, 5 th Division
1937-08-02 – 1938-04-30	Head, Army Aviation Headquarters
1938-04-30 – 1938-12-09	General Officer Commanding, 2 nd Army [China]
1941-12-09 – 1945-04-15	Commander-in-Chief, General Defence Command
1945-04-20 – 1945-09-20	Member, Supreme War Council
1945-08-17 – 1945-08-23	Minister of War
1945-08-17 – 1945-08-23	Prime Minister

High Explosive - HE.

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Hikaru Factory, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Hikoshima Island, Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Hill, Edwin V

Edwin V. Hill served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the US Army and the Chief, Basic Sciences and one time Technical Director of work at Camp Detrick, Maryland. Hill was dispatched to Japan in the fall of 1947 to investigate Japan's biological warfare program. He was accompanied by Dr. Joseph Victor. Their mission had three objectives: To secure additional information required to clarify issues that were left unclear in the earlier reports; “To examine human pathological material which had been transferred to Japan from B.W. installations” and finally “To obtain protocols necessary for understanding the significance of the pathological material.”⁶⁹⁷ In their report, signed by

⁶⁹⁵ Bob Tadashi Wakabayashi. *Emperor Hirohito on Localized Aggression in China*. York University, Toronto

⁶⁹⁶ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁶⁹⁷ Hill to General Alden C. Waitt, “Summary Report on B.W. Investigations,” 12 Dec 1947 (cited hereafter as “Summary Report”), p. 1, Document 008, Dugway Library

Hill, he declared, “Not only was additional information obtained about subjects previously submitted in the Japanese B.W. report, but much information was gathered about human diseases which were intensively investigated by the Japanese, but not previously reported.”

Hill was convinced that “Evidence gathered in this investigation has greatly supplemented and amplified previous aspects of this field.”⁶⁹⁸ Hill concluded by writing that “It is hoped that individuals who voluntarily contributed this information will be spared embarrassment because of it and that every effort will be taken to prevent this information from falling into other hands⁶⁹⁹

In a 12 Dec 1947 letter to General Alden C. Waitt Chief, Chemical Corps wrote that “Evidence gathered in this investigation has greatly supplemented and amplified previous aspects of this field. It represents data which have been obtained by Japanese scientists at the expenditure of many millions of dollars and years of work. Information has accrued with respect to human susceptibility to those diseases as indicated by specific infectious doses of bacteria. Such information could not be obtained in our own laboratories because of scruples attached to human experimentation. These data were secured with a total outlay of ¥250,000 to date, a mere pittance by comparison with the actual cost of the studies⁷⁰⁰

REPORT: *The Hill Report*

The *Hill Report* is a US document reporting the postwar results of an investigation into Japan’s wartime biological warfare program. The report was written by Edwin Hill and issued in Dec 1947. *The Hill Report* followed the earlier *Fell Report* of Jun 1947

PERSON NAME: Hillman, C.C.

C.C. Hillman was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Medical Corps of the US Army. In Sept 1939 Hillman was the recipient of a three-page memorandum from Lieutenant Colonel G.C. Dunham, Director of the Army Medical Corps outlining then current, US Army thinking on biological warfare.⁷⁰¹ In his report Dunham had concluded that biological warfare was not a potentially significant military weapon. He felt that in time of war biological warfare could be important for the propaganda effect it would have on civilian populations and that this in-turn would have a possible deleterious effect on the war effort. Dunham recommended that, should the United States be involved in war, the intelligence authorities go on alert for enemy attempts to engage in biological warfare. He urged also that a group of experts be appointed to work on control measures to counter enemy biological warfare propaganda

POLITICAL UNIT: Himeji, Hyōgo Prefecture, Japan⁷⁰²

Himeji, Japan was the location of a wartime factory consisting of at least four buildings which filled gas shells with chemical agents before their stockpiling or shipment abroad.⁷⁰³ Himeji was also the Garrison Headquarters Location of the 55th Division (Sou Division)

MILITARY POLICY: Himitsu ni Himitsu (Secret of Secrets)

PERSON NAME: Hindenlang, Warren

LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

Hindenlang, Warren was one of nine US airmen captured after their aircraft was shot down over Chichijima, the Bonin Islands who was executed and then cannibalized. Two prisoners were beheaded in a public ceremony and per an account in Time Magazine their livers were immediately cut from their bodies and served as sukiyaki. It was not

⁶⁹⁸ Hill to General Alden C. Waitt, “Summary Report on B.W. Investigations,” 12 Dec 1947 (cited hereafter as “Summary Report), p. 1, Document 008, Dugway Library

⁶⁹⁹ Hill to General Alden C. Waitt, “Summary Report on B.W. Investigations,” 12 Dec 1947 (cited hereafter as “Summary Report), p. 1, Document 008, Dugway Library

⁷⁰⁰ Hill to General Alden C. Waitt, “Summary Report on B.W. Investigations,” 12 Dec 1947 (cited hereafter as “Summary Report), p. 1, Document 008, Dugway Library

⁷⁰¹ G.C. Dunham to C.C. Hillman, 13 Sept 1939, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 2, National Archives

⁷⁰² National Archives and Records Administration of the United States [hereafter NARA], Chemical Warfare Service. 350.05/75, Probability of use of gas by Axis Powers, B. Japan

⁷⁰³ Paige, Christopher Robin. CANADA AND CHEMICAL WARFARE 1939-1945. A Thesis Submitted to the College of Graduate Studies and Research In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements For the Degree of Master of Arts In the Department of History. University of Saskatchewan. Saskatoon. Apr 2009

disputed that eight POW were executed. Some of the bodies were butchered by the division's medical orderlies and portions were eaten by the senior staff of the Japanese garrison. Senior Japanese Army Officers hosted a Sake party for their Navy counterparts where the livers of American POW's were roasted and served as an appetizer. Japanese Navy officers subsequently reciprocated by hosting a party where they butchered and served their own American POW

PERSON NAME: Hinofuji Nobukazu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****

Hinofuji Nobukazu was a Doctor of Medicine and served as a Major, Imperial Japanese Army.⁷⁰⁴ Hinofuji specialized in the study of Anthrax⁷⁰⁵

POLITICAL UNIT: Hioki District, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Hirakawa Mitsuo
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Hirakawa Mitsuo was a soldier, Imperial Japanese Army assigned to Unit 731.⁷⁰⁶ Accidentally infected with plague and subsequently vivisected by Japanese doctors at Unit 731⁷⁰⁷

PERSON NAME: Hirako Goichi⁷⁰⁸

PERSON NAME: Hirano Einosuke
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Captain
ASSIGNED: Malaria Prevention Section of the 24th Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) in Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Hirano Einosuke was a Surgeon who served as a Captain, Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to the Malaria Prevention Section of the 24th Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea. There he conducted experimental blood tests that directly resulted in the deaths of Ensign Donald David Atkiss, USNR, and AR 2/c Richard Lanigan, USNR

GENDARME: Hirano Gendarme Unit
LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Hiranuma Kiichiro

⁷⁰⁴ Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To" War Department. 27 Jun 1947. Formerly Top Secret

⁷⁰⁵ Interrogation of Dr. Nobukazu Hinofuji. Dated: 27 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁰⁶ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

⁷⁰⁷ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

⁷⁰⁸ Murder of Eight (8) POWs in Medical Experiment at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. Dated: 25 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1784, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Baron Hiranuma Kiichiro was the 35th Prime Minister of Japan serving from 5 Jan 1939 to 30 Aug 1939. Hiranuma was born on 28 Sept 1867. Hiranuma was highly outspoken against the corruption and immorality in Japan's political parties, and this attitude soon expanded to include what he perceived to be threatening foreign influences, such as socialism and liberal democracy. With Araki Sadao, Hiranuma created the Kokuhonsha Group, as well as participating in other nationalist groups. The Kokuhonsha called on Japanese patriots to reject the various foreign



political “-isms” (such as socialism, communism, Marxism, anarchism, etc.) in favor of a rather vaguely defined “Japanese national spirit” (kokutai). Hiranuma was strongly opposed to the ratification of the London Naval Treaty of 1930

In 1931, he rallied support within the government for the Imperial Japanese Army after the army seized control of Manchuria without prior authorization, and later assisted in the creation of the state of Manchukuo. Hiranuma pushed for Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations following the Mukden Incident also known as the “Manchurian Incident” or the “Far Eastern Crisis” of 1931. Hiranuma served as Prime Minister of Japan from 5 Jan 1939 to 30 Aug 1939

His administration was dominated by the debate on whether or not Japan should ally itself with Germany in order to neutralize the threat posed to Japan by the Soviet Union. Hiranuma's cabinet resigned over debate on the issue of an alliance with Germany and over the defeat of the Imperial Japanese Army in the Nomonhan Incident against the Soviet Union

After the war Hiranuma was arrested and tried before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE). He was sentenced to life imprisonment but was paroled in early 1952. Hiranuma died on 22 Aug 1952

PERSON NAME: Hirao Xenichi ⁷⁰⁹

PERSON NAME: Hirasawa fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Test Pilot, Aeronavigation, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Accused, never charged

Hirasawa fnu served as a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. Hirasawa served as a Test Pilot, Aeronavigation, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

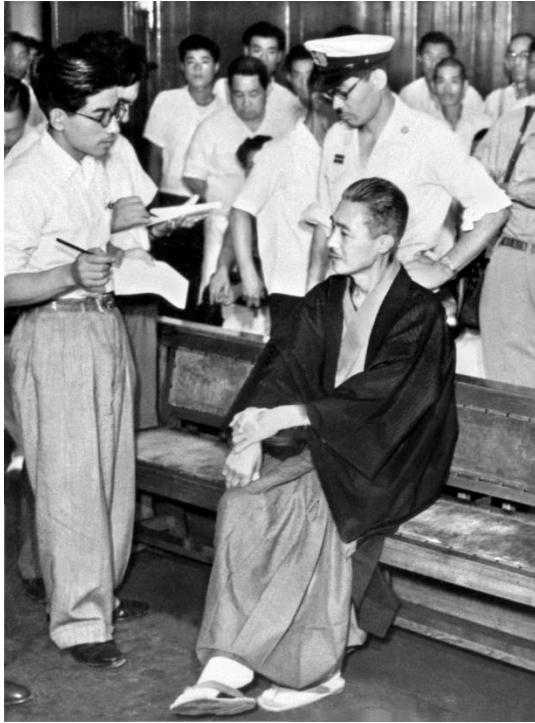
PERSON NAME: Hirasawa Sadamichi (18 February 1892-10 May 1987)

Hirasawa Sadamichi, was a Japanese tempera painter. He was convicted of mass poisoning and sentenced to death even though he is believed to have been falsely charged. Due to strong suspicions that he was innocent, his death warrant was never signed

On 26 January 1948, a man calling himself an epidemiologist arrived in a branch of the Imperial Bank (Teikoku Ginko, aka Teigin) at Shiinamachi, a suburb of Toshima, Tokyo just before closing time. He explained that he was a public health official sent by US occupation authorities who had orders to inoculate the staff against a sudden outbreak of dysentery. He gave all sixteen people present a pill and a few drops of liquid. Those present drank the liquid he gave, which was later thought to be a cyanide solution. When all were incapacitated, the robber took all the

⁷⁰⁹ Murder of Eight (8) POWs in Medical Experiment at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. Dated: 25 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1784, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

money he could find, which amounted to 160,000 yen (about \$2,000 US at the time). Ten of the victims died at the scene (one was a child of an employee) and two others died while hospitalized



Hirasawa was caught by the police due to the Japanese habit of exchanging business cards with personal details. There had been two other extremely similar cases of attempted and actual theft at banks via the use of poison in the weeks and months before the robbery. In all cases the poisoner, a lone male, left a business card. The poisoner used a card which was marked “Jirō Yamaguchi” in one of the two incidents, but it was later found that said Yamaguchi did not exist: the card was a fake. The poisoner also used a real card which was marked “Shigeru Matsui” (of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Department of Disease Prevention) in another of the two incidents. The original owner of the card was found to have an alibi. Matsui told the police that he had exchanged cards with 593 people, but of these, 100 were of the type used in the poisoning incidents, of which eight remained in his possession. Matsui recorded the time and place of the business card exchange on the back of cards he received so police set out to trace the remaining 92 cards. 62 cards were retrieved and their receivers cleared, a further 22 were deemed to have been irrelevant to the case. One of the remaining 8 cards was received by Hirasawa. The police arrested Hirasawa because:

He could not produce the card he had received from Matsui. Hirasawa claimed to have lost the business card, together with

his wallet, due to his having been the victim of pickpocketing

A similar amount of money to that stolen from the bank was found in Hirasawa’s possession, the origin of which he refused to divulge. The origin of the money is unknown to this day (though some, such as the crime fiction novelist Seichō Matsumoto, suggested Hirasawa received it by drawing pornographic pictures, a side business that would have been detrimental to Hirasawa’s reputation as an artist)

Hirasawa’s alibi of having been taking a stroll in the vicinity of the crime scene could be neither verified nor substantiated

Hirasawa was identified as the poisoner by several witnesses (but only by two survivors)

He confessed to having been involved in four previous cases of bank fraud (recanted together with his subsequent confession)

He was arrested on August 21, 1948. After police interrogation, which allegedly involved torture, Hirasawa confessed, but then recanted soon after. His later defense against his confession was based on partial insanity, alleging that he had been troubled with Korsakoff’s syndrome (as a result of rabies inoculation) and so his confession was not reliable. The court, however, disagreed and Hirasawa was given the death penalty in 1950. Until 1949, a confession was solid evidence under the law, even if the police tortured a person to extract said confession. The Supreme Court of Japan upheld the death sentence in 1955. His attorneys tried to have the sentence revoked, submitting 18 pleas for retrial over the following years

He was sentenced to death, but there was originally no conclusive evidence. In addition, although 40 employees saw the crimes, there were only two people who identified him as the criminal. Seichō Matsumoto presumed that the true culprit was a former member of Unit 731 in his books *A story of the Teikoku Bank Incident* in 1959 and *The Black Fog of Japan* in 1960. Matsumoto also suspected that “the money of unknown origin” came from selling pornographic drawings. Kei Kumai protested Hirasawa’s conviction by his film *The Long Death* in 1964

Successive Ministers of Justice in Japan never signed Hirasawa's death warrant, so the death sentence was never carried out. Even Isaji Tanaka, who on 13 October 1967 announced in front of the press that he had signed the death warrants of 23 prisoners in one go, did not sign Hirasawa's death warrant, stating that he doubted Hirasawa's guilt

The poison was regarded as the readily obtainable potassium cyanide in Hirasawa's trial. One of the reasons given to doubt Hirasawa's guilt is because the victims' symptoms were clearly different from potassium cyanide poisoning, which is rapid. Keio University's contemporary investigation claimed that the true poison may have been acetone cyanohydrin, a military poison deliberately designed to be slow-acting, which Hirasawa could not have obtained. Hirasawa remained in prison as a condemned criminal for the next 32 years. He spent his time painting and writing his autobiography *My Will: the Teikoku Bank Case*

PERSON NAME: Hiratsuka K ⁷¹⁰

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Director, Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory, Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

GRADUATE: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

Hiratsuka K was a research chemist and a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was the Director of the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory. ⁷¹¹ Hiratsuka conducted research with Lewisite, Mustard, Chloroacetophenone, and Diphenylcyanoarsine in an effort to improve the effectiveness of these agents. ⁷¹² He further tested the use of nitro borm-benzyl as a chemical warfare agent with no appreciable results. ⁷¹³ Hiratsuka was a graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan ⁷¹⁴

PERSON NAME: Hirazakura Zensaku

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

Hirazakura Zensaku was a Veterinary Surgeon and Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was present at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR)

PERSON NAME: Hirohito

In 1985, historian Tanaka Nobumasa argued, the production of chemical weapons in Japan and their use in China could not have taken place without Hirohito's authorization in the form of orders called rinsan-me and tairiku-me issued through the Army General. ⁷¹⁵ While there is tremendous circumstantial evidence that Hirohito was involved or at the least informed of Japan's biological warfare program there is no documentary evidence presently available connecting Hirohito directly to the Japanese program

PERSON NAME: Hiroike Bunkichi

PERSON NAME: Hiroki Hikokichi

PERSON NAME: Hirooka Tadashi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

⁷¹⁰ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

⁷¹¹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

⁷¹² Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

⁷¹³ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

⁷¹⁴ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

⁷¹⁵ Bob Tadashi Wakabayashi. *Emperor Hirohito on Localized Aggression in China*. York University, Toronto

ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan
Hirooka Tadashi served as a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army.⁷¹⁶ He was assigned to the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. His area of expertise was the Cultivation of Bac tuberculosis
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PERSON NAME: Hiroshi Shimomura

POLITICAL UNIT: Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Hiroshima Military Hospital
LOCATION: Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Hiroshima Regimental District

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Hiroshima Regional Defense Command, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Hiroshima University of Literature and Science, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Hirota Koki

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

GRADUATE: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

Hirota Koki served as the 32nd Prime Minister of Japan from 9 Mar 1936 to 2 Feb 1937



Hirota Koki was born on 14 Feb 1878 in Kaji-machi dori in what is now part of Chuo-ku, Fukuoka city, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. Originally his name was Jotaro. His father was a stonemason whose family name was Tokubei, and who was adopted into the Hirota family. Hirota Koki was a graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan. Upon graduation Hirota entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to become a career diplomat

In 1923, he became director of the Europe and America Department within the Foreign Ministry. From 1928 to 1932 Hirota served as minister to the Netherlands and ambassador to the Soviet Union. In 1933 following Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations, Hirota became Foreign Minister in the cabinet of Prime Minister Saito Makoto. He retained that position in the subsequent cabinet of Admiral Okada Keisuke. While Foreign Minister, Hirota negotiated the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria from Russian interests. He also promulgated the Hirota Sangensoku (the Three Principles by Hirota) as the definitive statement of Japan's position towards China. In 1936 Hirota was selected to replace Okada as Prime Minister of Japan

Hirota's term lasted for slightly less than a year. He resigned after a disagreement with Hisaichi Terauchi, who was serving as the war minister, over a speech by Kunimatsu Hamada

Fulfilling a second term as foreign minister, Hirota strongly opposed the Imperial Japanese Army's aggression against China, which undermined his efforts to create a Japan-China-Manchukuo alliance against the Soviet Union. He also spoke out repeatedly against the escalation of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945). The military forced his retirement in 1938

⁷¹⁶ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

⁷¹⁷ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

Hirota Koki was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE). He was executed at Sugamo Prison in Ikebukuro on 23 Dec 1948. Hirota was the only civilian executed as a result of the IMTFE proceedings

POLITICAL POLICY: Hirota Sangensoku (the Three Principles by Hirota)

PERSON NAME: Hiroyuki Suzuki

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Hiroyuki Suzuki was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Hisaichi Terauchi

PERSON NAME: Hisamura Taneki

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan

Hisamura Taneki served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He studied German and French gas weapons in Europe in 1918 and 1919, World War 1. He served in Berlin during 1919 as a member of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and as a member of the Allied Committee on the Enforcement of the Peace Treaty inspecting German gas production facilities and dismantling weapons.⁷¹⁸ In 1920 he served as the Deputy Chief of a section of the Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan, that researched chemical weapons and other types of explosives where he invited Koizumi Chikahiko to serve as a key researcher.⁷¹⁹ In 1921 Hisamura visited France, Germany and the United States



Upon returning to Japan, Koizumi reported that chemical weapons research and production in these three countries was considerably advanced, and that Japan should strengthen its own chemical warfare research to avoid falling behind world trends⁷²⁰

In Apr 1924 Koizumi again visited the United States where he inspected the Edgewood Arsenal (US), Maryland, a toxic chemicals research and production plant that had been in operation since 1918.⁷²¹ In 1925 the Chemical Warfare Section, Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan was upgraded to the section level. The section was at that time, divided into five groups: The Production of poison gases and the development of new toxic chemicals; The development of special weapons using poison gases and research into their effects; Research into protection against gas attacks; research into suitable climatic conditions for the use of chemical weapons; and animal experiments and research into the treatment of the victims of a poison gas attack

PERSON NAME: Hisao Tani

PERSON NAME: Hisata Tomiyasu⁷²²

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

⁷¹⁸ Tanaka, Yuki. The Story Japan Would like to Forget, in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Oct 1988 volume 5, number 5

⁷¹⁹ Tanaka, Yuki. The Story Japan Would like to Forget, in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Oct 1988 volume 5, number 5

⁷²⁰ HKHGN, Maj. Gen. Kanemasu Akiyama, "Rikugun kagaku kenyujo oyobi dai-roku Rikugun Gijutsu kenkyuio ni okeru kagaku-heiki Kenkyu kekka no gaiyo" (An outline on the history of chemical weapon research and the Army Institute of Science and Technology and the Sixth Army Institute of Technology, unpublished document (1955)

⁷²¹ HKHGN, Maj. Gen. Kanemasu Akiyama, "Rikugun kagaku kenyujo oyobi dai-roku Rikugun Gijutsu kenkyuio ni okeru kagaku-heiki Kenkyu kekka no gaiyo" (An outline of the history of chemical weapon research and the Army Institute of Science and Technology and the Sixth Army Institute of Technology, unpublished document (1955)

⁷²² Japanese ate Indian PoWs. Tnn, New Delhi http://www.thedailystar.net/print_post/japanese-ate-indian-pows-37089

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Wewak, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

WAR CRIMES: Singapore War Crimes Trials, Singapore

SENTENCE: ****

EXECUTED: ****

Hisata Tomiyasu was a Medical Officer and Lieutenant in the Japanese Imperial Army. He was sentenced by an Australian War Crimes Court to hang for murder and cannibalism of 14 Indian soldiers at Wewak, Papua New Guinea in 1944

PERSON NAME: Hisato Yoshimura

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Municipal Medical University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

POSTWAR: President - Kyoto Municipal Medical University (Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine), Kyoto, Japan ⁷²³

Hisato Yoshimura served as a Technician with the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the Chief of the Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration, Peking (Municipality), China. Hisato presented a “Special lecture” at the Harbin branch of the 15th Manchurian Academy Conference, 26 Oct 1941, barely disguising the fact that he had used humans in frostbite experiments to support his thesis. ⁷²⁴ He stood accused by the Japanese Communist Party on 14 Dec 1945 as “succeeded in cultivating pests which were applied to Manchurian and several American citizens captured during the war.” ⁷²⁵ Postwar he rose to become the President - Kyoto Municipal Medical University (Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine), Kyoto, Japan ⁷²⁶

PERSON NAME: Hite, Robert

PERSON NAME: Hitler, Adolf

PERSON NAME: Hitoshi Imamura

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Hodogaya Chemical Company, Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Hodogaya Chemical Industry Corporation, Tokyo, Japan

Hodogaya Chemical Industry Corporation was located in Tokyo, Japan. In 1918 the company produced liquid chlorine and benzylbromide in support of Army Medical College (School), Tokyo, Japan interests headed by Koizumi Chikahiko. ⁷²⁷ Experiments on phosgene manufacture were started in 1924 by the Hodogaya Chemical Company with the aid of a government subsidy. By 1933, the plants of this company at Hodogaya in Yokohama and Oji in Tokyo, Japan had an estimated monthly production capacity of 20 tons of phosgene, 150 tons of chlorine, 3 to 4 tons of bromine, and 10 tons of benzoic acid ⁷²⁸

POLITICAL UNIT: Hofa City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: Hog Cholera

⁷²³ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

⁷²⁴ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁷²⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁷²⁶ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

⁷²⁷ Masao Koyanazu, “Kagakusn kekyu shi” (The History of Chemical Warfare Research), unpublished document (1956), reproduced by the Historical Records Office, Repatriation Relief Bureau, the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare, cited in Tanaka, Yuki. *The Story Japan Would like to Forget*, in the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, Oct 1988 volume 5, number 5

⁷²⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

PRISON: Hogoin Camp (the Scientific Research Division), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Hogoin Camp (the Scientific Research Division) was a detention camp in Manchuria for Russian spies and anyone else who was anti-Japanese. Hogoin Camp was located about twenty kilometers from Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The camp served as a source for human experimentation subjects. Hogoin's Deputy Chief Lt. Yamagishi Kenji recalled that "During the entire period that I served at the Hogoin camp, none of the prisoners dispatched [to Unit 731] ever returned to the Hogoin camp."⁷²⁹ The Hogoin Camp was also known as the Scientific Research Division

PRISON: Hogoin Japanese Military Mission (the Scientific Research Division), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Hoho fnu⁷³⁰

PERSON NAME: Hoia Tokijiro⁷³¹

Hoia Tokijiro was a member of a "stay behind" intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war whose purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces occupying the area.⁷³² During World War II Hoia served in Manchukuo.⁷³³ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi, Suguhara Tetsugi, and Toyoda Hokyo

PERSON NAME: Hojo Enryo (Houjou)

ALIAS: Minami Seijin

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Science Attaché to Germany, Berlin, Germany

ASSIGNED: Togo Butai Unit (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Togo Troop (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Hojo Enryo (Houjou) served as a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. Hojo Enryo (Houjou) served as Japan's Science Attaché to Germany and was assigned to Berlin during WWII where he worked with German scientists experimenting with biological warfare.⁷³⁴ He arrived in Berlin in Feb 1941.⁷³⁵ He was one of the earlier people to work with Ishii Shiro in the Manchuria of the 1930s establishing the original labs at Beiyinghe and subsequently Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.⁷³⁶ Hojo Enryo (Houjou) was a member of the Togo Butai Unit⁷³⁷ and later served with the Togo Troop in 1933. While in Germany he urged the Germans to increase their BW research

⁷²⁹ The Source of Marutas <http://www.chinahistoryforum.com/topic/2274-japanese-war-experiments-the-horrors-of-unit-731/page-2>

⁷³⁰ Concerning the activities at secret laboratories of the former Army Medical School. Dated: 21 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷³¹ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the "Toyoda Group." Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷³² Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the "Toyoda Group." Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷³³ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the "Toyoda Group." Names includes Tokijiro HOIA. Dated: 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷³⁴ Preliminary Report of Interrogation of P/W Hojo, Enryo. Dated: 1 Sept 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 67. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷³⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

⁷³⁶ Statement of Enryo HOJO. Dated: 10 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷³⁷ Statement of Enryo HOJO. Dated: 10 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

and to cooperate with their Japanese colleagues.⁷³⁸ His effort to develop BW joint ventures failed, but he greatly impressed those Germans who promoted BW research⁷³⁹

Hojo was captured by US forces during the fall of Berlin. He was considered to be such an important resource that he was transported to Washington for interrogation shortly after his capture where he was questioned for five days, 20–24 Aug 1945, at the Pentagon.⁷⁴⁰ His interrogators described him as “intelligent and cooperative.”⁷⁴¹ The information he furnished them was checked against data already at hand, and was regarded as “Generally reliable.”⁷⁴² Hojo skirted the issue of human experiments issue but was otherwise reasonably candid in his discussions.⁷⁴³ He was repatriated to Japan shortly after his debriefing

In a 1947 interview in Japan, admitted that in the early BW days he used the alias Minami Seijin. Hojo continued with his military career in the new Japanese Defense Force (JDF), rising to become its Surgeon General

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Hokkaido Company. Ltd., Sapporo, Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan⁷⁴⁴
Hokkaido Company. Ltd was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Sapporo, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Hokkaido University, Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan
Hokkaido University refers to the Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan

SCHOOL: Hokkaido Imperial University School of Medicine, Sapporo, Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan
Hokkaido Imperial University School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan trained surgeons prior to and during the war⁷⁴⁵

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Hokuriku Kessei Institute, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan⁷⁴⁶
Hokuriku Kessei Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan

DOCTRINE: Hokushin-ron

DOCTRINE: Hokushinron

POLITICAL UNIT: Hollandia, Dutch East Indies/Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Hollandia, New Guinea Mandate, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Home Islands
LOCATION: Japan

MINISTRY: Home Ministry

⁷³⁸ Headquarters European Theatre of Operations, United States Army ALSOS Mission, Subject: Translation of Japanese Documents on BW, no date (summer 1945), Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 9, ALSOS, The National Archives

⁷³⁹ Headquarters European Theatre of Operations, United States Army ALSOS Mission, Subject: Translation of Japanese Documents on BW, no date (summer 1945), Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 9, ALSOS, The National Archives

⁷⁴⁰ Military Intelligence Service, Captured Personnel and Material Branch, Extract 1923—A Preliminary Report of Interrogation of P/W Hojo, Enryo, 25 Aug 1945, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 11, Current Intelligence—Japanese, The National Archives

⁷⁴¹ Statement of Enryo HOJO. Dated: 10 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁴² Statement of Enryo HOJO. Dated: 10 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁴³ Statement of Enryo HOJO. Dated: 10 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁴⁴ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

⁷⁴⁵ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁷⁴⁶ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

PERSON NAME: Homma Hachiro
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy
KNOWN RANK: Chief Petty Officer
ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll
WAR CRIMES: ****
LOCATION: ****
SENTENCE: ****
EXECUTED: ****

Homma Hachiro served as a Corpsman, Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy. During the war he was assigned to Dublon Island serving with the 4th Naval Hospital

On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.⁷⁴⁷ In 1947 Homma was tried by Courts-Martial by the US Navy War Crimes Commission, Guam. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison⁷⁴⁸

POLITICAL UNIT: Honan, (Henan), Henan Province, Japanese Occupied China
Honan, (Henan) Province was the scene of a late-1943 epidemic of typhus, dysentery and cholera which was confirmed by the US War Department⁷⁴⁹

PERSON NAME: Honda Katasuichi (Journalist)

PERSON NAME: Hong Ki-song

POLITICAL UNIT: Hong Kong
Hong Kong under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Hongaw District
LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: Hongkew Park, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China
Hongkew Park, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China, was the reported site of a Japanese laboratory which produced cholera, typhoid, & plague bacteria⁷⁵⁰

TEMPLE: Hongkou Park

PERSON NAME: Hongo Shoji⁷⁵¹

PERSON NAME: Honjo Shigeru (10 May 1876 – 20 November 1945).
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.
RANK: General
GENERAL OFFICER:
PROMOTIONS:
1915-06-24 Lieutenant-Colonel

⁷⁴⁷ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

⁷⁴⁸ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

⁷⁴⁹ Report of epidemics of typhus, dysentery, & cholera in Yuanling, Honan, China. Dated: 6 Dec 1943. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 178. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁵⁰ Biological Warfare, Dated: 21 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁵¹ Shiro Ishii: His rise to power, accumulation of wealth, research in BW, and origination of the subjects for his research. Dated: 10 Feb 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

1918-06-10	Colonel
1922-08-15	Major-General
1927-03-05	Lieutenant-General
1933-06-19	General

SERVICE:

1913-01-15 – 1917-08-06	Chief, China Branch China Section, General Staff
1913-06-17 – 1918-03-05	Instructor – War College
1917-08-06 – 1918-06-10	Deputy Chief, China Section, General Staff
1918-06-10 – 1919-04-01	Chief, China Section, General Staff
1919-04-01 – 1921-05-30	Commanding Officer, 11th Infantry Regiment
1921-05-30 – 1924-08-20	Military Advisor – Chang Tso-lin [China]
1924-08-20 – 1925-05-01	Commanding Officer, 4th Infantry Brigade
1925-05-01 – 1928-02-29	Military Attaché, China
1928-02-29 – 1931-08-01	General Officer Commanding, 10th Division
1931-08-01 – 1932-08-08	Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army
1932-08-08 – 1933-04-06	Member, Supreme War Council
1933-04-06 – 1936-03-23	Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor
1936-02-23 – 1936-04-22	Placed in reserve
1936-04-22	Retired
1945-05-xx – 1945-11-xx	Privy Councilor
1945-11-xx – 1945-11-20	Arrested as a suspected War Criminal
1945-11-20	Committed suicide

POLITICAL UNIT: Honmyoji, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

INCIDENT: Honmyoji Incident

LOCATION: Honmyoji, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

The Honmyoji Incident, also known as the Forced Hospitalization at Honmyoji involved the forced hospitalization of leprosy patients living near Honmyo-ji Temple, in the western suburbs of Kumamoto, Japan on 9 Jul 1940. The incident is regarded as related to the “No Leprosy Patients in Our Prefecture Movement.” In the early part of the Meiji period, leprosy patients in Japan usually left their families, and lived near temples and shrines and begged for money, while others lived around hot springs for treatment. The Honmyoji Temple was a typical of the former, while Kusatsu Hot Spring, Gunma Prefecture was that of the latter. The public leprosy policy was started in 1909 when five public leprosy sanatoriums opened in Japan. However, the early policy was to hospitalize wandering patients only. Around 1930, there occurred the “No Leprosy Patients in Our Prefecture Movement” and the Government intended to hospitalize all leprosy patients in sanatoriums

There were four communities of leprosy patients around the Honmyoji Temple, which was a temple of the Nichiren Sect of Buddhism; “leprosy may result if a patient’s faith was not enough,” according to their sutra. Therefore, many leprosy patients gathered around the temple and prayed for improvement

More than 10% of people living there developed leprosy, but lived peacefully with normal persons without trouble. However, some of them organized a secret society which demanded unlawful contributions for leprosy care throughout the country, namely by way of threat of infecting other people. This was used as an excuse for forced hospitalization

In 1927, the Japanese government began to discuss the dissolution of gathering places of leprosy patients. Uchida Mamoru and Shiotani Soichiro studied the conditions of the communities of the Honmyoji Temples. 6 patients wanted to enter Kyushu Sanatorium, but the director Miyazaki Matsuki did not accept them. So, they brought the patients to Nagashima Aiseien and serious discussions started including Mitsuda Kensuke. The directors of sanatoriums formally discussed the dissolution of leprosy communities. Yamada, the director of the Kumamoto Prefecture Police Department, Kumamoto, Japan took the leadership and 157 patients were hospitalized by 220 people, including the policemen and workers of the Kikuchi Keifuen Sanatorium

The 157 persons included 28 children of leprosy patients (children who did not develop leprosy), and 11 non-leprosy persons. With the exception of eight patients with severe leprosy who were hospitalized in Kikuchi Keifuen

Sanatorium, other patients were transferred to other sanatoriums: 26 to Nagashima Aiseien Sanatorium, 31 to Hoshizuka Keiaien Sanatorium, 44 to Oku Komyoen Sanatorium, and 36 Kuryu Rakusen-en Sanatorium. Patients of the secret society were transferred to the Kusatsu Rakusen-en Sanatorium where there was a special prison, for punishment

PLACE NAME: Honmyoji Temple, Honmyoji, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Honosawa Sanji (Hoozawa)

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tohoku University

Honosawa Sanji (Hoozawa) worked at Tohoku University (Entomology), Sendai, Miyagi, the Tohoku Region, Japan

PERSON NAME: Hoover, John Edgar

John Edgar Hoover was the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

POLITICAL UNIT: Hopeh (Hebei) Province, Japanese Occupied China

Hopeh (Hebei) Province was the site of an alleged biological warfare cholera epidemic in 1938 ⁷⁵²

PERSON NAME: Hori Nobuaki

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Vice-Admiral

ASSIGNED: ****

Hori Nobuaki was a Vice-Admiral in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was interviewed in Oct 1945 regarding the Imperial Japanese Army's research into biological warfare where he confirmed only the defensive aspects of its program ⁷⁵³

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Horii Force

PERSON NAME: Horii Tomitaro (7 November 1890 – 19 November 1942)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Commander of the Nankai-Detachment (Nankai-Shitai), 55th Division (Sou Division), South Seas Force, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

CAMPAIGN: Papua New Guinea Campaign

CAMPAIGN: Kokoda Campaign

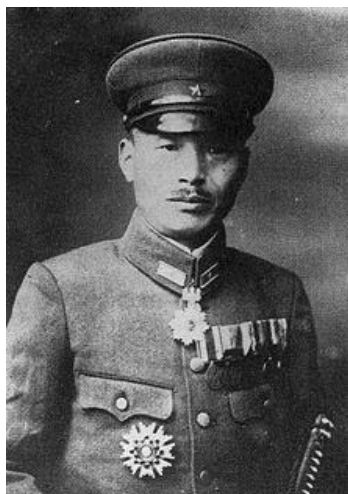
Horii Tomitaro was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. During the Papua New Guinea campaign, Horii and his South Seas Detachment were assigned to the invasion of Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, but were turned back by Allied forces during the Battle of the Coral Sea. As a result, after landing in the Buna-Garara area in Jul 1942, Horii led a column of 8,500 men of the IJA 144th Regiment overland on the Kokoda Trail through the treacherous Owen Stanley mountain range in an attempt to capture Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. Allied attacks on merchant shipping forced the Japanese to supply their troops with destroyers with a smaller cargo capacity. During the Kokoda Campaign, Major General Horii Tomitaro's plan for his soldiers being able to live off the land turned out to be unrealistic as his troop expended considerable effort to search the jungle in a vain search for food

As food supplies dwindled, soldiers faced starvation. They ate trees, dirt and a number resorted to cannibalism of local natives along with corpses of Allied and Japanese soldiers. ⁷⁵⁴ One Japanese private, fearing being killed and

⁷⁵² Composite Report on Biological Warfare Based on CPM Special Questions re Japanese Biological Warfare, Dated: 11 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264

⁷⁵³ Interview on Japanese BW offensive & defensive programs with LT GEN Hiroshi KAMBAYASHI and VADM Nobuaki HORI, Japanese Surgeon General. Dated: 1 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁵⁴ Medical Intelligence Service papers, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government, "SWPA-1, Report from captured personnel and materiel branch, 28 Sept 1944:" Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.



eaten, defected to Australian forces after being ordered to report to the field kitchen without his mess kit.⁷⁵⁵ While frontline troops struggled to find food, soldiers in the rear echelon were better fed. In 1944 just before the fall of Hollandia, an American internee reported, “Contrary to what might be thought, dietary precautions were good. Meat allowance was a half a pound per day per man, and in Hollandia they got it. There was a variety of meats or fish, dehydrated vegetables, salted fruits, candy and biscuits”⁷⁵⁶

Within five weeks, over half of his soldiers were stricken with Beriberi. After heavy fighting against a small Australian Army and Militia force, the Japanese were delayed and defeated, and Horii was forced to withdraw with his surviving soldiers in the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea campaign from Sept 1942. As supplies of rice ran out, most of the 3,000 soldiers of the Horii task force starved to death trying to scale the Owen Stanley mountain range. The survivors were too weak to mount an effective attack on Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. Horii himself drowned while crossing the Kumusi River when his raft capsized on Nov 1942 in the Territory of Papua New Guinea

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1937-08-02	Colonel
1940-03-09	Major-General
1942-11-23	Lieutenant-General (Posthumously)

SERVICE:

1933-08-xx – 1935-01-xx	Assigned to Washington Naval Conference
1935-01-xx – 1937-10-09	Attached, 12 th Infantry Regiment
1937-10-09 – 1938-07-15	Attached, 8 th Depot Division
1938-07-15 – 1940-03-09	Commanding Officer, 78 th Infantry Regiment
1940-03-09 – 1940-08-07	Attached, 11 th Depot Division
1940-08-07 – 1942-11-23	Commanding Officer, Infantry Group, 55 th Division
1941-11-xx – 1942-11-23	General Officer Commanding, South Sea Detachment [New Guinea]
1942-11-19	Killed in an accident

PERSON NAME: Horiguchi Masao

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Vice Chief, Kitasato Institute, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

Horiguchi Masao was a member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.⁷⁵⁷ He later served as Vice Chief, Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan

PLACE NAME: Horn Island, Mississippi (US)

Horn Island, Mississippi was a US biological warfare field test site at Horn Island, some 10 miles south of Pascagoula and Biloxi, Mississippi. It was officially known as the Horn Island Chemical Warfare Service

⁷⁵⁵ Maieron and Susie Harries, *Soldiers of the sun, The rise and fall of the Imperial Japanese Army*. New York: Random House, 1991

⁷⁵⁶ Medical Intelligence Service papers, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government, “SWPA-1, Report from captured personnel and materiel branch, 28 Sept 1944.” Cited in: Hawk, Alan. *Historical Collections Manager*. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

⁷⁵⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

Quarantine Station. The island was acquired by the US government in Mar 1943. The site opened on 29 Oct 1943. Horn Island was restricted to testing only two toxins, botulinus toxin and ricin

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: Horse glanders

PLACE NAME: Horn Island Chemical Warfare Service Quarantine Station, Horn Island, Mississippi, US

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Horse Epidemic Prevention Yard of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo ⁷⁵⁸

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Horse Epidemic Prevention Section, Kwantung Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Horse Infection Department of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

DEPOT: Horse Infection Depot, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Horse Hospital (heiten byobasho), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Hosaka Koremichi

PERSON NAME: Hosaka Tokyo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Hosaka Tokyo was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army ⁷⁵⁹

ALIAS: Hosaka Yasutaro

PERSON NAME: Hozaka Yasutara

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Hosaka Yasutaro was an alias used by Hozaka Yasutara. Hosaka Yasutaro was accused by Nishimura fnu of infecting former POW with glanders. ⁷⁶⁰ He was assigned to the Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army. ⁷⁶¹ See also: Hozaka Yasutara ⁷⁶²

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Hoshiki (Star) Agency

PERSON NAME: Hoshino Naoki

Hoshino Naoki served as the Chief Cabinet Secretary. He was born on 10 Apr 1892 in Yokohama. In Jul 1932, following the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and the establishment of the puppet state of Manchukuo he led a team of bureaucrats from the Ministry of Finance whose sole purpose was to develop a financial infrastructure for the for the new territory. From 1937 he served as Vice Minister of Financial Affairs of Manchukuo

In this capacity Hoshino Naoki overlooked the creation and personally directed the State Opium Monopoly Bureau that mass spread the use of the narcotic firstly in Manchuria and then in China as a way to soften public resistance to

⁷⁵⁸ Records of MACHIDA, Tokio. Dated: 28 Dec 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁵⁹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 6 Jul 1946 Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁶⁰ NISHIMURA, fnu. 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁶¹ Records of WAKAMATSU, Yujiro. Dated: 22 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁶² Case No. 330. Dated: 6 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

the Japanese occupation and expansion while generating huge profits. Under his authority tens of thousands of hectares were taken over by the Japanese underworld and put under poppy production, while dozens of laboratories were built to convert opium tars into various grades of morphine and heroin

Due in part to the efforts of Hoshino Naoki the economy of Manchuria became inextricably bound to the production, distribution and sale of hard drugs. By 1935 his administrative success in Manchuria made Japan the world's largest narcotics' producer accounted for 10% of the world's total supply of morphine and 37% of all heroin production. According to the testimony of General Tanaka Ryukichi before the International Military Tribunal of the Far East, the revenue derived from the opium and other narcotics traffic became the chief source of revenue income for the Manchukuo government



In 1940 Hoshino was recalled to Japan where served as chief of the "Project Department" inside the Finance Ministry implementing the economic reorganization of Japan under the Taisei Yokusankai ("Imperial Rule Assistance Association" or "Imperial Aid Association") in the second Konoe Cabinet. In 1941, he became a member of the House of Peers and at the same year he was appointed Chief Cabinet Secretary in the Tojo administration with the task to remold the Japanese economy onto a war economy footing with a state socialist basis

Hoshino was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE). He was sentenced to life imprisonment and was paroled in 1958

After his release Hoshino served as chairman of a number of companies to include the Tokyu Corporation (Tokyo Kyuko Dentetsu Kabushiki-gaisha) is a major private railway operator and land developer in the Greater Tokyo Area of Japan headquartered in Shibuya, Tokyo, Japan

Though Hoshino was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan's biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government it is inconceivable that he did not have at the least some knowledge of Japan's biological warfare program. Hoshino died on 26 Jan 1978

SANATORIUM: Hoshizuka Keiaien Sanatorium, Kanoya, Kagoshima, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Guards Depot Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Guards Division

PERSON NAME: Hosijima fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Hosijima fnu was a Doctor of Medicine who served with Unit 731. He vivisected Chinese prisoners

PERSON NAME: Hosoda fnu ⁷⁶³

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Hosoda fnu was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army serving with Unit 731. Hosoda was an expert in vivisection

PERSON NAME: Hosojima fnu ⁷⁶⁴

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

⁷⁶³ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press, Oxford, New York. 2008

⁷⁶⁴ Information adopted from "Unit 731: Did Emperor Hirohito Know?" by TVS Peter Williams 1986

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Hosojima fnu was a Doctor of Medicine who served with Unit 731. From the testimony of Tamura Yoshio given on 10 Oct 1954. "One morning a Chinese, whom I sprayed with antiseptic, was scheduled to be anatomized, no matter if he was dead or alive. Blood from his purplish swollen face dripped from the stretcher. 'Two doses of camphor,' said Ooki who stretched out two fingers and ordered me to inject. After injecting the camphor that fettered Chinese suddenly opened his eyes and turned his head to see what was going on, but his movement was restricted. Filled with tears of anger, he stared at the ceiling. Holding that Chinese's neck, Hosojima used his right hand to cut onto the neck's vein with a knife. Blood gushed out. Due to the pain of the plague and the cut, that Chinese swayed his head left and right. Hosojima used the knife's blunt end to pound on the victim's heart and shouted: 'Two doses of camphor!' Then he cut through the victim's vein. That Chinese left a word full of hatred, 'Son of a Devil,' lost his color and then his breath. Hosojima cut from the upper abdomen to the lower abdomen, and then through the chest. He stretched out a saw to cut out the ribs to expose the internal organs. The victim's body was completely dissected after 20 minutes. Muscles oozed blood, covering the entire anatomy platform" ⁷⁶⁵

PERSON NAME: Hosoya fnu ⁷⁶⁶

PERSON NAME: Hosoya Seigo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Under commission to Unit 731, Tokyo, Japan

PROFESSOR: Hosoya Seigo was a Professor with the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

Hosoya Seigo was a Professor with the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan. Hosoya Seigo was a member of the Tokyo Imperial University, Institute of Infectious Disease; Tokyo, Japan under commission from Unit 731. ⁷⁶⁷

Hosoya was a member of the "1st Gas Gangrene Committee" established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; Tokyo, Japan ⁷⁶⁸

PERSON NAME: Hosoya Shogo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Hosoya Shougo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

GRADUATE: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

AWARDS: Awarded the Asahi Prize

Hosoya Shogo was a graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan. He worked during the war on gas gangrene, tetanus and Shiga dysentery. ⁷⁶⁹ He is associated with human experimentation. Postwar and later in life he received the Asahi Prize. Hosoya Shogo may also be known as: Hosoya Shougo

PERSON NAME: Hosoya Shougo.

POLITICAL UNIT: Hotei (Hoten), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

⁷⁶⁵ Information adopted from "Unit 731: Did Emperor Hirohito Know?" by TVS Peter Williams 1986

⁷⁶⁶ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁶⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁷⁶⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁷⁶⁹ Interview with Dr. Shogo HOSOYA. Dated: 18 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Hoten (Hoten), Liaoning Province was the scene of a wartime outbreak of glanders ⁷⁷⁰

POLITICAL UNIT: Hoten, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

POW CAMP: Hoten Main Branch, Hoten, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

POW CAMP: Hoten POW Camp, Hoten, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

POW CAMP: Hoten POW Camp, Hoten Main Branch, Hoten, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Hotta Ryoichiro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: ****

EXECUTED: ****

Hotta Ryoichiro was a Japanese witness for the Soviet prosecution at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR), 1949 ⁷⁷¹

PERSON NAME: Hottori Yasuiichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Sagamigahara Army Hospital, Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

Hottori Yasuiichi served as the Commanding Officer of the Sagamigahara Army Hospital. He denied all knowledge of any wartime atrocities to include operations and surgeries conducted by inexperienced Japanese Army noncommissioned officers ⁷⁷²

POLITICAL CONCEPT: House of Qing

POLITICAL UNIT: House of Peers

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

POLITICAL CONCEPT: House of Romanov

PERSON NAME: Hozaka fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Hozaka fnu was a Veterinarian Surgeon who served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army ⁷⁷³

PERSON NAME: Hozaka Yasutara

PERSON NAME: Hozaka Yasutaro

POLITICAL UNIT: Hsinching, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

⁷⁷⁰ POW interrogation [CPMB 1786]. Dated: 5 Jul 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁷¹ WORKING, RUSSELL. The trial of Unit 731. Special to The Japan Times. 5 Jun 2001

⁷⁷² SAGAMIGAHARA Army Hospital [Case File # 290]. 27 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁷³ Report on War Criminals. Letter from Nimura Takeshi. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PLACE NAME: Hsinching Detachment 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Hsingkiang, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Hsingking (Changchun), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Hsinking, (Changchun), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Hsinking, Liaoning Province was known in the Japanese language of the time as Shinkyo. It was the location of open-air experiments conducted by an unknown Water Purification Unit;⁷⁷⁴ the location of the Hygiene and Water Purification Department, Hsinking, Liaoning Province; the location of the No. 100 Army Corps⁷⁷⁵ and the location of the No. 3 Station of the Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit⁷⁷⁶

POLITICAL UNIT: Hsintsin

LOCATION: ****

Hsintsin is believed to refer to Tientsin or Changchun (Hsinking) in Jilin Province, China. NFI – precise location unknown

Hsuchou unk

POLITICAL UNIT: Huaiqing, Henan Province, Japanese Occupied China

PLACE NAME: Hualong Imperial Cemetery

PERSON NAME: Huang Yuefeng

LOCATION: ****

Huang Yuefeng, age 28 at the time, was a Chinese victim and survivor of a Japanese biological warfare attack which spread plague over the area where he lived.⁷⁷⁷ Huang reported losing four relatives to the attack⁷⁷⁸

POLITICAL UNIT: Hubei Province under the Republic of China

PERSON NAME: Hubbet, Cecil R.

LOCATION: Washington DC., (US).

Cecil R. Hubbet served as a member of the State, War, and Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC)

PERSON NAME: Hudson, Paul

LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: Hulin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Hulin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was the location of the 11th Division, Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Hulin Army Hospital, Hulin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

DOI: 30 May 1945

The Hulin Army Hospital, Hulin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters

CAMPAIGN: The Hundred Regiments Offensive, North China

POLITICAL UNIT: Hunan, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

⁷⁷⁴ Special Projects Intelligence Report #6. Dated: 15 Dec 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 160, Entry 103, Box 133. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁷⁵ Case # 330, Report by Neal R. Smith, 4 Apr 1947, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, pp. 2–3, The National Archives

⁷⁷⁶ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 5 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁷⁷ Christopher Hudson. Doctors of Depravity. Mail Online. 2 Mar 2007 <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-439776/Doctors-Depravity.html>

⁷⁷⁸ Christopher Hudson. Doctors of Depravity. Mail Online. 2 Mar 2007 <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-439776/Doctors-Depravity.html>

Hunan, China was the scene of Apr 1941 biological warfare pathogen field test conducted by Colonel Ota Kiyoshi which caused the deaths of between 400 and 500 Chinese ⁷⁷⁹

POLITICAL UNIT: Hunan Province

LOCATION: Hunan Province under the Republic of China

UNIVERSITY: Hunan Ya University

LOCATION: ****

Hunan Ya University is noted as a medical doctor training institution that graduated one, Chen Wengui, who authored a report on the Japanese use of germ warfare in China, known as *The Chen Wengui Report*. ⁷⁸⁰ A complete and accurate identification of this medical school from the current information available has yet to be achieved. No further information available at this time, 25 Sept 2015

POLITICAL FACTION: Hunghutzu ⁷⁸¹

Hunghutzu was an organization of Chinese partisans and other anti-Japanese elements. The Japanese referred to them as Manchurian bandits or Mounted bandits

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Hutout Army Hospital

LOCATION:

DOI: 30 May 1945

The Hutout Army Hospital was subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters

PLACE NAME: Hwataedo

CHEMICAL AGENT: Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid

Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid was used as a chemical weapon by the Japanese. ⁷⁸² It was dispersed by artillery shells and hand grenades. Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid was differentiated by marking weapons with one brown band ⁷⁸³

CHEMICAL AGENT: Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid gas

CHEMICAL AGENT: Hydrogen Cyanide

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: Hygiene Corps

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Hygiene and Water Purification Dept., Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ⁷⁸⁴

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Hygiene and Water Purification Dept., Hsinking, Jilin Province ⁷⁸⁵

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Hygiene and Water Purification Units

⁷⁷⁹ Han Xiao and Zhou Deli, "Record of Actual Events of the Bacterial Factory in Ping Fan," translated by Ms. Wang Qing Ling; *People's China*, vol. 3, 1971

⁷⁸⁰ Chen Wengui report written in 1942 bubonic plague, revealed for the first time the Japanese invading army germ warfare. WAREYE. Military News & military Photos <http://www.wareye.com/chen-wengui-report-written-in-1942-bubonic-plague-revealed-for-the-first-time-the-japanese-invading-army-germ-warfare/>

⁷⁸¹ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

⁷⁸² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁷⁸³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁷⁸⁴ Composite Report Based on Interrogation of Four Japanese medical Officers, re Special Questions on Japanese Biological Warfare. Dated: 9 Mar 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁸⁵ Composite Report Based on Interrogation of Four Japanese medical Officers, re Special Questions on Japanese Biological Warfare. Dated: 27 Mar 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 04. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

According to an interview with a Japanese soldier held POW in Sept 1945, the Hygiene & Water Purification Units were the only units responsible for waging biological warfare; regular Japanese infantry functioned without any organic protection⁷⁸⁶

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Hygiene & Water Purification Units

COLLEGE: Hyogo College of Medicine, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Hyogo Prefecture, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Hyogo Prefectural Medical University, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan

1st Army Group (USSR)

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: I-Kikan

SUBMARINE: *I-13*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

SUBMARINE: *I-14*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

SUBMARINE: *I-400*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

SUBMARINE: *I-401*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

SUBMARINE: *I-402*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

POLITICAL UNIT: Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Ida Kiyoshi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

The name Ida Kiyoshi may be synonymous with: Ida Qing

PERSON NAME: Ida Qing

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Ida Qing was assigned to Unit 100. The name Ida Qing may be synonymous with: Ida Kiyoshi

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ida Section – Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Ida Section or Ida Team was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province to Harbin in 1937. The Section was responsible for X-ray Research.⁷⁸⁷ The label “Ida” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time but suspected of being Ida Qing

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ida Team – X-ray Research, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

⁷⁸⁶ POW interrogation re Bacteriological warfare [CPMB 2032]. Dated: 28 Sept 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁸⁷ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

PERSON NAME: Ida Tsutomu

PERSON NAME: Iida fnu ⁷⁸⁸

PERSON NAME: Idei Katsushige

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

LECTURER: Education

Idei Katsushige was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. ⁷⁸⁹ He was assigned to the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. His area of expertise: Education, Lecturer ⁷⁹⁰

WAR CRIMES: Ideological Criminals Connected with the National and Communist Movements

PERSON NAME: Idezuki Saburo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief, Division of Preventive Medicine, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Idezuki Saburo served as a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the Chief, Division of Preventive Medicine, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. ⁷⁹¹ His initial interviews, conducted with Colonel Inoue Takamoto, in Sept 1945 were considered “unsatisfactory and evasive” and led directly to US investigators interviewing Lieutenant-General, Kambayashi Hiroshi; the Surgeon General of the Imperial Japanese Army. ⁷⁹² Kambayashi stated that the “The offensive phase of biological warfare was never studied” ⁷⁹³

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: IID - Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Iida Shōjirō (8 August 1888-23 January 1980)

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1932-08-xx	Colonel
1937-03-01	Major-General
1939-08-xx	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1932-08-08 – 1934-08-01	Instructor – Army Infantry School
1934-08-01 – 1935-08-01	Commanding Officer, 4th Imperial Guards Regiment
1935-08-01 – 1937-03-01	Chief-of-Staff, 4th Division
1937-03-01 – 1938-01-27	Head, Military Administration Bureau, Ministry of War
1938-01-27 – 1938-11-09	Chief-of-Staff, 1st Army [China]
1938-11-09 – 1939-09-12	General Officer Commanding, Taiwan Garrison

⁷⁸⁸ Concerning the activities at secret laboratories of the former Army Medical School. Dated: 21 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁸⁹ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

⁷⁹⁰ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

⁷⁹¹ Interview on Japanese BW organization and programs with COL Saburo IDEZUKI and COL Takamoto INOUE, Army Medical College. Dated: 20 Sept 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁹² Interview on Japanese BW organization and programs with COL Saburo IDEZUKI and COL Takamoto INOUE, Army Medical College. Dated: 20 Sept 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁹³ Sanders Report, Summary, p. 1. In addition to the Sanders Report and the Thompson Report cited below, see the extensive typescript report titled “Biological Warfare, Activities & Capabilities of Foreign Nations” 30 Mar 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, DC., Record Group 165, National Archives

1939-09-12 – 1941-06-28	General Officer Commanding, Imperial Guards Division
1941-06-28 – 1941-11-06	General Officer Commanding, 25th Army [Indochina]
1941-11-05 – 1943-03-18	General Officer Commanding, 15th Army [Thailand-Burma]
1943-03-18 – 1944-02-21	Attached – General Defence Command
1944-02-21 – 1944-12-01	Commander-in-Chief, Central Army District
1944-12-01	Retired
1945-07-25	Recalled
1945-07-27 – 1945-08-xx	General Officer Commanding, 30th Army [Manchukuo]
1945-08-xx – 1950-04-17	Prisoner of War [Soviet Union]
1950-04-17	Released

PERSON NAME: Iijima fnu
 MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
 KNOWN RANK: Major
 ASSIGNED: Commander, Hogoin Japanese Military Mission (the Scientific Research Division), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
 Iijima fnu served as a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the base or Camp Commander of the Hogoin Japanese Military Mission (the Scientific Research Division)

PLACE: Ina Cultural Center
 LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Iizuni fnu ⁷⁹⁴

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: IJA - Imperial Japanese Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: IJA 1st Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: IJA 1st Independent Combined Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: IJA 2nd Army
 LOCATION: Celebes, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: IJA 3rd Army (Manchuria)
 LOCATION: Yanji, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: IJA 3rd Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: IJA 15th Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: IJA 21st Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: IJA 32nd Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: IJA 37th Infantry Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: IJA 57th Army
 GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Takarabe, Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: IJA 109th Division

WARSHIP: *IJN Asahi*

⁷⁹⁴ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives, Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Asama*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Chitose*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Hashidate*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Hirado*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Hiei*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Hyuga*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Iwate*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Karasaki*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Katori*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Kongō*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Maya*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Mikasa*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Niitaka*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Nisshin*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Otowa*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Otowain*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Saien*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Settsu*

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Shikishima*
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Takachiho* (1905)
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Tama*
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Tokiwa* (1903)
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Tsukuba*
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Uranami*
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Yakumo* (1918)
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Yamato*
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Yashima*
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

WARSHIP: *IJN Yura*
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

PERSON NAME: Ikari Hatushige ⁷⁹⁵
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Colonel
ASSIGNED: Chief, Third Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Ikari Hatushige served as a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was a former section Chief, Third Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (Unit 731). Ikari Hatushige directed experiments on gas gangrene

PERSON NAME: Ikari Tsuneshigeru
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel
ASSIGNED: Chief, Second Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
LOCATION: Nomonhan, Manchurian-claimed territory
Ikari Tsuneshigeru, a Surgeon, served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Japanese Imperial Army. ⁷⁹⁶ He was the Chief, Second Division, Unit 731. Ikari Tsuneshigeru was present at the Battle of Nomonhan where he launched biological warfare attacks against the forces of the Soviet Union. He returned to Japan in 1947. Ikari Tsuneshigeru may be synonymous with: Ikari Tsunesige

PERSON NAME: Ikari Tsunesige

PERSON NAME: Ikari Tsunoshigo

⁷⁹⁵ Statement by Tomosada MASUDA. Dated: 13 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁹⁶ Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To" War Department. 27 Jun 1947. Formerly Top Secret

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Colonel
ASSIGNED: Section Chief, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Ikari Tsunoshigo served as a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was a Section Chief, Unit 731 ⁷⁹⁷

Ikari Risk Unit
LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Ikebe Kichitaro
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major
ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan
Ikebe Kichitaro was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan ⁷⁹⁸

POLITICAL UNIT: Ikebukuro, Japan
LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Ikeda fnu

PERSON NAME: Ikeda fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Branch 2630, Detachment 100
LOCATION: ****
Ikeda fnu was a member of Branch 2630, Detachment 100

PERSON NAME: Ikeda Naeo
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Ikeda Naeo was a Doctor of Medicine serving with Unit 731. ⁷⁹⁹ He conducted experiments at the Kokka Army Hospital on the border between China and the USSR in Jan 1942. Ikeda also performed human experiments involving Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever at Heihe Army Hospital. ⁸⁰⁰ In 1968 he published a paper, *Experimental Studies on Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever: Pediculus Vestimenti and Xenopsylla Cheopis as Suspected Vectors of the Disease*. ⁸⁰¹ The paper reported that experiments having to do with infections which were carried out in the Army Hospital in Kokka on the border between China and the Soviet Union in Jan 1942. ⁸⁰² These experiments on humans confirmed that Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever was carried by lice and fleas to the local people. ⁸⁰³ Five percent of the people who were infected with the disease, died. ⁸⁰⁴ This unequivocal report, which admitted that human experiments had been performed with pathogenic inoculations that can cause death passed the inspection of referees and was published in a scholarly journal

⁷⁹⁷ Interrogation of MURAKAMI, Takashi. Dated: 10 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁷⁹⁸ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

⁷⁹⁹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

⁸⁰⁰ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

⁸⁰¹ Ikeda Naeo, *Experimental Studies on Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever: Pediculus Vestimenti and Xenopsylla Cheopis as Suspected Vectors of the Disease*, Japanese Journal of Infectious Diseases, 1968, vol.42, No 5

⁸⁰² Ikeda Naeo, *Experimental Studies on Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever: Pediculus Vestimenti and Xenopsylla Cheopis as Suspected Vectors of the Disease*, Japanese Journal of Infectious Diseases, 1968, vol.42, No 5

⁸⁰³ Ikeda Naeo, *Experimental Studies on Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever: Pediculus Vestimenti and Xenopsylla Cheopis as Suspected Vectors of the Disease*, Japanese Journal of Infectious Diseases, 1968, vol.42, No 5

⁸⁰⁴ Ikeda Naeo, *Experimental Studies on Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever: Pediculus Vestimenti and Xenopsylla Cheopis as Suspected Vectors of the Disease*, Japanese Journal of Infectious Diseases, 1968, vol.42, No 5

In the late 1960s former Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Naeo Ikeda, who practiced medicine in Osaka after the war, published papers reporting his Unit 731 experiments on Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever, in which the “fatality rate was 15% in 1941.” (Ikeda 1967). Ikeda wrote that in 1942, at Heihe Army Hospital, he injected blood taken from a feverish patient into two “volunteers,” who became infected, in order to confirm that this disease was surely infectious (ibid). At the same time, he infected another two “healthy volunteers” with contaminated lice and four “volunteers” with contaminated fleas (Ikeda 1968). Later Ikeda said in an interview that these volunteers were “coolies” at Heihe Army Hospital, and insisted that he sent them back there after treatment at Unit 731.⁸⁰⁵ However, Ikeda evidently killed subjects in a study of tetanus. To measure muscle chronaxie of tetanic patients, he injected 14 with toxin or spore of tetanus. All died, but before their deaths, Ikeda and Army Engineer Saburo Araki measured chronaxie of their masseter, nasal muscle, orbicular muscle of eye, papillary muscle, intercostal muscles, anterior tibial muscle, and musculus gastrocnemius⁸⁰⁶

PERSON NAME: Ikeda Naeotto

PERSON NAME: Ikki Kita

EDUCATION DOCTRINE: Ikyoku system

The Ikyoku system was a Japanese medical school education process in use during the 1920s and 1930s whereby graduate researchers would work for a professor in the hope of that professor nominating them as his successor. This system forced Japanese graduate school researchers and PhD candidates to obey their mentor without question, leading many to serve without question within Japan’s various biological warfare program offices

POLITICAL UNIT: Iloilo, Panay Island, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Iloilo Expeditionary Squad, 14th Army Provisional Infectious Disease Prevention Squad

PERSON NAME: Imada Shintaro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

As a Captain, Imada Shintaro along with Colonel Itagaki Seishiro and Lieutenant Colonel Ishiwara Kanji staged the Mukden Incident of 18 Sept 1931 which led to the Japanese invasion of Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Imagi fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Imagi Setsu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Imagi fnu alleged that Ishii Shiro had a secret laboratory near Harbin in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo where humans were inoculated against Glanders.⁸⁰⁷ Imagi fnu may also be known as: Imagi Setsu

PERSON NAME: Imagi Setsu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

⁸⁰⁵ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸⁰⁶ Ikeda N, Araki S 池田苗夫・荒木三〇. Hashofu Dokuso narabini Gaho Sesshuji ni okeru Kin Chronaxie ni tsuite 破傷毒素竝二芽胞接種時ニ於ケル筋「クロナキシ」ニ就テ (Muscle Chronaxie of Patients Injected with Toxin and Spore of Tetanus). Date unknown. Reprinted in Tanaka & Matsumura 1991: 45-57

⁸⁰⁷ Lt. Gen Shiro Ishii. 20 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Imagi Setsu revealed Ishii's alias of Togo Hajime, and alleged that Ishii Shiro's biological warfare researchers had committed "atrocious acts" against humans.⁸⁰⁸ Imaji insisted that Ishii and others had employed humans "instead of animals for their research on bacteria."⁸⁰⁹ Imaji claimed that: "although the majority of the victims were convicted criminals, there were also innocent farmers, officers of the Communist Army, women and children and over a thousand victims of the experiments conducted on horse glanders bacteria, pestilence bacteria and other strong poisons"⁸¹⁰

PERSON NAME: Imazu Kokan

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief, Education Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Harbin (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Imazu Kokan served as a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the Chief, Education Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL FACTION: Imperial Aid Association

COLLEGE: Imperial Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

POLITICAL FACTION: Imperial Benevolent Rule or Action Group, Kodaha



INCIDENT: Imperial Colors Incident

TREATY: *Imperial Edict of the Abdication of the Qing Emperor*

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial General Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial General Headquarters, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Guard Division

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Imperial Headquarters Army Order Number 301⁸¹¹

⁸⁰⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸⁰⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸¹⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸¹¹ Bix, Herbert P. *Hirohito And The Making Of Modern Japan*. Harper Collins. New York. 2000

Imperial Headquarters Army Order Number 301 was sealed by Hirohito on 15 May 1939.⁸¹² Imperial Headquarters Army Order Number 301 authorized the carrying out of field studies of chemical warfare along the Manchukuo-Soviet border⁸¹³

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Imperial Household Ministry

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army Air Service

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army General Staff, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army General Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Headquarters, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army, Headquarters of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
Imperial Japanese Army, Headquarters of Technology was established in Tokyo, Japan in 1919. It directed the Army Institute of Science and Technology

COLLEGE: Imperial Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan
The Army Medical College (School) in Tokyo was involved with biological warfare (BW) research under the infamous General Ishii Shiro. Ishii had once been an instructor there, where he had also begun some of his early BW work. He was known to have divided his work into what he called type “B” work, which could be openly conducted at home in Japan -- and type “A” work, which secretly carried out unrestricted human experiments in remote parts of the Empire.⁸¹⁴ The Army Medical College (School), Tokyo, Japan was destroyed in the Tokyo fire raid of Apr 1945

COLLEGE: Imperial Japanese Army Military Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Imperial Japanese Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

REPORT: *Imperial Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report*

COLLEGE: Imperial Japanese Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 1st Army

SUBORDINATION: Japanese Northern China Area Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 1st Division

SUBORDINATION: 14th Area Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 1st Infantry Brigade

SUBORDINATION: ****

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Army

SUBORDINATION: Japanese Second Area Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: ****

⁸¹² Bix, Herbert P. Hirohito And The Making Of Modern Japan. Harper Collins. New York. 2000

⁸¹³ Bix, Herbert P. Hirohito And The Making Of Modern Japan. Harper Collins. New York. 2000

⁸¹⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

LOCATION: Celebes, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Infantry Regiment

SUBORDINATION: 14th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Cavalry Brigade

SUBORDINATION: 8th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Morioka, Iwate Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Infantry Regiment

SUBORDINATION: ****

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 4th Division

SUBORDINATION: ****

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 5th Division

SUBORDINATION: ****

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 7th Division

SUBORDINATION: Imperial General Headquarters

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Asahikawa, Hokkaido, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 10th Division

SUBORDINATION: ****

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 11th Division

SUBORDINATION: IJA 55th Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Zentsuji, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 13th Cavalry Regiment

SUBORDINATION: ****

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 14th Division

SUBORDINATION: ****

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 16th Division

SUBORDINATION: 35th Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 22nd Artillery Regiment

SUBORDINATION: 16th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 32nd Division

SUBORDINATION: 14th Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 35th Infantry Brigade

SUBORDINATION: ****

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 51st Division

SUBORDINATION: Eastern District Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Army 65th Infantry Regiment

SUBORDINATION: ****

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Imperial Japanese Government Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, Japan
The Central Liaison Office, a specially created Japanese group, linked the Allied control system to the central Japanese government in control and at the local level. The Japanese Foreign Ministry created the Central Liaison Office on 26 Aug 1945 by order from General Douglas MacArthur. The office translated Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) orders and instructions into action. The Central Liaison Office managed initial Allied contact and interviews between Japan's biological warfare scientists and the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Naval Academy, Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Navy General Staff, Tokyo, Japan

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Navy 1st Fleet

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Navy 2nd Fleet

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Imperial Japanese Navy 3rd Fleet

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

COLLEGE: Imperial Japanese Naval Staff College, Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Imperial Order Number 778 ⁸¹⁵

Imperial Order Number 778 - the Research Mobilization Committee Organization Order. ⁸¹⁶ Issued in Oct 1943

POLITICAL FACTION: Imperial Rule Assistance Association

POLITICAL FACTION: Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's Corps

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Imperial Taihoku Hospital

POLITICAL FACTION: Imperial Way Faction

PERSON NAME: Imoto fnu

PERSON NAME: Imoto Kumao

⁸¹⁵ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁸¹⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Strategic Section, Japanese General Staff, Tokyo, Japan

Imoto Kumao served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with the Strategic Section, Japanese General Staff, Tokyo, Japan. He conducted studies with cyanide gas in consultation with members of Unit 731

WAR CRIMES: IMTFE International Military Tribunal for the Far East, Tokyo, Japan

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: I.N. Technical Center ⁸¹⁷

LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Inaba Kikumatsu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Civilian worker employed at the Tadanoumi Arsenal

ASSIGNED: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture

Inaba Kikumatsu was a Japanese civilian worker employed at the Tadanoumi Arsenal. Inaba worked at the plant for 12½ years

PERSON NAME: Inaba T ⁸¹⁸

Inaba T was the coauthor with Inoue T and Ozawa K: “*Basic Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Bacilli - Report No. 1, Experiments with Egg Cultures.*” Inaba T was linked to the wartime study of typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera, glanders, bacilli & Mucins ⁸¹⁹

PERSON NAME: Inamura fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Sergeant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Inamura fnu was a Sergeant with the Imperial Japanese Army. He escorted shipments of prisoners from Harbin to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Inaoka fnu

PERSON NAME: Inaoka, Major

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Incendiary Hand Grenade

The body of this grenade had a diameter of 2.2 inches, and an overall length is 13.5 inches, including the wooden handle which was 5.3 inches long. Its weight is not given. The incendiary filling of the grenade was composed of phosphorus and carbon disulphide with 41 cylindrical rubber pellets. Upon explosion, these pellets are scattered and

⁸¹⁷ Composite Report Based on Interrogation of Four Japanese medical Officers, re Special Questions on Japanese Biological Warfare. Dated: 9 Mar 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸¹⁸ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 292: “Basic Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Bacilli - Report No. 1, Experiments with Egg Cultures,” by T. INOUE, T. INABA, & K. OZAWA Dated Aug 1934. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸¹⁹ Foreign Documents Branch Translation No. 102: Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research (Vol. 1). Dated: 12 Jan 1948. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

bounce about, igniting any inflammable matter with which they may come in contact. ⁸²⁰ The detonating apparatus for this grenade is similar to that of the 1/2-kg incendiary grenade, except that the time fuze was set for 6 seconds ⁸²¹

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Independent Chemical Department

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Independent Gas Companies

By 1944 US intelligence had determined that independent gas companies did exist, identifying the 34th Gas Company, however no information was available concerning its organization, equipment, or function ⁸²²

POLITICAL MOVEMENT: Indian Independence Movement

Indian Army (UK)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Indian National Army

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Indian Ocean

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Indochina Expeditionary Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Indochina HQ (Southern Army Command Headquarters), in Saigon, Japanese Occupied French Indochina ⁸²³

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Indochina HQ, Saigon, Japanese Occupied French Indochina

POLITICAL UNIT: Indonesia

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Infantry Group, 38th Division

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Infantry (Regimental) Temporary Smoke Companies

Temporary smoke companies of infantry regiments were formed from regimental personnel trained in chemical warfare duties. These were employed for local operations where the use of toxic smoke candles have been contemplated ⁸²⁴

It had been reported prior to 1944 that such companies were organized into a headquarters section (similar to that of an infantry company), composed of one officer and 13 men, and three platoons with a strength of one officer and 50 men each. ⁸²⁵ A platoon was reportedly made up of four sections of 11 men each, plus six drivers provided for the six horse-drawn carts carrying 540 candles packed in 36 boxes. ⁸²⁶ The total strength of the company was four officers and 163 enlisted men, equipped with 18 vehicles carrying 1,620 candles ⁸²⁷

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Infantry 6th Border Defence Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Infectious Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit

⁸²⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁸²¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁸²² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁸²³ Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive). Lt Col Saichi Niizuma/. Appendix 29-E-d-1. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 8 Oct 1945

⁸²⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁸²⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁸²⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

⁸²⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

LABORATORY: Infectious Disease Research Laboratory, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan
Infectious Disease Research Laboratory – Densenbyo Kenkyusho ⁸²⁸

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Infectious Disease Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Infectious Diseases, Surgery, and Internal Medicine

DISEASE: Infectious Jaundice

DISEASE: Influenza

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Information Bureau

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Information-Investigation Department, Hogoin Camp (the Scientific Research Division), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

CODE NAME: INK-B

INK-B was the US cover term for Anthrax.

POLITICAL UNIT: Inner Mongolia

PERSON NAME: Inoue fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Inoue fnu was a Sub-Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Inoue T

Inoue T was the coauthor with Inaba T and Ozawa K: “*Basic Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Bacilli - Report No. 1, Experiments with Egg Cultures*” ⁸²⁹

PERSON NAME: Inoue Takamoto

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief, Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Inoue Takamoto was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the Chief, Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. ⁸³⁰ Post-war he provided a detailed outline of the defensive work including

experiments on animals, immunization studies on humans, and water purification efforts. ⁸³¹ His initial interviews, conducted with Colonel Idezuki Saburo, in Sept 1945 were considered “unsatisfactory and evasive” and led directly to US investigators interviewing Lieutenant-General, Kambayashi Hiroshi; Surgeon General, Imperial Japanese Army ⁸³²

⁸²⁸ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). 24 Oct 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸²⁹ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 292: “Basic Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Bacilli - Report No. 1, Experiments with Egg Cultures,” by T. INOUE, T. INABA, & K. OZAWA Dated Aug 1934. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸³⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸³¹ Interview on Japanese BW organization and programs with COL Takamoto INOUE & LTC Ryoichi NAITO Army Medical College. Dated: 1 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸³² Interview on Japanese BW organization and programs with COL Saburo IDEZUKI and COL Takamoto INOUE, Army Medical College. Dated: 20 Sept 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Inoue Takashiasa

PERSON NAME: Inoue Takatomo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief, Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Inoue Takatomo was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the Chief, Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. Inoue Takatomo stated in postwar interviews that “no type of artificial infection experiment had been carried out [in his laboratory] and that the approach to the problem of biological warfare was based on general medical concept[s]. Furthermore, 90 percent of their efforts had been expended toward the improvement of vaccines”⁸³³

PERSON NAME: Inoue Tatsuzo

LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Inoue Tatsuzo was a Japanese civilian who worked during the war at the Mukden Cattle Disease Research Laboratory, in Mukden, China.⁸³⁴ By the end of the war he was the Chief of the Cattle Disease Research Lab at Hoten, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo⁸³⁵

PERSON NAME: Inouye Kakuo⁸³⁶

PERSON NAME: Inouye T. fnu

PERSON NAME: Inouye Takeo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Inouye Takeo was a Major in the Japanese Imperial Army. He coauthored with then Colonel Ishii Shiro: “*Tests on the Survival of Cholera Vibrio on Various Types of Food.*”⁸³⁷ He coauthored with Ozawa K.: “*Fundamental Research on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio.*”⁸³⁸ and the paper “*Fundamental Experiment on the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio Experiments on Serial Animal Passage*”⁸³⁹

PERSON NAME: Inouye Tatsuze

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Inouye Tatsuze was sought for interview by Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) in Japan in early 1947⁸⁴⁰

⁸³³ Report of Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, Record Group 165, G-2 “P” File, Appendix 29-A-a-I, Supplement 1-c-1-4, National Archives. 1 Nov 1945

⁸³⁴ Statement by Tatsuzo INOUE. 19 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸³⁵ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. 12 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 143. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸³⁶ Informal notes [?WD/G-2?] (1) notes on Ishii and associates. Dated Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸³⁷ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 320: “Tests on the Survival of Cholera Vibrio on Various Types of Food,” by COL Shiro Ishii, Army Medical College & Army Surgeon Maj. Takeo INOUE. Dated: 30 June 1941. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸³⁸ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 294: “Fundamental Research on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio,” by T. INOUE & K. OZAWA Dated Aug 1934. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸³⁹ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 294: “Fundamental Research on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio,” by T. INOUE & K. OZAWA Dated Aug 1934. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸⁴⁰ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 25 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Insect Study

CHEMICAL AGENT: Insecticide

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Inspection Office

An inspection office was composed primarily of personnel of the Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit was established at Wanyai Prison Camp along the Thailand-Burma Railroad, to stop the movement of Asian workers from areas experiencing outbreaks of Cholera

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Inspectorate-General of Army Aviation

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Inspectorate-General, Military Training

COLLEGE: Institute for Development Medicine, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
Institute for Development Medicine, the Kaitaku Igaku Kenkyujyo ⁸⁴¹ was established within the Manchurian Medical College in Mukden in 1940. ⁸⁴² It researched methods for Japanese peasants to adapt to the Manchurian environment ⁸⁴³

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: The Institute for Endemic Disease in East Asia, Tokyo, Japan ⁸⁴⁴

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: The Institute for Endemic Disease in East Asia the Toa Fudobyō Kenkyujyo ⁸⁴⁵

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: The Institute for Infectious Disease, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan ⁸⁴⁶

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: The Institute for Tropical Medicine, Taihoku Imperial University, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa ⁸⁴⁷

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Institute of Epidemic Prevention, Tokyo, Japan ⁸⁴⁸
Institute of Epidemic Prevention was a secret Japanese biological warfare research center within the Army Research School, Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Institute of Infectious Diseases (IID), Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

During the period of the Japanese invasion of China from 1931 to 1945, the Institute of Infectious Diseases (IID) cooperated directly with Unit 731. Most of the staff of the Japanese National Institute of Health (JNIH), Tokyo, Japan transferred from the University of Tokyo to the Health and Welfare Ministry, Tokyo, Japan were medical scientists who had intimately cooperated with the network of Unit 731 in China and Singapore as well as the Laboratory for Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan attached to the

⁸⁴¹ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

⁸⁴² Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

⁸⁴³ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

⁸⁴⁴ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

⁸⁴⁵ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

⁸⁴⁶ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

⁸⁴⁷ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

⁸⁴⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge, London, 1994

Imperial Army's Medical College. The LIDC in Toyama, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan, was the headquarters for the network of the bacteriological warfare program and its institutions, including most of the medical schools of many universities

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Institute of Infectious Diseases Laboratory (IID), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN), Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Institute of Tropical Medicine, Taihoku Imperial University, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa ⁸⁴⁹

The Institute of Tropical Medicine was located in Taipei, Formosa. It was established within the Taihoku Imperial University in 1939. It was possibly in operation at the Taihoku Imperial University in 1938 as a department or section

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Postwar the Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College; Tokyo, Japan was one of several companies that employed former members of Unit 731. ⁸⁵⁰ Other companies known to have employed former members of Unit 731 include: Hayakawa Medical Company, S.J. Company, Ltd., and Takeda Pharmaceutical. The institute was also known as the: Research Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: The Institute for Public Health of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC) ⁸⁵¹

HEADQUARTERS: Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)

The Institute for Public Health of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province was transferred to the control of Unit 731 in 1938 ⁸⁵²

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Institution of Scientific Research in Manchuria

HEADQUARTERS: Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Intelligence Department, 43rd Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Intelligence Division of the Kwantung Army

The Intelligence Division of the Kwantung Army provided direct support to the Wakamatsu Division or Unit 100 in preparing for field tests, attacks or sabotage operations ⁸⁵³

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Intelligence Section, Kwantung Army

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Internal Medicine, First Tokyo Provisional Army Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

Surgeons with the Internal Medicine section of the First Tokyo Provisional Army Hospital, Tokyo, Japan, were in some form, associated with the Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; Tokyo, Japan.

⁸⁵⁴ The details of this association are currently unknown and perhaps remain classified

⁸⁴⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁸⁵⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸⁵¹ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

⁸⁵² Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

⁸⁵³ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸⁵⁴ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

WAR CRIMES: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), Tokyo, Japan

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) established to bring to justice those leaders of the Empire of Japan who were in positions of authority before and during the war that were believed guilty of war crimes. The IMTFE was convened on 29 Apr 1946. The Tribunal considered three types of war criminals: “Class A” criminals - reserved for those who participated in a joint conspiracy to start and wage war, and were brought against those in the highest decision-making bodies; “Class B” criminals - reserved for those who committed “conventional” atrocities or crimes against humanity; and “Class C” criminals - reserved for those involved in “the planning, ordering, authorization, or failure to prevent such transgressions at higher levels in the command structure”

The prosecution began opening statements on 3 May 1946, speaking for 192 days, finishing its presentation on 24 Jan 1947. The defense portion of the trial opened on 27 Jan 1947, and finished its presentation 225 days later

Matsuoka Yosuke and Nagano Osami, died of natural causes during the trial. Six defendants were sentenced to death by hanging for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes against peace (Class A, Class B and Class C): General Doihara Kenji, Chief, Intelligence Services in Manchukuo; Hirota Koki, Prime Minister (Later Foreign Minister); General Itagaki Seishiro, War Minister; General Kimura Heitaro, Commander, Burma Area Army; Lieutenant-General Muto Akira, Chief-of-Staff, 14th Area Army; General Tojo Hideki, Commander, Kwantung Army (Later Prime Minister). One defendant was sentenced to death by hanging for war crimes and crimes against humanity (Class B and Class C): General Matsui Iwane, Commander, Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF) and Central China Area Army. All seven listed above were executed at Sugamo Prison in Tokyo on 23 Dec 1948

Sixteen defendants were sentenced to life imprisonment: General Araki Sadao, War Minister; Colonel Hashimoto Kingoro, instigator of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945); Field Marshal Hata Shunroku, War Minister; Baron Hiranuma Kiichiro, Prime Minister; Hoshino Naoki, Chief Cabinet Secretary; Okinori Kaya Finance Minister; Marquis Kido Koichi, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; General Koiso Kuniaki, Governor of Korea, later Prime Minister; General Minami Jiro, Commander, Kwantung Army; Admiral Oka Takazumi, Naval Minister; Lieutenant-General Oshima Hiroshi, Ambassador to Germany; General Sato Kenryo, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau; Admiral Shimada Shigetaro, Naval Minister; Shiratori Toshio, Ambassador to Italy; Lieutenant-General Suzuki Teiichi, President Of The Cabinet Planning Board and General Umezu Yoshijiro War Minister. Three of the defendants (Koiso, Shiratori, and Umezu) died in prison. The remaining thirteen were paroled between 1954 and 1956. Matsuoka Yosuke and Nagano Osami, died of natural causes during the trial. Foreign Minister Togo Shigenori was sentenced to 20 Years imprisonment and dying in prison in 1949. Shigemitsu Mamoru, Foreign Minister was sentenced to 7 Years. Okawa Shumei - was found mentally unfit for trial and the charges were dropped

“Despite the fact that Lt. Col. Thomas H. Morrow (a lawyer from Ohio) of International Prosecution Section of the Tokyo Trial and David N. Sutton, head of its Document Division, made a trip to China to collect evidence on Japanese waging biological warfare in China, during the afternoon of 29 Aug 1946 no sooner was the Unit 731 case raised than it was dropped.”⁸⁵⁵ Unit 731 was never mentioned during the Tokyo trials

According to information compiled by Tien-wei Wu and published by Academia Historica, Taipei, 1992. “Taking a hint from MacArthur, Chief Prosecutor of the Tokyo Trial Joseph B. Keenan (a Democrat politician from Ohio) suppressed the Soviet accusation against Japanese biological warfare criminals. Maj. Gen. Charles Willoughby, MacArthur’s intelligence chief, was in charge of the whole affair of Unit 731, shielding its former members from any outside contact in order to avoid any research data on biological warfare fallen into the Soviet hands. MacArthur was empowered ‘to approve, reduce or otherwise alter any sentence imposed by “the International Military Tribunal the Far East”’⁸⁵⁶

The one brief discussion of BW occurred on 29 Aug 1946, and referred to the role of the Nanking-based Unit Ei 1644. David N. Sutton, an American serving as an assistant to China’s prosecutors, observed: The enemy...took our countrymen as prisoners and used them for drug experiments. They would inject various types of toxic bacteria into

⁸⁵⁵ Tien-wei Wu. *A Preliminary Review of Studies of Japanese Biological Warfare and Unit 731 in the United States*
http://www.centurychina.com/wiihist/germwar/731_rev.htm

⁸⁵⁶ Tien-wei Wu. *A Preliminary Review of Studies of Japanese Biological Warfare and Unit 731 in the United States*
http://www.centurychina.com/wiihist/germwar/731_rev.htm

their bodies, and then perform experiments on how they reacted.... Dogs and cats are commonly sacrificed in experiments on medical drugs, but by sacrificing our brothers and prisoners, this is treatment which would not even be given to dogs and cats. This was an act of barbarism by our enemy

While none of the “Class A” War Criminals listed above were sentenced due to their involvement in Japan’s biological warfare effort, due to their positions, the following have been determined to have had operational knowledge of the program before or during the war: General Doihara Kenji, Chief of Intelligence Services, Manchukuo; Field Marshal Hata Shunroku, War Minister; General Heitaro Kimura, Commander, Burma Area Army; Hoshino Naoki, Chief Cabinet Secretary; General Itagaki Seishiro, War Minister; Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister; General Matsui Iwane, Commander, Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF) and Central China Area Army; General Minami Jiro, Commander, Kwantung Army; Lieutenant-General Muto Akira, Chief-of-Staff, 14th Area Army; General Sato Kenryo, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau; Lieutenant-General Suzuki Teiichi, President of the Cabinet Planning Board and General Tojo Hideki, Commander, Kwantung Army(Later Prime Minister)

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) was also known as: the Tokyo War Crimes Trials; the Tokyo Trials; the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal and simply the Tribunal

WAR CRIMES: International Prosecution Section (IPS), Tokyo, Japan

WAR CRIMES: Interrogation of Certain Japanese by Russian Prosecutor

MEDICINE: Intravenous quinine

PERSON NAME: Inukai Tsuyoshi

CAMPAIGN: Invasion of Sansapor

LOCATION: Sansapor, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

STUDY: *Investigation of Global Policy with the Yamato Race as Nucleus*

WAR CRIMES: IPS - International Prosecution Section

PERSON NAME: Isaji Tanaka

PERSON NAME: Isamu Chimba

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Water Supply and Purification Headquarters in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

Isamu Chimba was employed at Water Supply and Purification Headquarters in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province.⁸⁵⁷ Upon his capture by US forces he became POW# 229

PERSON NAME: Isamu Cho

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Ishibashi fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Testimony: “I saw the malnutrition experiments. They were conducted by the project team under the technician Yoshimura. He was a civilian project team under the technician Yoshimura. He was a civilian member of Unit 731. The purpose of the experiments, I believe, was to find out how long a human being could survive just with water and biscuits. Two marutas were used for this experiment. They continuously circled a prescribed course within the

⁸⁵⁷ Prisoner of War Interrogation. Dated: 3 Dec 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 486, Box 67. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

grounds of the Unit carrying, approximately, a 20-kilogram sandbag on their backs. One succumbed before the other, but they both ultimately died. The duration of the experiment was about two months. They only received Army biscuits to eat, and water to drink, so they would not have been able to survive for very long. They weren't allowed a lot of sleep either"

Former medical orderly Naokato Ishibashi described what he observed at one of many malnutrition experiments performed at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo: "The purpose...was to find out how long a human being could survive just with water and biscuits. Two maruta were used for this experiment. They continuously circled a prescribed course within the grounds of the Unit carrying, approximately, a 20-kilogram sandbag on their backs. . The duration of the experiment was about two months. They received only Army biscuits to eat, and water to drink, so they would not have been able to survive for very long. They weren't allowed a lot of sleep either. .one succumbed before the other" ⁸⁵⁸

Ishibashi fnu may refer to: Ishibashi Niata or Naokato Ishibashi

PERSON NAME: Ishibashi Niata

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Ishibashi Niata served as a Medical Assistant to Senior Officers. As he explained his job, "My job is to ensure that marutas are fit the experimentation. I have to give them health check upon arrival, including taking the blood count, ensuring healthy kidney function, and also on" ⁸⁵⁹



PERSON NAME: Ishibashi Naokata

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Ishibashi Naokata was a civilian employee of Unit 731. He arrived at Unit 731 in Nov 1938. He worked as a medical orderly and physician's assistant in a section that conducted checkups on new prisoners. ⁸⁶⁰ Ishibashi observed a number of prisoner vivisections and dissections in 1940. He also assisted in the planning of a biological warfare attack on Ningbo, Pingyang, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China. He departed Unit 731 in Jan 1940. He later testified: "We took details of their

type of blood, its pulse and pressure and so on... Although, when they arrived, they had cards each with their name, birthplace, reason for arrest and age, we simply gave them a number. A maruta was just a number, a piece of experimental material. . They seemed to know their fate" ⁸⁶¹

Ishibashi Naokato described what he observed at one of many malnutrition experiments performed at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo: 'The purpose. .was to find out how long a human being could survive just with water and biscuits. Two maruta were used for this experiment. They continuously circled a prescribed course within the grounds of the Unit carrying, approximately, a 20-kilogram sandbag on their backs. . The duration of the experiment was about two months. They received only Army biscuits to eat, and water to drink, so they would not

⁸⁵⁸ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

⁸⁵⁹ (Information adopted from "Unit 731: Did Emperor Hirohito Know?" by TVS Peter Williams 1986

⁸⁶⁰ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

⁸⁶¹ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

have been able to survive for very long. They weren't allowed a lot of sleep either. .one succumbed before the other"⁸⁶²

PERSON NAME: Ishihara Kanji (30 November 1890-11 September 1975)⁸⁶³

ALTERNATE NAME: Nishihara Kanji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

ACADEMY: Imperial Japanese Military Academy

GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1918

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1909

Ishiwara Kanji (18 Jan 1889-15 Aug 1949) was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army in World War II. He and Itagaki Seishiro were the men primarily responsible for the Mukden Incident that took place in Manchuria, in 1931

Ishiwara was enrolled in a military prep school at age thirteen. He was a member the 21st class of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan and graduated in 1909. After its annexation by Japan in 1910, he served in the Imperial Japanese Army, 65th Infantry Regiment in Korea

In 1915 he passed the exams for admittance to the 30th class of the Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, graduating second in his class in 1918. From 1922–25 Ishiwara served as a Japanese military attaché to Germany

In 18 Sept 1931, a bomb secretly planted on the tracks of the Japanese-controlled Southern Manchuria Railway (SMRC) by Kwantung Army elements including Ishiwara exploded setting off the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, otherwise known as the Mukden Incident. Charging that Chinese soldiers had attacked the rail line, Ishiwara ordered Japanese troops to seize the Chinese military barracks in the nearby city of Liutiaokou in Liaoning Province

Ishiwara then ordered Kwantung Army units to seize control of all other Manchurian cities without informing the new Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, General Honjo Shigeru, or the Imperial Japanese Army General Staffing Tokyo, Japan

In 1935 Ishiwara was appointed to the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff as Chief of Operations. Ishiwara was one of the earliest Japanese officers assigned to oversee the activities of Ishii Shiro in Manchukuo. Running afoul of General Tojo Hideki he was placed on the retirement list in 1941

Ishiwara was a strong proponent of pan-Asianism and the Hokushinron ("Strike North Group") philosophy, as opposed to the nanshin-ron ("Strike South Group") philosophy espoused by the Imperial Japanese Navy

Ishiwara was a member of a "stay behind" intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war, whose purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces.⁸⁶⁴ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo; Hoia Tokijiro; Ishihara Kanji; Kihara Yukio; Kuhara fnu; Kojima Kinji; Mizuguchi Kazukichi; Mizumo fnu; Nakano Takeo; Sasaki Sankichi; Shono Kiyoshi; Suguhara Tetsugi; and Toyoda Hokyo

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General.

PROMOTIONS:

1934-12-10 Colonel

⁸⁶² Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

⁸⁶³ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the "Toyoda Group." Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸⁶⁴ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the "Toyoda Group." Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

1938-07-15 Major-General
1941-03-01 Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1933-12-20 – 1935-03-15 Chief, Research Section, Army Infantry School
1935-03-15 – 1936-08-01 Executive Officer, Narashino Chemical Warfare School
1936-08-01 – 1937-10-08 Commanding Officer, 31st Infantry Regiment
1937-10-08 – 1938-07-15 Chief-of-Staff, 8th Division
1938-07-15 – 1938-12-10 Executive Officer, Narashino Chemical Warfare School
1938-12-10 – 1941-03-01 Commandant, Narashino Chemical Warfare School
1941-03-01 – 1942-11-10 General Officer Commanding, 23rd Division
1942-11-10 – 1943-02-07 Inspector – Chemical Warfare
1943-05-19 – 1943-10-01 Acting Director-General Inspectorate-General, Military Training
1944-02-07 – 1945-03-23 General Officer Commanding, 4th Army [Manchuria]
1945-03-23 – 1945-04-07 Attached, Western Army District
1945-04-06 – 1945-09-xx General Officer Commanding, 57th Army
1945-10-13 – 1945-11-30 Commander-in-Chief, 16th Area Army
1945-10-13 – 1945-11-30 Commander-in-Chief, Western Army District
1945-12-01 – 1946-06-15 Inspector – Demobilization Western Army District
1946-06-15 – 1947-03-12 Head, Western Army District Demobilization Bureau

PERSON NAME: Ishihara Kenji

Ishihara Kenji was the “Former managing director of S.W.R. Research Buro [SIC] (Bureau)” ⁸⁶⁵

PERSON NAME: Ishii fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Branch 2630, Detachment 100 (Unit 100)

LOCATION: ****

Ishii fnu was a member of Branch 2630, Detachment 100

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Ishii Bacteria Bomb

PERSON NAME: Ishii Baker King

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ishii Corps

Ishii Corps is a possible reference to: Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Ishii Kaoru

PERSON NAME: Ishii Mitsuo ⁸⁶⁶

POSSIBLE ALIAS: Hosoya

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Ishii Mitsuo was the elder brother of Ishii Shiro. He served as the manager of the animal containment building at Unit 731. He may have used the alias: Hosoya

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Ishii Network

PERSON NAME: Ishii Okao

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

⁸⁶⁵ Memorandum from Japanese Communist Party/. Dated: 14 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸⁶⁶ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYUSHO). Dated: 3 Apr 1947. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006



KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Ishii Okao was the second eldest brother of Ishii Shiro

PERSON NAME: Ishii Shiro (25 June 1892 – 9 October 1959)

ALIAS: Togo Hajime

ALIAS: Zhijiang Silang

ALIAS: Unit Commander Nishikawa

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

GRADUATE: Doctorate, Microbiology, Kyoto Imperial University – 1926, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

GRADUATE: Kyoto Imperial University – 1920, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

WAR CRIMES: Accused but never charged

PROFESSOR: Professor of Immunology at the Tokyo Army Medical

School (College), Tokyo, Japan

LOCATION: N/A

SENTENCE: N/A

EXECUTED: N/A

Ishii Shiro was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He used the aliases: Tojo Hajime and Zhijiang Silang. Ishii was born in Chiyoda Village; Kamo, Chiba Prefecture in 1892, the fourth son of a local and wealthy land owner. Apr 1916, Ishii Shiro was admitted to the Medical Department of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan graduating in 1920. Ishii began his military training as a probational officer in the Third Regiment of the Imperial Guard Division. On 9 Apr 1921, he received his commission as a Surgeon-First Lieutenant. He was subsequently assigned to duties with the Imperial Guards Division

On 1 Aug 1922 he was reassigned to the First Army Hospital in Tokyo, Japan.⁸⁶⁷ In 1924 Ishii returned to Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan to complete graduate studies. Professor Kimura, not one of Ishii's supporters, recalled of him: "Ishii was something else. He would use test tubes and apparatus that other students had washed clean at night. He came at night because he was lodging in the village of Kawahara. At that time there were thirty or forty research students, and they had to be careful to share the laboratory equipment because there wasn't enough to go around. He would come at night to do his work after everyone else left. That would have been all right if he hadn't used the equipment that the other students had spent so much time cleaning. The others would really be mad when they came in and found them dirty the next morning"⁸⁶⁸

In Aug 1924 – Ishii was promoted to Captain. In late 1926 or early 1927, he received his Doctorate in Microbiology. His senior thesis supervisor, ironically, was Professor Kimura Ren. His thesis topic was "Research on Gram Positive Twin Bacteria"

In Apr 1928 Ishii began a two-year tour of inspection and study overseas in Apr 1928. He is reported to have visited Singapore, Ceylon, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Poland, the Soviet Union, Estonia, Latvia, East Prussia, Hawaii, Canada, and the United States.⁸⁶⁹ He is believed to have studied bacteriological warfare at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts⁸⁷⁰ He returned to Japan in 1930

⁸⁶⁷ Thompson, Arvo T., "Report on Japanese Biological Warfare (BW) Activities, 31 May 1946," Army Service Forces, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., p. 2, Fort Detrick Library Archives

⁸⁶⁸ *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸⁶⁹ Thompson, Arvo T., "Report on Japanese Biological Warfare (BW) Activities, 31 May 1946," Army Service Forces, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., p. 2, Fort Detrick Library Archives

⁸⁷⁰ *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

In 1930 Ishii was appointed as a Professor of Immunology at the Tokyo Army Medical School (College), Tokyo, Japan, and was promoted to Major. Also in 1930 Ishii served on a team sent to Shikoku Island that identified a new strain of encephalitis which was initially referred to as “Japanese B” variety. Ishii’s task was to locate and isolate the virus believed responsible for the outbreak. In 1931 at age thirty-seven he was appointed chair of the newly created department of immunology at Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

In 1932 Koizumi granted him substantial funds to initiate a biological warfare program for the army. His initial experiments began that year, in a laboratory facility of the Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. His early germ warfare studies conducted in 1931-32 did not involve experiments on human beings. He served at the Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan as an instructor in 1932

On 31 Aug 1932 Ishii, with Masuda Tomosada, was posted to Manchukuo ostensibly to study the country’s private industrial sector. Ishii remained in Manchukuo after the study was completed

In Manchuria Ishii is provided a budget of 200,000 yen and 300 men to begin research into biological warfare.⁸⁷¹ Research began as soon as the funds were released. Ishii chose the cover name “Togo Unit,” as a code name for his unit after his great hero Admiral Togo Heihachiro of Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905) fame and began to use the alias Togo Hajime as his own cover name

Ishii established his original research laboratory in the industrial sector of the city known as the Nan Gang District; Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. He chose an entire block where Xuan Hua and Wu Miao Streets intersect. It was a seedy, run-down street which housed many different small enterprises and an abandoned sake factory. The shopkeepers and craftsmen were told one day in 1932 peremptorily to leave, and on the following day, the Togo Unit occupied the abandoned buildings. It soon became evident that another site would be necessary for conducting A-research, or large-scale human experiments. In summer 1932, the Togo Unit moved to Beiyinhe

Ishii began experimenting on human beings in 1932. At Beiyinhe Ishii’s experiments primarily focused on anthrax, glanders and plague. Ishii was promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel on 1 Aug 1935. In 1936 the Epidemic Prevention Laboratory was established in the Army Medical School (College), Tokyo, Japan with Ishii Shiro as its head. Ishii now began to use the alias: Unit Commander Nishikawa

On 1 Aug 1936 Ishii Shiro was appointed Chief of the Kwantung Army Boeki Kyusui Bu – literally the “Anti-Epidemic Water Supply and Purification Bureau,” but better known as the Water Purification Bureau.⁸⁷² Ishii abandoned the Beiyinhe facility in late 1937. Togo Unit sappers destroyed most of the installation

The main base of operations for the Ishii network that ultimately emerged from his endeavors was known as Pingfan. The new unit at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo now becomes known as the “Ishii Unit.” 1 Mar 1938 Ishii is promoted to Colonel

By 1940, the Ishii Unit would be comprised of approximately 3,000 men. As additional units and branches were created it is estimated that Ishii commanded a force of about 5,000 men total.⁸⁷³ The total number of actual doctors attached probably never exceeded 500 men.⁸⁷⁴ 15 percent of the total number assigned provided technical support.⁸⁷⁵ Ishii retained his position at the Tokyo Army Medical College (School), Tokyo, Japan throughout his tenure in Manchukuo. In 1939 Ishii authored: “Research on Substance Promoting the Growth of Bacillus Pestis Research on Mass Production”⁸⁷⁶ On 29 Apr 1940, Ishii personally was decorated with the 3rd Order of the Golden Kite and the

⁸⁷¹ Behr, Edward, *Hirohito: Behind the Myth*. New York: Villard Books, 1989

⁸⁷² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸⁷³ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸⁷⁴ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸⁷⁵ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸⁷⁶ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 130: “Research on Substance Promoting the Growth of Bacillus Pestis Research on Mass Production” by COL Shiro Ishii. Dated: 12 Oct 1939. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

Middle Cord of the Rising Sun in recognition of his services to Japan during 1939.⁸⁷⁷ In 1941 the Ishii Unit is given a numerical designator and becomes Unit 731

In Jul 1942, Ishii led a BW expedition to Nanking (Nanjing) where he joined forces with Unit Ei 1644 to distribute typhoid and paratyphoid germs from metal flasks and glass bottles, into wells, marshes, and houses of ordinary citizens.⁸⁷⁸ On 1 Aug 1942, Ishii was transferred to Nanking (Nanjing) in Jiangsu Province where he assumed the position of Chief of the First Army Medical Department. Ishii was succeeded at Pingfan by Major General (later Lt. General) Kitano Masaji

In the aftermath of the Japanese surrender Ishii departed Dairen by aircraft for Japan. On 10 Nov 1945 village elders in Chiba issued an announcement declaring Ishii to be dead – he wasn't. In the postwar period Ishii was never arrested nor tried for war crimes. Ishii and all other associated with Japan's biological warfare program were given documentary immunity from prosecution by the US in return for the results of their research

Norbert Fell interviewed Ishii for three days on 8, 9, and 10 May 1947

Ishii coauthored with: Captain Hayama Yoshio the "Preparation of Culture Media for Determining Cause of Diseases in the Field;"⁸⁷⁹ With then Major Inouye Takeo, "Tests on the Survival of Cholera Vibrio on Various Types of Food"⁸⁸⁰ With then Captain Tanaka Toomey, "Research on Culture Media for Glanders Bacillus,"⁸⁸¹ with Unchino Senji and Masuda Chisada "Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucin, Vol. IV,"⁸⁸² with Masuda Tomosada "Sedimentation Rate of Artificially Transplanted Malaria Blood Cells and Their Effects "⁸⁸³ and with Unchino Senji and Masuda Chisada: "Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoids (PA), Vol. V of Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins,"⁸⁸⁴ and finally with Major Itakura: "Tests on the Increase of Toxicity of Typhoid Bacillus"⁸⁸⁵

In 1946 or 1947 a scientist who knew Ishii offered an assessment of him that summarized Ishii's multi-personality. The unidentified microbiologist noted: "He is very clever and a hard worker. However, he is not a scholarly minded person. He is very ambitious and likes to do big things (in a way he is a boaster). He is very eager about promoting himself to a higher position by achieving meritorious deeds. His attitude is rather rough (t.n. arrogant). He takes [a] haughty attitude toward his senior fellows.... In so far as his bad rumors [that Ishii engaged in human experimentation] were concerned, it can be said that he, himself, was responsible for them. The reasons are that he

⁸⁷⁷ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸⁷⁸ *Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons*. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

⁸⁷⁹ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 305: "Preparation of Culture Media for Determining Cause of Diseases in the Field" by Col Ishii, Immunological Research Laboratory, Army Medical College & CPT Yoshio HAYAMA. Dated: 1 May 1941. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁸⁸⁰ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 320: "Tests on the Survival of Cholera Vibrio on Various Types of Food," by COL Shiro Ishii, Army Medical College & Army Surgeon Maj. Takeo INOUE. Dated: 30 June 1941. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁸⁸¹ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 328: "Research on Culture Media for Glanders Bacillus," by COL Shiro Ishii, Army Medical College & Army Surgeon Capt. Toomey TANAKA. Dated: 1 Apr 1942. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁸⁸² Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 917: "Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucin, Vol. IV" by Shiro Ishii, Senji UCHINO, & Chisada Masuda. Dated: 1949. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁸⁸³ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁸⁸⁴ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 918: "Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoids (PA), Vol. V of Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins," by Shiro Ishii, Senji UCHINO, & Chisada MASUDA. Dated: 1949. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁸⁸⁵ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 309: Tests on the Increase of Toxicity of Typhoid Bacillus (First Report)," by COL Shiro Ishii, Army Medical College & Army Surgeon MAJ ITAKURA. Dated Sept 1934. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

showed cold-blooded films (of actual scenes where American and Japanese soldiers were dead side by side) and he had a habit of telling people all kinds of things concerning support from a secret source”⁸⁸⁶

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1938-03-01	Colonel
1941-03-01	Major-General
1945-03-01	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1939-04-01 – 1940-08-23	Commandant, Bacteriological Warfare Centre EI [China]
1940-08-23 – 1941-01-15	Chief, Bacteriological Warfare Section, Kwantung Army
1940-08-23 – 1942-08-01	Head, Bacteriological Department Army Medical Academy
1942-08-01 – 1945-03-01	Chief, Medical Section, 1 st Army
1945-03-01 – 1945-09-02	Chief, Bacteriological Warfare Section, Kwantung Army

PERSON NAME: Ishii Takeo⁸⁸⁷

ALIAS: Hosoya

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Prison Warden, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Ishii Takeo was the elder brother of Ishii Shiro. Ishii Takeo served as the Prison Warden, Unit 731. He may have used the alias: Hosoya

PERSON NAME: Ishii Toyo⁸⁸⁸



Ishii Toyo was a former nurse. At age 88, Ishii Toyo broke 60 years of silence in 2006, saying she and colleagues at an army hospital at the site were ordered to bury numerous corpses, bones and body parts during the weeks following Japan's Aug. 15, 1945, surrender before Allied troops arrived in the capital.⁸⁸⁹ A nurse in the hospital's oral surgery department, she said she had no knowledge of any experiments on humans at the site, which is said to have been the research headquarters of the unit.⁸⁹⁰ She and her colleagues were ordered to take bodies and body parts for burial in the compound before US troops arrived. "We took the samples out of the glass containers and dumped them into the hole," she wrote in a statement in Jun 2006.⁸⁹¹ "We were going to be in trouble, I was told, if American soldiers asked us about the specimens."⁸⁹² "They dug a hole 10 meters deep and for a month after Japan's surrender they threw bodies into it," "The bodies included those of people who had been used in experiments to test the effects of germs"⁸⁹³

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ishii Unit, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

1 Oct 1939, the Ishii Unit received a special commendation from the Kwantung Army Commanding General

⁸⁸⁶ Handwritten translator's notes of an unidentified microbiologist's testimony to American interrogators during the post-1945 Occupation. The note does not bear a date nor a specific locale, but, presumably, the microbiologist was questioned in Tokyo. See document entitled "Ishii, Shiro, Lt General (Medical Officer)," Record Group 331, Box 1434, folder 13, National Archives

⁸⁸⁷ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). Dated: 3 Apr 1947. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸⁸⁸ Work starts at Shinjuku Unit 731 site. Digging follows nurse's grisly account. The Japan Times <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2011/02/22/national/work-starts-at-shinjuku-unit-731-site/#.VFbbR8mvfSQ>

⁸⁸⁹ Work starts at Shinjuku Unit 731 site. Digging follows nurse's grisly account. The Japan Times <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2011/02/22/national/work-starts-at-shinjuku-unit-731-site/#.VFbbR8mvfSQ>

⁸⁹⁰ Japan probes possible WWII prisoner experiment site. BBC News. 21 Feb 2011 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-12521395>

⁸⁹¹ Japan probes possible WWII prisoner experiment site. BBC News. 21 Feb 2011 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-12521395>

⁸⁹² Japan probes possible WWII prisoner experiment site. BBC News. 21 Feb 2011 <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-pacific-12521395>

⁸⁹³ McNeil, David. Japan confronts truth about its germ warfare tests on prisoners of war. 22 Feb 2011 <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/japan-confronts-truth-about-its-germ-warfare-tests-on-prisoners-of-war-2221715.html>

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ishii Unit, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ⁸⁹⁴

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ishii Unit, Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ⁸⁹⁵

At the outbreak of hostilities the Kwantung Army Special Intelligence Unit, the Sunwu branch of the Kwantung Army Water Supply and Purification Depot, and a battalion of the Kwantung Army's 3d Special Guard Unit were attached without definite orders to the 123rd Division. ⁸⁹⁶ The unit was primarily engaged in fortifying their position ⁸⁹⁷

PERSON NAME: Ishikama fnu ⁸⁹⁸

PERSON NAME: Ishikawa fnu ⁸⁹⁹

PERSON NAME: Ishikawa fnu

Ishikawa fnu was a Doctor of Medicine he was interviewed in Nov 1947 concerning Tsutsugamushi fever ⁹⁰⁰

PERSON NAME: Ishikawa Kenji ⁹⁰¹

POLITICAL UNIT: Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ishikawa Section - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Ishikawa Section/Ishikawa Team was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in 1937. The Section was responsible for Anthrax Research. ⁹⁰² The label "Ishikawa" probably reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Ishikawa Tachiomaru

PERSON NAME: Ishikawa Tachio

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

Ishikawa Tachio studied Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever, Songo Fever through animal and human experiments. ⁹⁰³
The name may also refer to: Ishikawa Tachiomaru

PERSON NAME: Ishikawa Tachiomaru

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ishikawa Tachio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kanazawa University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POSTWAR: President of the Kanazawa University Medical School, Kanazawa, Japan ⁹⁰⁴

⁸⁹⁴ Mio Saito 齐藤美夫 (22 July). China.org.cn, 22 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/22/content_33023687.htm

⁸⁹⁵ Mio Saito 齐藤美夫 (22 July). China.org.cn, 22 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/22/content_33023687.htm

⁸⁹⁶ US Army Forces Far East. Military History Section. Record of Operations Against Soviet Russia on Northern and Western Fronts of Manchuria, and in Northern Korea (Aug 1945). Japanese monograph no. 155. 1950. Distributed by the Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army

⁸⁹⁷ US Army Forces Far East. Military History Section. Record of Operations Against Soviet Russia on Northern and Western Fronts of Manchuria, and in Northern Korea (Aug 1945). Japanese monograph no. 155. 1950. Distributed by the Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army

⁸⁹⁸ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁸⁹⁹ Summary Report on B.W. Investigations (74 pp). 12 Dec 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A4900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹⁰⁰ Interview with Dr. ISHIKAWA. Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A4900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹⁰¹ Report on Biological Warfare Activities. Dated: 16 Jan 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹⁰² Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

⁹⁰³ Interview with Dr. Tachio ISHIKAWA. 11 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹⁰⁴ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

Ishikawa Tachiomaru was a pathologist. He headed one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731, when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in 1937. He wrote: “When an epidemic was raging in Manchuria’s Noan area, we performed autopsies on 57 corpses which had been stricken with the disease. This was a world record in terms of the number of corpses.”⁹⁰⁵ He arrived at unit 731 with Yoshimura Hisato. The Section was responsible for Anthrax Research.⁹⁰⁶ Postwar he rose to become the President of the Kanazawa University Medical School, Kanazawa, Japan.⁹⁰⁷ Ishikawa Tachiomaru may also be found written as: Ishikawa Tachio

PERSON NAME: Ishikawa Tatsuo⁹⁰⁸

PROFESSOR: Professor at Kanazawa Medical College

Ishikawa Tatsuo was a professor at Kanazawa Medical College. He was contacted in late 1945 by Ishii Shiro when he was in hiding from US authorities after the war

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ishikawa Team - Anthrax Research Team, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Ishikawa Team was responsible for anthrax Research. It was also known as the: Ishikawa Section

PERSON NAME: Ishimaru Tadao⁹⁰⁹

PERSON NAME: Ishimaru Takao

PERSON NAME: Ishimaru Tadafol

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Aviation, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Ishimaru Tadafol was a Japanese fighter pilot assigned to carry out a planned 1945 Japanese biological warfare attack against San Diego, California⁹¹⁰

PERSON NAME: Ishimitsu fnu⁹¹¹

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ishimitsu Kaoru

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Ishimitsu fnu was an Army Surgeon with the Imperial Japanese Army. He may also be known as: Ishimitsu Kaoru

PERSON NAME: Ishimitsu fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

Ishimitsu fnu was an Engineer with the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan⁹¹²

⁹⁰⁵ Ishikawa Tachiomaru, On Plague, *Japanese Journal of Pathology*, vol.34, No.1 & 2, 1944

⁹⁰⁶ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

⁹⁰⁷ Japan’s Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

⁹⁰⁸ GHQ, AFPAC report on whereabouts of Shiro Ishii. Dated: 8 Jan 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹⁰⁹ Interview with Dr. Kaoru ISHIMITSU. Dated: 25 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹¹⁰ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

⁹¹¹ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹¹² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

PERSON NAME: Ishimitsu Kaoru
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ishii Kaoru
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University
KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
GRADUATE: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan
Ishimitsu Kaoru was a graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan who worked at Unit 731. While there he experimented with on tetanus on human subjects. He may also be known as Ishii Kaoru

PERSON NAME: Ishino Migakujiro
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ishino Takujiro
Ishino Migakujiro may also be known as: Ishino Takujiro

PERSON NAME: Ishino Takujiro
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ishino Migakujiro
Ishino Takujiro may also be known as: Ishino Migakujiro

PERSON NAME: Ishiwata Hiroshi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy
KNOWN RANK: Commander
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****
Ishiwata Hiroshi served as a Commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy. Interviewed after the war with Commander Hayashi M, about the Mark 7 “bacillary bomb” only to deny that the Imperial Japanese Navy conducted any experiments on biological weapons other than theoretical ⁹¹³

PERSON NAME: Ishiyama fnu ⁹¹⁴

PERSON NAME: Ishiyama Fukujiro ⁹¹⁵
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyushu Imperial University
LOCATION: Fukuoka, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan
Ishiyama Fukujiro worked in the First Department, Surgery, Kyushu Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan. ⁹¹⁶ During the war he conducted experiments to include vivisection on the crew of a US B-29 shot down over Japan. On 17 May 1945 he removed one lung from each of two POW. ⁹¹⁷ On 22 May 1945 he removed the entire stomach of one POW. ⁹¹⁸ On 25 May 1945 he conducted brain surgery on one POW. ⁹¹⁹ On 2 Jun 1945 he

⁹¹³ Interview of Cmdr. Hiroshi ISHIWATA, on Mark 7 “bacillary bomb,” who denied any knowledge of it by Japanese Navy other than a theoretical one. Dated: 3 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹¹⁴ Concerning the activities at secret laboratories of the former Army Medical School. Dated: 21 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹¹⁵ Murder of Eight (8) POWs in Medical Experiment at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. Dated: 25 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1784, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹¹⁶ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

⁹¹⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹¹⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹¹⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

injected a blood substitute into one POW, removed the POW's gall bladder, liver and conducted open chest cardiac massage.⁹²⁰ Ishiyama hung himself in prison in Jul 1946⁹²¹

PERSON NAME: Ishiyama Kinzo⁹²²

PERSON NAME: Ishimitsu Kaoru

PERSON NAME: Isikawa Tachiomaru⁹²³

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Isikawa Tachiomaru served as personal secretary to Ishii Shiro⁹²⁴

PERSON NAME: Itagaki Seishiro (21 January 1885-23 December 1948)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: Japanese Seventh Area Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

ASSIGNED: Commander, Chosin Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Keijo (Seoul), Korea under the Japanese Rule

ASSIGNED: Chief-of-Staff, China Expeditionary Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China.

ASSIGNED: War Minister

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy – 1904, Ichigaya, Japan

WAR CRIMES: International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), Tokyo, Japan

SENTENCE: Death by Hanging

EXECUTED: 23 December 1948

Itagaki Seishiro was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army and one-time War Minister

Itagaki Seishiro was born on 21 Jan 1885, in Morioka city, Iwate Prefecture into a samurai family formerly serving the Nanbu clan of Morioka Domain. He graduated from the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1904 and fought in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)

⁹²⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹²¹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

⁹²² 441st CIC report on Rumors of Bacteriological Warfare (ISHIYAMA, Kinzo)]. Dated: 16 Jun 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box. 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹²³ Index cards on Shiro ISII & associates. Dated Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹²⁴ Index cards on Shiro ISII & associates. Dated Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006



A professional soldier, Itagaki rose to become Chief of the Intelligence Section of the Kwantung Army where he helped plan the 1931 Mukden Incident that led to the Japanese seizure of Manchuria. He served as a military advisor to Manchukuo from 1932-1934. In 1934 Itagaki was promoted to Vice Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army, and Chief-of-Staff in 1936. From 1937 to 1938 Itagaki served as Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 5th Division in China during the early part of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945). His Division took a leading part in the Battle of Beiping-Tianjin, OPERATION CHAHAR, and the Battle of Taiyuan. In the Battle of Xuzhou Itagaki's forces were repulsed at the Battle of Taierzhuang in the vicinity of Linyi, Shandong Province which prevented them from coming to the aid of the Imperial Japanese Army 10th Division. Recalled to Japan in 1938, Itagaki served as War Minister from 1938-1939

On 6 Dec 1938, Itagaki proposed a national policy in accordance with Hakko Ichiu at the Five Ministers Conference, prohibiting the expulsion of the Jews in Japan, Manchuria, and China as national policy. Itagaki returned to China again as Chief-of-Staff of the China Expeditionary

Army from 1939-1941. The defeat of Japanese by the Soviet Red Army at the Battle of Nomonhan in the summer of 1939 was a major blow to his career, and he was reassigned to command the Chosin Army in Korea, considered a backwater post. As the war situation continued to deteriorate for Japan, in 1945 the Chosin Army was elevated to become the Japanese Seventeenth Area Army with Itagaki as its Commander-in-Chief. In Apr 1945 Itagaki was reassigned to the Japanese Seventh Area Army in Singapore and Malaya. He surrendered Japanese forces in Southeast Asia to British Admiral Louis Mountbatten in Singapore on 12 Sept 1945

After the war, he was taken into custody by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) authorities and charged with war crimes, specifically in connection with the Japanese seizure of Manchuria, his escalation of the war against the Allies during his term as War Minister, and for allowing inhumane treatment of POW during his term as Commander of Japanese forces in Southeast Asia. Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE). Itagaki was executed at Sugamo Prison in Ikebukuro on 23 Dec 1948

Though Itagaki Seishiro was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan's biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government it is inconceivable that he did not have at the least some knowledge of Japan's biological warfare program

WAR CRIMES: Arrested and tried as a War Criminal

SENTENCE: Death Penalty

EXECUTED: Hanged as War Criminal. 23 December 1948

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1928-03-08	Colonel
1932-08-08	Major-General
1936-04-xx	Lieutenant-General
1941-07-07	General

SERVICE:

1924-06-xx – 1926-08-10	Attached – Embassy in China
1926-08-10 – 1927-05-28	Attached – General Staff
1927-05-28 – 1927-07-xx	Attached, 33 rd Brigade Staff
1927-07-xx – 1928-03-08	Attached, 10 th Division
1928-03-08 – 1929-05-14	Commanding Officer, 33 rd Infantry Regiment [China]
1929-05-14 – 1931-10-05	Chief, Strategy Branch, Kwantung Army
1931-10-05 – 1932-08-08	Chief, Intelligence Branch, Kwantung Army
1932-08-08 – 1933-02-08	Military Advisor – Manchukuo
1933-02-08 – 1934-08-01	Attached – General Staff

1934-08-01 – 1934-12-10 Chief Military Advisor – Manchukuo
 1934-12-10 – 1936-03-23 Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army
 1936-03-23 – 1937-03-01 Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army
 1937-03-01 – 1938-05-25 General Officer Commanding, 5th Division [China]
 1938-05-25 – 1938-06-03 Attached – General Staff
 1938-06-03 – 1939-08-30 Minister of War
 1939-08-30 – 1939-09-04 Attached – General Staff
 1939-09-04 – 1941-07-07 Chief-of-Staff, China Expeditionary Army
 1941-07-07 – 1945-04-07 Commander-in-Chief, Chosen Army [Korea]
 1945-02-01 – 1945-04-07 Commander-in-Chief, 17th Area Army [Korea]
 1945-04-07 – 1945-09-02 Commander-in-Chief, 7th Area Army [Singapore]
 1946-04-xx – 1948-12-23 Arrested and tried as a War Criminal
 1948-12-23 Condemned to death and hanged as War Criminal

PERSON NAME: Itakura fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Itakura fnu was a Surgeon and a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He produced in 1934, with Ishii Shiro, the paper: “*Tests on the Increase of Toxicity of Typhoid Bacillus.*”⁹²⁵ Postwar he was linked to the wartime study of typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera, glanders, bacilli & Mucins⁹²⁶

CODE NAME: “Item Mike Tare Fox Easy (International Military Tribunal for the Far East)”

“Item Mike Tare Fox Easy (International Military Tribunal for the Far East),” was a Dec 1946 phonetic spelling used by the Office (US) of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) in Tokyo, Japan in message traffic that refers to the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE); “Item Mike Tare Fox Easy”⁹²⁷

PERSON NAME: Ito fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Medical Bureau, Imperial Japanese Army

LOCATION: ****

Ito fnu was a Japanese Medical doctor. He succeeded Hasebe Terunobu as the head of the Medical Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Army investigating the potential of biological weapons to alter the battlefield. Ito headed a research team of 40 scientists supporting the Medical Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Army in its research

POW CAMP: Ivanovo Camp, Ivanovo, Russian SFSR

PERSON NAME: Iwakoshi Shinroku

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

⁹²⁵ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 309: Tests on the Increase of Toxicity of Typhoid Bacillus (First Report),” by COL Shiro Ishii, Army Medical College & Army Surgeon MAJ ITAKURA. Dated Sept 1934. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹²⁶ Foreign Documents Branch Translation No. 102: Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research (Vol. 1). Dated: 12 Jan 1948. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹²⁷ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42-49, The National Archives

Iwakoshi Shinroku was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was interviewed in early 1946 and denied the use of gas warfare against the Chinese ⁹²⁸

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Iwakuro Kikan

PERSON NAME: Iwanami Hiroshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Surgeon, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Iwanami Hiroshi was Surgeon and Captain in the Imperial Japanese Navy. Assigned to Dublon Island where he served as the Commander of the 4th Naval Hospital. Iwanami Hiroshi was one of nineteen Japanese charged with the murder of eight captured US airmen at a hospital on Dublon Island. ⁹²⁹ He retained the skulls of his victims as souvenirs, later shipping them to the Naval Medical School in Japan. This accusation was supported by the discovery of the skulls in Shinjuku, which investigators had determined were sent there from elsewhere in the Japanese empire and while there is no discernible link between the two incidents, it helps to illustrate that such actions were undertaken in at least a limited capacity. His trial was held in 1947. The indictment stated they had “without justifiable cause...injure, infect and kill, by experimenting with infections of virulent bacteria, with exposures to shock and with other methods...,” murdered the captured aviators ⁹³⁰

Four of the Americans were injected with streptococcus bacteria and developed blood poisoning which killed them soon after. A man named Nakamura, who was witness to the crime, stated two doctors who were dead by the time of the trial along with the commanding officer of the hospital, Iwanami Hiroshi, conducted a shock experiment on the remaining four American prisoners where by tourniquets were tied on the arms and legs of each prisoner. Two Americans had the tourniquets left on for two hours and the other two Americans had the tourniquets on for seven hours. After the allotted time had passed, the tourniquets were quickly removed. Two of the Americans died instantly due to shock and the other two survived but were strangled soon after ⁹³¹

Iwanami was also accused of taking organ samples from the POW he murdered and placing them in bottles and then boiling down the skulls to be sent to Tokyo, Japan where they have still not been recovered ⁹³²

On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.⁹³³ On or about 1 Feb 1944 while serving at the 4th Naval Hospital, at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, caused to be killed two (2) American POW unlawfully. ⁹³⁴ On or about 30 Jan 1944 while serving at the 4th Naval Hospital, at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, caused to be killed six (6) American POW by medical and other experiments. ⁹³⁵ In 1947 Iwanami was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to death by hanging ⁹³⁶

PERSON NAME: Iwane Matsui (27 July 1878-23 December 1948)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: Commander, Central China Area Army, Shanghai, China

WAR CRIMES: International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), Tokyo, Japan

⁹²⁸ Interrogation of LTC Shinroku Iwakoshi and LTC Terute Kunitake. Dated: 13 Mar 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁹²⁹ USA vs. Iwanami Hiroshi et al

⁹³⁰ USA vs. Iwanami Hiroshi et al

⁹³¹ USA vs. Iwanami Hiroshi et al

⁹³² Wang, Suzy. “War crimes and trials and post-war politics,” in, *Japan’s Wartime Medical Atrocities: Comparative inquiries in science, history, and ethics*, ed. Arthur Kleinman, Jing-Bao Nie and Mark Selden. Routledge. New York. 2010

⁹³³ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

⁹³⁴ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

⁹³⁵ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

⁹³⁶ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

SENTENCE: Death by Hanging

EXECUTED: 12 December 1948

Iwane Matsui was a general in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the commander of the expeditionary force sent to China in 1937. Matsui retired from active duty in 1935 but was called back into service in August 1937 at the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War to lead the Japanese forces engaged in the Battle of Shanghai. After winning the battle Matsui succeeded in convincing Japan's high command to advance on the Chinese capital city of Nanking. The troops under his command who captured Nanking on 13 December were responsible for the notorious Nanking Massacre. Following Japan's defeat in World War II he was convicted of war crimes at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) and executed by hanging

Iwane Matsui was born in Nagoya on July 27, 1878. He was the sixth son of Takekuni Matsui, an impoverished samurai and former retainer to the *daimyō* of Owari during the Tokugawa shogunate. After completing elementary school, his parents insisted that he continue his education, but Matsui worried about his father's debts and did not want to burden him financially. Though he was a short, thin, and sickly young man, Matsui opted for a career in the Army because in Japan at that time, military schools charged the lowest tuition fees

Matsui enrolled in the Central Military Preparatory School in 1893 and in 1896 was accepted into the Imperial Japanese Military Academy. Matsui was an excellent student and graduated second in his class in November 1897. His classmates included the future generals Jinzaburō Masaki, Nobuyuki Abe, Shigeru Honjō, and Sadao Araki.

In 1901, Matsui was admitted into the Army War College, an elite institution which accepted only about ten percent of annual applicants. Matsui was still taking classes there in February, 1904, when the College closed due to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War. He was immediately sent overseas, serving in combat during the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05) in Manchuria as a company commander in the 6th Regiment. During the Battle of Shoushanpu he was wounded in action and most in his company were killed

Matsui had a lifelong interest in Chinese civilization. His father was a scholar of Chinese classics and Matsui studied the Chinese language during his military education. Matsui was a fervent admirer of the recently deceased Sei Arai (1858–1896), a “continental adventurer” (*tairiku rōnin*) and pan-Asianist army officer from his hometown who had served in China. Arai believed that China and Japan, as the two strongest powers in Asia, had to forge a close trading and commercial partnership under Japanese hegemony to resist Western imperialism, an idea which Matsui incorporated into his own worldview. At war's end, Matsui resumed his studies at the Army War College, and graduated at the top of his class in November 1906. After graduation, Matsui immediately requested assignment to China. Only one other officer made a similar request, since a posting in China was considered undesirable at the time. Matsui's stated ambition was to become “a second Sei Arai”

The Army General Staff instead assigned Matsui to France, but in 1907 he got his wish to go to China, where he worked as an aide to the military attaché and did intelligence work. As Matsui rose through the ranks, he earned a reputation as the Japanese Army's foremost expert on China, and he was an ardent advocate of pan-Asianism. He later played a key role in founding the influential Greater Asia Association

Due to his extensive experience in China Matsui became recognized as one of the most important of the Japanese Army's “China experts,” and was well known in the Army for his love of things Chinese and his hobby of writing Chinese poetry. Professionally, his work took him throughout China, and he came to know many prominent Chinese soldiers and politicians. Matsui formed an especially warm friendship with Sun Yat-sen, the first president of the Republic of China. In 1907 when a young Chinese soldier named Chiang Kai-shek wanted to study abroad, Matsui helped him find a place to stay in Japan

Matsui served in China from 1907 to 1911, and once again as resident officer in Shanghai between 1915 and 1919. In 1921 Matsui was posted to Siberia as a staff officer, but returned in 1922 to China where he served until 1924 as an advisor to Zhang Zuolin in the Manchurian city of Harbin doing intelligence work for Japan's Kwantung Army

In 1923 Matsui was promoted to the rank of major general. Between 1925 and 1928 he would serve in the influential post of Chief of the Intelligence Division of the Army General Staff. He was the first “China expert” to be appointed to that position and would have a major influence determining Japan's foreign policies toward China

As Chief of the Intelligence Division, Matsui was a strong supporter of Chiang Kai-shek, who was attempting to end the civil war in China and unify the country under his leadership. Matsui hoped that Chiang would succeed and form a strong partnership with Japan to resist both Western influence and communism in Asia. However, Matsui's tenure in office was punctuated by a series of crises. Against Matsui's advice the Japanese government sent troops to the Chinese city of Jinan in 1928 (the Jinan Incident) to protect Japanese property and civilians, but they ended up clashing with the Chinese Army. Matsui headed to Jinan to help settle the affair, but while he was still there Japanese army officers assassinated Zhang Zuolin, the warlord leader of Manchuria. Matsui, who had been a supporter of Zhang, immediately left for Manchuria to find out what had happened. He demanded that the officers responsible for the assassination be punished.

In December 1928 Matsui left his post as Chief of the Intelligence Division in order to make an official, year-long trip to Europe. Matsui was interested in France as well as China; he spoke fluent French and had already done work for the Japanese Army in both France and French Indochina.

Sino-Japanese relations plummeted in September 1931 when the Kwantung Army invaded Manchuria. At the time Matsui was back in Japan commanding the 11th Division, but at the end of the year he was sent to Geneva, Switzerland, to attend the World Disarmament Conference as an army plenipotentiary.

At first Matsui condemned the invasion as the work of renegade army officers, but he was equally stung by what he believed were unfair denunciations of Japan itself by Chinese delegates to the League of Nations. Matsui suspected that the Western powers and the League of Nations were deliberately attempting to provoke conflict between Japan and China. Matsui believed that the 30 million Manchurians had been relieved by the Japanese invasion and conquest, which he called 'the Empire's sympathy and good faith' and that the solution to the larger regional problem was for the nations of Asia to create their own "Asian League," which would "extend to the 400 million people of China the same help and deep sympathy that we have given Manchuria."

After returning to Japan in late 1932, Matsui abruptly appeared at the office of the Pan-Asia Study Group, a Tokyo-based think tank, and presented its members with a bold plan to expand their small organization into an international mass movement. Matsui persuaded them to adopt his ideas, and in March 1933 the study group was rechristened the Greater Asia Association (*Dai-Ajia Kyōkai*), described by the historian Torsten Weber as "the single most influential organization to propagate pan-Asianism between 1933 and 1945." The goal of the Greater Asia Association was to promote "the unification, liberation, and independence of the Asian peoples," and Matsui would use the organization as a powerful vehicle to promote his "Asian League" concept both in Japan and abroad. The writings he published with the Association were widely read by Japan's political and military elites.

In August 1933 Matsui was dispatched to Taiwan to command the Taiwan Army, and then on October 20 was promoted to the rank of general, the highest rank in the Japanese Army. While in Taiwan, he took the opportunity to set up a branch of the Greater Asia Association, which declared Matsui its "honorary advisor." He then returned to Japan in August 1934 to take a seat on Japan's Supreme War Council.

Meanwhile, Sino-Japanese relations continued to deteriorate and Matsui too was gradually souring toward the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek, the same government he had strongly promoted back when serving as Chief of the Intelligence Division. In the first issue of the Greater Asia Association's official bulletin, put out in 1933, Matsui denounced China's leaders for having "sold out their own country of China and betrayed Asia" due to their allegedly pro-Western attitudes. Over time he gravitated toward a group within the Army General Staff led by General Tetsuzan Nagata, which was advocating that Japan use military force to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek.

Matsui's career came to an abrupt end in August 1935 when Nagata, a member of the so-called "Control Faction," was assassinated by a member of the rival Imperial Way Faction. By this point Matsui was fed up with the ruthless factional infighting that had divided the Japanese Army, and so he decided that he would take responsibility for the scandal and resign from active duty in the Army.

As a reservist, Matsui had more time to pursue his pan-Asian project. Between October and December 1935 he toured the major cities of China and Manchukuo speaking to Chinese politicians and businessmen about pan-Asianism and setting up a new branch of the Greater Asia Association in Tianjin. Upon his return to Japan in December 1935 he became President of the Greater Asia Association. In February and March 1936, amid ongoing

tension with China, Matsui made a second trip to China, this time on a government-sponsored goodwill tour. Matsui met personally with Chiang, and though he found little common ground with him, they at least were united in their anti-communism. Matsui came out of the meeting believing that joint anti-communism could be the basis for Sino-Japanese cooperation in the future. Then in December 1936, following the Xi'an Incident, Chiang agreed to join with the Communist Party of China to resist Japan, a move that Matsui viewed as a personal betrayal

In July 1937, following the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, full-scale war broke out between Japan and China. Initially limited to northern China, the fighting spread in August to Shanghai. The Japanese government decided to send two divisions of reinforcements to drive the Chinese Army from Shanghai, which would be organized as the Shanghai Expeditionary Army (SEA). Due to a shortage of active duty generals, the Army General Staff opted to pull someone from the reserves to lead the new army and on 15 August Matsui was officially appointed commander of the SEA. The reason why Matsui was selected is not entirely clear, but his reputation as a "China expert" was likely a major factor. Matsui declared that his mission would be "to make the Chinese people recognize that Japanese troops are the real friends of China," and likewise stated that "I am going to the front not to fight an enemy but in the state of mind of one who sets out to pacify his brother." However, one of his old acquaintances in the Chinese Army remarked in *The New York Times* that "There can be no friendship between us while there is war between China and Japan"

While sailing to Shanghai Matsui adopted a plan drawn by the Japanese Navy to divide the SEA between two landing sites north of Shanghai, Wusong and Chuanshakou, and then use the former force to attack Shanghai directly and the latter force to encircle the Chinese Army. On 23 August Matsui oversaw the landing operation from aboard his flagship the *Yura*. The initial landings went well, but increasingly intense fighting ensued on land and casualties mounted. Matsui had never believed that he had been given enough soldiers to handle the job and was continuously pressing the high command for more reinforcements. He himself was not able to go ashore in Shanghai until 10 September, but that was the same day on which the Army General Staff informed him that three additional divisions would be deployed under his command. This infusion of new troops proved insufficient to dislodge the Chinese. He had mistakenly judged at the beginning of October that the Chinese Army was ready to withdraw from Shanghai and had ordered concentrated infantry charges on the Chinese positions in the expectation that the campaign would be wrapped up before November. In fact the SEA was still battering Chinese defensive lines at Nanxiang and Suzhou Creek at that point. The turning point of the campaign did not come until November 5 when an entirely new army, the 10th Army led by Heisuke Yanagawa, landed south of Shanghai and forced the Chinese Army to make a hasty retreat. Shanghai fell on 26 November

The fighting also took a toll on Chinese civilians, and even at the height of the battle Matsui took a special interest in the plight of Chinese refugees. In October he ordered that improvements be made to living conditions in Chinese refugee camps and later he made a large personal donation of \$10,000 to the French humanitarian Father Jacquinot to help him in establishing a "safety zone" for Chinese civilians in Shanghai

On 7 November Matsui was appointed commander of the Central China Area Army (CCAA), a new position created to provide unified leadership to the SEA and the 10th Army. Matsui continued to command the SEA as well until Prince Asaka was appointed to take over from him on 2 December. Nonetheless, the Army General Staff was keen on keeping the war as contained as possible and so at the same time that it created the CCAA it also laid down an "operation restriction line" forbidding the CCAA from leaving the vicinity of Shanghai

However, Matsui had made it clear to his superiors even before he had left Japan in August that he was determined to capture the capital city of China, Nanking, which lay 300 kilometers west of Shanghai. Matsui forcefully asserted that the war with China would not end until Nanking was in their control, and he envisaged that the fall of Nanking would result in the total collapse of Chiang Kai-shek's government. After Chiang's fall Matsui hoped to play a role in forming a new government in China which, according to his own impression, would be a democracy that would better serve the interests of both Japan and the people of China

Ultimately though, it was Heisuke Yanagawa's 10th Army which, on 19 November, abruptly crossed the operation restriction line and began advancing on Nanking. In response to this flagrant act of insubordination, Matsui, it is claimed, made some effort to restrain Yanagawa, but he also insisted to the high command that marching on Nanking was the right course of action. On 1 December the Army General Staff approved an operation against Nanking, though by then many of Japan's units in the field were already well on their way

Matsui had gotten his way, but he still understood that his troops were tired from the fighting in Shanghai. He therefore decided to advance slowly with the aim of securing the city within two months. Nevertheless, his subordinates refused to play along and instead raced with one another to be the first to Nanking. Matsui revised his plans only upon discovering that his own armies were well ahead of their scheduled operational targets. It is argued that Matsui was unable to restrain the men under his command, and that, since Matsui was an elderly general pulled from retirement, most of his younger and brasher subordinates had little respect for his orders and assumed that he would be back in the reserves and shortly out of their way. Matsui's command problems were made further complicated by the fact that, between 5 December and 15 December, he was frequently bedridden due to bouts of malaria, which he had first shown symptoms of on 4 November

Though ill, Matsui forced himself to press on with his duties, issuing orders from his sickbed. On 7 December he moved his command post from Shanghai to Suzhou in order to be closer to the frontlines, and on 9 December he ordered that a "summons to surrender" be dropped by airplane over Nanking. Because the Chinese Army defending Nanking did not respond, the next day Matsui approved an all-out attack on the city. The CCAA suffered significant casualties fighting along the mountainous terrain just north of the city because Matsui had forbidden his men from using artillery there to prevent any damage from coming to its two famous historical sites, Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum and Ming Xiaoling Mausoleum. Although the Chinese garrison defending Nanking collapsed under pressure of the Japanese attack within a few days, instead of formally surrendering the Chinese soldiers simply threw away their uniforms and weapons and then merged with the city's civilian population. The Japanese occupied Nanking on the night of 12/13 December. Japanese soldiers in the city then massacred prisoners of war and engaged in random acts of murder, looting, and rape which are collectively known as the Nanking Massacre

Matsui and his staff officers in the CCAA had been especially intent on ensuring that the property and citizens of third party nations were not harmed in order to avoid causing an international incident; they had foreseen the possibility that their troops might disobey orders upon entering Nanking, as many of them were poorly disciplined reservists. To forestall this possibility, Matsui tacked a lengthy addendum entitled "*Essentials for Assaulting Nanking*" onto the comprehensive operational orders that he passed down to all units on 7 December



In "*Essentials*" Matsui instructed each of his divisions to only allow one of their regiments into the city itself in order to reduce the Japanese Army's contact with Chinese civilians, and he reminded all his subordinates that criminal acts like looting or arson would be severely punished, though in the court martial ledger for December 20, Matsui, taking note of raping and looting incidents, wrote that 'the truth is that some such acts are unavoidable'. Ultimately, Matsui's orders were disobeyed. Most of the buildings and civilian homes outside Nanking had been burned down by the Chinese Army to deprive the Japanese of shelter, so Matsui's subordinate commanders decided on their own that they had no choice but to station all their men within the city itself

Nevertheless, Matsui's instructions said nothing about treatment of Chinese POWs. Matsui inadvertently contributed to the atrocity in a major way when he demanded on 14 December that his triumphal entrance into Nanking be scheduled for the early date of 17 December. Most of the large-scale massacres that took place within Nanking occurred in the days immediately prior to Matsui's entrance into the city. At the time his subordinates in Nanking objected because they were still in the process of scrambling to apprehend all the former Chinese soldiers hiding in the city and had no facilities in which to hold them. Regardless, Matsui held firm, and in many cases his men responded to the conundrum by ordering that prisoners be executed immediately after capture

On 16 December Matsui spent the day recovering from his malaria at the Tangshuizhen Hot Springs east of Nanking, and then the next day he rode into Nanking itself at the head of a large victory parade. It is not clear to what extent Matsui was aware of the atrocities perpetrated in Nanking. His former Chief-of-Staff in the SEA later

testified that Matsui had been informed of “a few cases of plunder and outrage” shortly after entering the city, and Matsui’s own field diary also mentions being told that Japanese troops had committed acts of rape and looting. Matsui commented in his field diary, “The truth is that some such acts are unavoidable.” When a representative from the Japanese Foreign Ministry came to investigate the matter, Matsui admitted that some crimes had occurred and he blamed his subordinate commanders for allowing too many soldiers into the city in violation of his orders. After the war, Matsui’s aide-de-camp Yoshiharu Sumi claimed that not long after the capture of Nanking Matsui caught wind of a plan by some of his subordinates to massacre Chinese POWs and upon hearing of this he immediately put a stop to it. However researchers have since discovered that Sumi’s testimony contained a large number of inaccuracies

Matsui left Nanking on 22 December and returned to Shanghai, though reports of scandalous incidents perpetrated by Japanese soldiers in Nanking continued to filter in to his headquarters over the following month. When Matsui returned to Nanking on 7 February 1938, for a two-day tour he assembled his subordinates, including Prince Asaka and Heisuke Yanagawa, and harangued them for failing to prevent “a number of abominable incidents within the past 50 days”

The capture of Nanking had not led to the surrender of the Nationalist Government as Matsui had predicted and the war with China continued. Undeterred, Matsui began planning out new military operations in places like Xuzhou and Zhejiang Province soon after he had returned to Shanghai. The other big task occupying his time in January and February 1938 was his plan to establish a new Chinese government in Central China. Matsui was bound and determined to press forward with his ambition to found a new regime to rival Chiang Kai-shek’s Nationalist Government, and though he did not finish the job before leaving office, the Reformed Government of the Republic of China would eventually come into being in March 1938. However, the leaders of Japan’s Army General Staff showed scant interest in his plan to create a new government in China and they also repeatedly refused to approve any new military campaigns under his command. By the beginning of February Matsui was contemplating suicide to protest their lack of enthusiasm

By then, there was already a movement within the Army General Staff to have Matsui removed from his post. Reports of the atrocities in Nanking had reached the Japanese government and some within the Army General Staff blamed Matsui for mishandling the crisis and causing Japan international embarrassment. Some even wanted him court-martialed for negligence. Even so, the Japanese government was not planning on dismissing Matsui solely because of the Nanking Massacre. The Foreign Ministry was displeased by anti-Western statements Matsui had made after becoming CCAA commander, including his comment that he did not recognize the neutrality of foreign concessions in Shanghai, and the Army General Staff was concerned about Matsui’s severe personality conflicts with his subordinate commanders, which were interfering with the chain of command. The Army Minister Hajime Sugiyama told General Shunroku Hata that the inability of Matsui and his subordinates to coordinate and cooperate with one another was the reason he was being removed

On 10 February Matsui received a messenger from the Army General Staff who informed him, much to Matsui’s chagrin and disappointment, that he would soon be relieved of command and replaced with Shunroku Hata. Ultimately, the Army General Staff did not punish Matsui but they did shake up the whole field command in China and Matsui was just one of eighty senior officers, including Asaka and Yanagawa, who were all recalled at the same time

Matsui sailed from Shanghai on 21 February 1938 and landed in Japan on 23 February. Though the time and place of his return to Japan had been kept secret by the military, reporters quickly caught wind of his return and soon Matsui was being greeted everywhere he went by cheering crowds. Matsui ultimately retired from the army in 1938. Later that year Matsui bought a new home in Atami in Shizuoka Prefecture and from then until 1946 he spent his winters living in Atami and his summers living at his old house on Lake Yamanaka

In spite of retiring from the military, Matsui hoped to get another job in China working with the Japanese-sponsored government there. Ultimately, he instead accepted the position of Cabinet Councilor, an advisory post, in June 1938. He continued to serve in this capacity until January 1940 when he resigned to protest Prime Minister Yonai Mitsumasa’s opposition to an alliance with Nazi Germany

It was also in 1940 that Matsui commissioned the construction of a statue of Kannon, the bodhisattva of mercy, and then had a special temple built in Atami to enshrine it. He named it the Koa Kannon, which means the “Pan-Asian

Kannon,” and he consecrated it in honor of all the Japanese and Chinese soldiers who perished during the Second Sino-Japanese War. At the time the newspaper *New York Times* praised Matsui’s act, noting that “few Western generals have ever devoted their declining years to the memory of the men who died in their battles.” Henceforth, on every single day that Matsui spent in Atami for the rest of his life he prayed in front of the Koa Kannon once early in the morning and once in the evening

Throughout this time Matsui remained active in the pan-Asian movement. Although the Greater Asia Association was reorganized several times between 1942 and 1945, at no point did Matsui ever cease to serve as either the President or Vice President of the organization. Following Japan’s entrance into World War II in December 1941, Matsui strongly advocated that Japan grant independence to the new territories it had occupied during the war and then form an alliance of Asian states to combat the Allied Powers

Between June and August 1943 Matsui undertook a tour of Asia, including China, Indochina, Singapore, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines in order to promote his ideas

Matsui met with Wang Jingwei in China and with Subhas Chandra Bose, the head of the Indian National Army, in Singapore. He also caused a diplomatic incident in Indochina, which was still nominally under French colonial rule, when he delivered a speech demanding that it be granted full independence. Matsui’s efforts played a key role in the creation and consolidation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which was the culmination of Matsui’s lifelong vision of an “Asian League” united against the West

In addition to the Greater Asia Association, Matsui also served throughout the war as President of the Association for the National Defense Concept, a virulently anti-Western and anti-Semitic organization founded in February 1942 to support the Japanese war effort. In 1945 the Communist Party of China denounced Matsui as a war criminal because of his propaganda work for an ultranationalist group, rather than for the Nanking Massacre. As the Allies bore down on the Philippines Matsui declared over the radio that Japan would never withdraw from the Philippines “even though Tokyo should be reduced to ashes.” Soon after he also stated his plans to speak at a lecture meeting on 20 August opposing any surrender. Nevertheless, on 15 August 1945, at his home in Atami, Matsui heard Emperor Hirohito announce that Japan had surrendered unconditionally to the Allies

The Allied occupation of Japan began soon after. On 19 November the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers issued an arrest warrant for Matsui on suspicion of war crimes. Matsui was ill with pneumonia at the time and so was given until March to recover. One of Matsui’s final acts before going to prison was to ask his wife to adopt their longtime maid Hisae as their daughter. He also converted from Shintoism to Buddhism and asked that his wife do the same. On 6 March 1946, he surrendered himself at Sugamo Prison

On 29 April 1946, Iwane Matsui became one of twenty-eight individuals formally indicted before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), a tribunal established by the Allies of World War II to try Japanese war criminals. The prosecution charged Matsui with Class A war crimes or “crimes against peace,” alleging that he had participated in a conspiracy to wage aggressive war against other countries, and also with Class B/C war crimes or “conventional war crimes,” alleging that he was responsible for the Nanking Massacre of 1937 to 1938

Matsui had told friends before going to Sugamo Prison that at the IMTFE he planned to defend not only himself but also Japan’s wartime conduct as a whole. Matsui insisted that Japan had acted defensively against aggression by foreign powers and that Japan’s war aims were to liberate Asia from Western imperialism. Concerning the origins of the Second Sino-Japanese War, Matsui called it “a fight between brothers within the ‘Asian family’” and stated that the war was fought against the Chinese, not “because we hate them, but on the contrary because we love them too much. It is just the same in a family when an elder brother has taken all that he can stand from his ill-behaved younger brother and has to chastise him in order to make him behave properly”

On the matter of the Nanking Massacre, Matsui admitted that he was aware of a few isolated crimes committed by individual soldiers, including acts of rape, looting, and murder, but he adamantly denied that any large-scale massacres had occurred in the city

Still, Matsui admitted to the IMTFE that he bore “moral responsibility” for the wrongdoing of his men. He denied that he bore “legal responsibility” because, he claimed, it was the military police of each division who were in

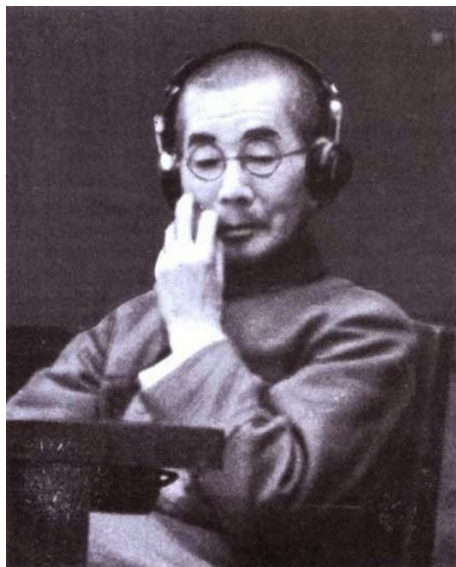
charge of prosecuting individual criminal acts, not the army commander. However, Matsui also testified that he had urged that any offenders be sternly punished, a statement which, the prosecution quickly noted, implied that he did have some level of legal responsibility

Ultimately the IMTFE dismissed most of the accusations laid against Matsui. Of the thirty-eight counts he was charged with, Matsui was found not guilty of thirty-seven, including all charges relating to Class A war crimes. The judges rejected Matsui's membership in the Greater Asia Association as being evidence that he was involved in the "conspiracy" to wage wars of aggression

For his role in the Nanking Massacre, Matsui was convicted and sentenced to death under Count 55, charging defendants with having "deliberately and recklessly disregarded their legal duty to take adequate steps to secure the observance and prevent breaches" of the laws of war. The IMTFE delivered the following verdict on 12 November 1948

"The Tribunal is satisfied that Matsui knew what was happening. He did nothing, or nothing effective to abate these horrors. He did issue orders before the capture of the city enjoining propriety of conduct upon his troops and later he issued further orders to the same purport. These orders were of no effect as is now known, and as he must have known... He was in command of the Army responsible for these happenings. He knew of them. He had the power, as he had the duty, to control his troops and to protect the unfortunate citizens of Nanking. He must be held criminally responsible for his failure to discharge this duty"

Shortly after hearing the verdict Matsui confided to his prison chaplain, Shinsho Hanayama, his feelings about the atrocities in Nanking and the rebuke he delivered to his subordinates on 7 February 1938. He blamed the atrocities on the alleged moral decline of the Japanese Army since the Russo-Japanese War, and said, "The Nanking Incident was a terrible disgrace ... Immediately after the memorial services, I assembled the higher officers and wept tears of anger before them, as Commander-in-Chief ... I told them that after all our efforts to enhance the Imperial prestige, everything had been lost in one moment through the brutalities of the soldiers. And can you imagine it, even after that, these officers laughed at me ... I am really, therefore, quite happy that I, at least, should have ended this way, in the sense that it may serve to urge self-reflection on many more members of the military of that time"



On the night of December 22, 1948, Matsui met fellow condemned inmates Hideki Tojo, Akira Mutō, and Kenji Doihara at the prison chapel. As the oldest member of the group, Matsui was asked to lead them in shouting three cheers of banzai to the Emperor. Then he led the group up to the gallows where they were all hanged simultaneously shortly after midnight on the morning of December 23, 1948

Soon after Matsui was executed, he was cremated and the US Army took away his ashes to prevent a memorial from being created. However, unbeknownst to them, some of the ashes had been hidden by the owner of the crematorium. He later brought these ashes to the shrine Matsui had founded, the Koa Kannon, and they remain there to this day. In 1978, all seven war criminals executed by the IMTFE, including Iwane Matsui, were officially enshrined in Yasukuni Shrine in a secret ceremony conducted by head priest Nagayoshi Matsudaira. This event did not become publicly known until the following year

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1915-08-10	Lieutenant-Colonel
1918-07-24	Colonel
1923-03-17	Major-General
1927-07-26	Lieutenant-General
1933-10-20	General

SERVICE:

1915-08-10 – 1915-12-25 Attached, 22nd Regiment
 1915-12-25 – 1919-02-20 Attached – General Staff
 1919-02-20 – 1921-05-26 Commanding Officer, 39th Infantry Regiment
 1921-05-26 – 1922-11-06 Senior Staff Officer, Vladivostok Expeditionary Force
 1922-11-06 – 1924-02-04 Chief, Harbin Special Agency [Manchukuo]
 1924-02-04 – 1925-05-01 Commanding Officer, 35th Infantry Brigade
 1925-05-01 – 1928-12-21 Head, 2nd Section, General Staff
 1928-12-21 – 1929-08-01 Attached – General Staff
 1929-08-01 – 1931-10-01 General Officer Commanding, 11th Division
 1931-10-01 – 1931-12-09 Attached – General Staff
 1931-12-09 – 1932-08-26 Member, Japanese Delegation to Geneva Disarmament Conference
 1932-08-26 – 1933-03-18 Attached – General Staff
 1933-03-18 – 1933-08-01 Member, Supreme War Council
 1933-08-01 – 1934-08-01 Commander-in-Chief, Taiwan Army District
 1934-08-01 – 1935-08-28 Member, Supreme War Council
 1935-08-28 Retired
 1937-08-15 Recalled
 1937-08-15 – 1937-12-02 Commander-in-Chief, Shanghai Expeditionary Army
 1937-10-30 – 1938-02-14 Commander-in-Chief, Central China Expeditionary Army
 1937-10-30 – 1938-02-14 Commander-in-Chief, Central China Area Army
 1938-03-05 Retired
 1938-07-xx – 1940-01-xx State Councilor
 1945-09-xx – 1948-12-23 Arrested and tried as a Class A War Criminal
 1948-12-23 Condemned to death and hanged as War Criminal

PERSON NAME: Iwao Tanaka

PERSON NAME: Iwasaki Yoshimo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Iwasaki Yoshimo was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Izawa Kaoru

PLACE NAME: Iwo Jima, Japan

LOCATION: Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

BATTLE: Iwo Jima

Iwo To known in English as Iwo Jima, is one of the Japanese Volcano Islands and is south of the Ogasawara Islands. Together with other islands they form the Ogasawara Archipelago, also known as the Bonin Islands. Iwo Jima is south of Tokyo and is one of Tokyo's eight villages. Iwo Jima is populated by global military forces only. No civilians live on Iwo Jima. The island of Iwo Jima was the location of the Battle of Iwo Jima from February 1945–March 1945. The island became globally recognized when Joe Rosenthal, who worked for the Associated Press at the time, published his photograph *Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima* which was photographed on Mount Suribachi. The highest point of Iwo Jima is Mount Suribachi at 160 meters (528 feet). The U.S. military occupied Iwo Jima until 1968, when it was returned to the Japanese government and Japanese peoples

PERSON NAME: Jacobs, Saul

Saul Jacobs served as a Lt. Colonel, US Army. He held a meeting on 20 Aug 1941 with representatives from the Office of the Surgeon General (US), Chemical Warfare Service, National Research Council, G-2 (Military Intelligence) (US), and the Committees on Medical Research of the Office of Scientific Research and Development to consider “initial steps in the development of defensive aspects of biological warfare.”⁹³⁷ The Committee went

⁹³⁷ Minutes of a Conference on Biological Warfare, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., 20 Aug 1941, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, National Archives

beyond the consideration of defensive BW agreeing after some discussion, that offensive BW should be studied as well. The minutes the meeting stated that “It is fully understood that the Surgeon General and Medical Corps of the Army can take no part in offensive developments in this field.” At the same time, it was revealed that the Chemical Warfare Service had already requested of the National Research Council that it establish a committee to “survey the offensive possibilities of biological warfare”⁹³⁸

The Committee concluded its deliberations by agreeing to establish two committees, one to handle defensive BW, and the other one holding the exclusive mandate on offensive BW. It would “contain civilian experts not only in fields of human and veterinary medicine but also in entomology, plant pathology, toxicology and soil chemistry.”⁹³⁹ It was recommended that representatives of the interested branches of the Army and Navy should attend all meetings, “but should not be members.” To satisfy the evident moral dilemma of the Surgeon General (US), the Committee agreed also that separate reports would be prepared dealing with offensive and defensive BW. Offensive reports would be addressed to the Chemical Warfare Service and the General Staff. Defensive reports would be sent to the Surgeons General of the Army and the Navy⁹⁴⁰

POLITICAL UNIT: Jakarta, Indonesia, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: James, Frank

LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Frank James served in the US Army and was originally from northern California. He was held POW during the war at the Mukden POW Camp in Manchukuo. James charged that initially the Japanese did not accord their prisoners POW rank, but instead treated them as “captives.”⁹⁴¹ According to James it was “During the period we were held captive [1942 to early 1944 when the men were given POW status] was when we were used as guinea pigs for the biological research Unit 731.”⁹⁴² James arrived in the Mukden Camp in Liaoning Province on 11 Nov 1942.

Upon entering the camp, he and the other prisoners were met by a team of Japanese medical personnel.⁹⁴³ Wearing masks, the team proceeded to spray “liquid in our faces and we were given injections.” Earlier, en route from Pusan, Korea, “we had glass rods inserted in our rectums”⁹⁴⁴

In Mukden, Manchukuo, James was assigned to the burial detail, where he was kept quite busy. In winter, the ground was too hard to be opened for burials, and the dead were stacked in an old wooden building where, in the subzero weather, they remained in good condition.⁹⁴⁵ With the spring 1943 thaw, James and another prisoner were assigned to assist the Japanese in preparing for burial the 200 or so men who had perished earlier

James recalled that “A team of Japanese medical personnel, Unit 731, arrived with an autopsy table for taking specimens.”⁹⁴⁶ James and the other prisoner were given the task of lifting “the bodies off the tables, those bodies that had been selected.... Then the Japanese opened the bodies—the head, chest and stomach—and took out the desired specimens, which were placed in containers and marked with the POW number.”⁹⁴⁷ The specimens were then removed from the camp. Sometime later, the group returned to Mukden, Manchukuo, and proceeded to perform what “seemed to be a psycho-physical and anatomical examination on selected POW

According to James he was one of them.” The men selected were required to walk in footsteps that had been painted on the floor, which led to a desk, at which the Japanese medical personnel sat.... We were also asked questions

⁹³⁸ Minutes of a Conference on Biological Warfare, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., 20 Aug 1941, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, National Archives

⁹³⁹ Minutes of a Conference on Biological Warfare, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., 20 Aug 1941, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, National Archives

⁹⁴⁰ Minutes of a Conference on Biological Warfare, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., 20 Aug 1941, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, National Archives

⁹⁴¹ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

⁹⁴² 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

⁹⁴³ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

⁹⁴⁴ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

⁹⁴⁵ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

⁹⁴⁶ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

⁹⁴⁷ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

about our national origin, and “American” was not an acceptable answer. It had to be Scotch, French, English, or whatever.⁹⁴⁸ James recalled that he was “asked was I getting enough steak, and I answered, ‘what’s that?’”⁹⁴⁹

According to James the Japanese doctor also “measured my head, shoulders, arms and legs with calipers, and asked many questions about the medical history of my family.”⁹⁵⁰ These alleged BW tests were not publicized by James or fellow POW after their liberation in 1945, because We were required, when we came to the depot at Manila, on the way back from the prisoner of war camps, we signed a statement by the Army stating we would not tell before our experiences or conditions, what happened to us in the prison camps, before any audiences or the newspapers, under threat of court martial. James reasoned, “This was an attempt to harmonize the American public to get to like the Japanese.” He felt that “They [the Army] didn’t want us to go back and stir things up”⁹⁵¹

BOOK: *Japan and the Way of the Japanese*

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Japan Association of Industrial Health, Tokyo, Japan⁹⁵²
Japan Association of Industrial Health established the Medical Education Innovation Committee in Aug 1938

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Japan Bacteriology Association, Tokyo, Japan

POLITICAL FACTION: Japan Democratic Party

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Japan Dental Association, Tokyo, Japan
Japan Dental Association was reorganized under the National Medical Care Law of Apr 1942.⁹⁵³ It then became government-regulated organization in Jan 1943⁹⁵⁴

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japan Ground Self Defense Force

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Japan Medical Association, Tokyo, Japan
Japan Medical Association was reorganized under the National Medical Care Law of Apr 1942.⁹⁵⁵ It then became government-regulated organization in Jan 1943⁹⁵⁶

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Japan Medical Treatment Corporation, Tokyo, Japan⁹⁵⁷

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Japan Promotion of Various Sciences Council, Tokyo, Japan⁹⁵⁸
Japan Promotion of Various Sciences Council was launched by the Japanese Ministry of Education in 1936

⁹⁴⁸ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

⁹⁴⁹ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

⁹⁵⁰ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

⁹⁵¹ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

⁹⁵² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹⁵³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹⁵⁴ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹⁵⁵ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹⁵⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹⁵⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹⁵⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, Tokyo, Japan⁹⁵⁹

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Japan Special Factory

LOCATION: ****

Japan Special Factory produced the Ishii water purification filter.⁹⁶⁰ The factory was operated by Kuritsu Mitsuichi

BOOK: *Japan's Biological Weapons: 1930–1945, a Hidden Chapter in History*

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Japanese Army Branch Hospital, Hoten, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo⁹⁶¹

The Japanese Army Branch Hospital provided medical care to Allied POW held at the Hoten POW Camp, Hoten Main Branch, in Hoten Liaoning Province⁹⁶²

LABORATORY: Japanese Army Chemical Warfare Laboratory, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

LABORATORY: Japanese Army Chemical Warfare Laboratory, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China
Was reported by Colonel Morita Toyoaki in interviews conducted postwar in Apr 1946. The Japanese Army Chemical Warfare Laboratory, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China, had two divisions, one for chemical weapons, and one for medical experiments⁹⁶³

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Army General Staff, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Army, Headquarters of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Army Medical Department, Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Japanese Army Medical School. Department of Epidemic Prevention, Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Japanese Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

Japanese Army Military Medical School was located in Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit

LOCATION: ****

REPORT: *Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report*

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Army Technical Research Department, Tokyo, Japan⁹⁶⁴

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Army Youth Corps

LOCATION: ****

The Yokusan Sonendan (*Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's Corps*) was an elite para-military youth branch of the *Imperial Rule Assistance Association* political party of wartime Empire of Japan established in January 1942, and based on the model of the German Sturmabteilung (storm troopers)

⁹⁵⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹⁶⁰ 4 Apr 1947, Case # 330, Report by: Neal R. Smith, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives

⁹⁶¹ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

⁹⁶² WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

⁹⁶³ Interrogation of COL Toyoaki Morita. Dated: 3 May 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

⁹⁶⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

Members received a deep political indoctrination and basic military training. Their responsibilities included forming part of the home guard to assist in matters of civil defense under the direction of official local authorities. They were issued mostly obsolete weapons provided to the organization under orders from their Director-General Kingoro Hashimoto, and were intended to assist local efforts in firefighting following air raids, distribution of emergency supplies and rendering basic first aid. The most advanced pupils were earmarked for eventual enrollment in the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, or for a future role as elected local politicians within the *Taisei Yokusankai* organization

In addition to its civil defense and para-military role, the Yokusan Sonendan was also tasked with assisting the local Tonarigumi organizations and the *Kempeitai* in watching for any signs of subversive ideologies in their local areas and reporting any anti-war or anti-government activities

In the last stages of World War II, the members receiving additional military training in the use of anti-tank weapons and light machine guns, for conversion into reserve combat units to support Japan's remaining troops against the projected invasion of the Japanese homeland by the Allies. The group suffered heavy combat casualties during the Battle of Okinawa. The Yokusan Sonendan was disbanded on 30 May 1945 and its membership merged into the Volunteer Fighting Corps

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Japanese Army 9th Technical Research Institute (Noborito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Japanese Army 9th Technology Institute (Noborito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan ⁹⁶⁵

The Japanese Army 9th Technology Institute is also known as the Noborito Institute (Army 9th Technology Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: Japanese B

Japanese B was a new strain of encephalitis first identified on Shikoku Island which was initially referred to as "Japanese B" variety

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Japanese Bacterial Factory, Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Japanese Bacteriological Research Institute, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo ⁹⁶⁶

OPERATION PLAN: Japanese Biological Warfare Plan

The Japanese Biological Warfare Plan was drafted in 1930 five years after the 1925 Treaty of Geneva was drawn to prohibit the use and development of biological weapons. The Japanese believed that the power of biological weapons was definitely unrivaled since it had evoked the control of an international law

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Japanese Biological Warfare Program

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Central China Area Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese China Garrison Army, Tianjin, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL FACTION: Japanese Communist Party

POLITICAL UNIT: Japanese Concession of Tianjin

⁹⁶⁵ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹⁶⁶ Japanese Bacteriological Research Institute, Changchun. Dated: 4 Feb 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 112, Entry 295A, Box 06. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Japanese Consulate, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Japanese Consulate building basement in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was used as a prison and torture chamber by the secret police, which extracted “confessions” from those detained, then sent them on to Pingfan for used in biological warfare experiments. Yue Zhen Fu, a former laborer at Pingfan remembers that soldiers drove to the Japanese Consulate in Harbin every other day, and returned usually with eight or more Chinese prisoners for experimentation.⁹⁶⁷ The mansion today is Harbin’s Museum of the Martyrs, and mounts exhibitions documenting the Chinese Communist resistance to the Japanese occupation⁹⁶⁸

POLITICAL FACTION: Japanese Communist Party

In the postwar era in Japan, the Japanese Communist Party leveled numerous accusations stating that Ishii Shiro and others had tested bubonic plague and other pathogens on US and Allied POW, mostly Chinese. Due mostly to the beginning of the Cold War, these accusations were ignored by US authorities.⁹⁶⁹ This would cloud later investigations into whether or not Japanese scientists had tested biological warfare agents on US POW and inadvertently focus the attention of most POW investigators researching the subject against Ishii Shiro only and Unit 731

Cable No. C53169, dated 7 Jun 1947, stated that the Japanese Communist Party alleged that Ishii BW group conducted experiments on captured Americans in Mukden, Manchukuo and that simultaneously research on similar lines was conducted in Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan⁹⁷⁰

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Japanese Consulate, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Defense Force

POLITICAL FACTION: Japanese Democratic Cultural Federation

The Japanese Democratic Cultural Federation was Communist front organization. It was a source of postwar allegations about Ishii Shiro made to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) in Japan, General Douglas MacArthur⁹⁷¹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Expeditionary Force in China

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

GENDARME: Japanese Expeditionary Military Police in South China⁹⁷²

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese First Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Fifth Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese First Area Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

PLACE: Japanese General Government Building, Seoul, Korea under the Japanese Rule

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese General Staff, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Kwantung Army

⁹⁶⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁹⁶⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁹⁶⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

⁹⁷⁰ “Report by: Neal R. Smith, Fst. LT., Inf., 4 Apr 1947,” Record Group 331, Box 1772/330, National Archives

⁹⁷¹ 441st report on Bacteriological Warfare Rumors. Dated: 7 Jun 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

⁹⁷² Mio Saito 齐藤美夫 (22 July). China.org.cn, 22 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/22/content_33023687.htm

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Japanese Medical Association, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Japanese Military Hospital, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ⁹⁷³

COLLEGE: Japanese Military Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Military Mission, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Military Mission, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

GENDARME: Japanese Military Police

GENDARME: Japanese Military Police, Dong'an, Hunan Province under the Republic of China ⁹⁷⁴

GENDARME: Japanese Military Police Jining, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China ⁹⁷⁵

GENDARME: Japanese Military Police, Jining, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China ⁹⁷⁶

GENDARME: Japanese Military Police, Muleng, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ⁹⁷⁷

GENDARME: Japanese Military Police, Pingyang, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China ⁹⁷⁸

GENDARME: Japanese Military Police, Siping, Jilin Province, Manchukuo ⁹⁷⁹

GENDARME: Japanese Military Police, Tangyuan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ⁹⁸⁰

GENDARME: Japanese Military Police, Xinjing, (Changchun) (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo ⁹⁸¹

MINISTRY: Japanese Ministry of Education, Tokyo, Japan

MINISTRY: Japanese Ministry of Health, Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan

⁹⁷³ Doc. 9305. Questionnaire. P.O.W. – The Former Chief Medical Officer of the 1st Army Group of the Kwantung Army. Major General (Med.) Kiyoshi Kawashima, at Khabarovsk on Sept 12th, 1946. Document located on-line at The Tokyo War Crimes Trial, A Digital Exhibition, University of Virginia Law Library: <http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-64>

⁹⁷⁴ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

⁹⁷⁵ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

⁹⁷⁶ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

⁹⁷⁷ Hironoshin Fujiwara 藤原广之进 (Aug.8). China.org.cn, 8 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/08/content_33182101.htm

⁹⁷⁸ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

⁹⁷⁹ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

⁹⁸⁰ Hironoshin Fujiwara 藤原广之进 (Aug.8). China.org.cn, 8 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/08/content_33182101.htm

⁹⁸¹ Hironoshin Fujiwara 藤原广之进 (Aug.8). China.org.cn, 8 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/08/content_33182101.htm

SCHOOL: Japanese Naval Medical School ⁹⁸²

LOCATION: ****

The Japanese Naval Medical School presented lectures on chemical warfare to classes of medical officers. The lectures included information on the common gases and agents. ⁹⁸³ The effects and treatment for each were described and outlined ⁹⁸⁴

COLLEGE: Japanese Naval War College

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

LOCATION: Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan

LOCATION: Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Navy General Staff, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Northern China Area Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Occupation Forces Singapore

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Japanese Occupation of China

POLITICAL UNIT: Japanese Occupation of Korea

POLITICAL UNIT: Japanese-Occupied Netherlands East Indies

ALTERNATE NAME: Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Japanese Penicillin Association, Tokyo, Japan

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Japanese Race Hygiene Society (Nippon minzok u Eisei gakki) Tokyo, Japan ⁹⁸⁵

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Japanese Red Cross, Tokyo, Japan ⁹⁸⁶

The Japanese Red Cross provided nurses to Japanese army medical hospitals some of which, assisted Japanese army doctors in conducting vivisections on Chinese prisoners ⁹⁸⁷

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Japanese Science Council, Tokyo, Japan

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Japanese Scientific Research Institute, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Japanese Scientific Research Institute was located on the outskirts of Harbin. The institute was used to house and process detainees bound for Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. ⁹⁸⁸ The Scientific Research Institute in Harbin is today the Heilongjiang Provincial Gymnasium ⁹⁸⁹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Sixth Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Seventh Area Army

⁹⁸² Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

⁹⁸³ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

⁹⁸⁴ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

⁹⁸⁵ Bashford, Allison, and Hilippa Levine, The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics. Oxford University Press. Oxford. Sept 2010

⁹⁸⁶ Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/confess/demonddoc.html>

⁹⁸⁷ Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/confess/demonddoc.html>

⁹⁸⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

⁹⁸⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Seventeenth Area Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF), Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT POLICY: Japanese Siberian Intervention, 1918-1919

LOCATION: Russian Maritime Provinces, Soviet Union

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Sixth Division

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Japanese Society of Antibiotics, Tokyo, Japan

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Japanese Society of Health and Human Ecology, Tokyo, Japan⁹⁹⁰

The Japanese Society of Health and Human Ecology was established in Nov 1941.⁹⁹¹ "...the mission of racial hygiene is nothing but to improve human beings as racial existence." – Nagai Hisomu.⁹⁹² "...such as tuberculars, psychotics, or lepers." – Nagai Hisomu⁹⁹³

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Southern Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Southern Expeditionary Army Group



TREATY: Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Southern Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Tenth Army

⁹⁹⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹⁹¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹⁹² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

⁹⁹³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese Thirty-Ninth Army

CONFLICT: Japanese War of Aggression

CONFLICT: Japanese War of Aggression against China

MINISTRY: Japanese War Ministry, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT POLICY: Japanese War Program

PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION: Japanese Youth Corp, Tokyo, Japan

The Yokusan Sonendan (Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's Corps) was an elite para-military youth branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association political party of wartime Empire of Japan established in Jan 1942, and based on the model of the German Sturmabteilung (Storm troopers). Members received a deep political indoctrination and basic military training. Their responsibilities included forming part of the home guard to assist in matters of civil defense under the direction of official local authorities. They were issued mostly obsolete weapons provided to the organization under orders from their Director-General Kingoro Hashimoto, and were intended to assist local efforts in firefighting following air raids, distribution of emergency supplies and rendering basic first aid. The most advanced pupils were earmarked for eventual enrollment in the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan, or for a future role as elected local politicians within the Taisei Yokusankai organization. In addition to its civil defense and para-military role, the Yokusan Sonendan was also tasked with assisting the local Tonarigumi organizations and the Kempeitai in watching for any signs of subversive ideologies in their local areas and reporting any anti-war or anti-government activities. The Yokusan Sonendan was disbanded on 30 May 1945 and its membership merged into the Volunteer Fighting Corps

GENDARME: Japanese Xinjing Military Police, Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, Manchukuo⁹⁹⁴

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese 2nd Army

LOCATION: Celebes, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese 2nd Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese 5th Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese 11th Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese 23rd Infantry Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Japanese 88th Infantry Division

POLITICAL POLICY: Japanization

POLITICAL UNIT: Java

LOCATION: Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Jemadar Abdul Latif

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Jemadar Abdul Latif was a Viceroy's Commissioned Officer (VCO), 4/9 Jat Regiment of the Indian Army (UK), who was rescued by the Australians at Sepik Bay in 1945.⁹⁹⁵ Jemadar Abdul Latif alleged that not just Indian POW

⁹⁹⁴ Masao Horiguchi (Aug.11). China.org.cn, 11 Aug 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/11/content_33200794.htm

⁹⁹⁵ Manimugdha S Sharma. Japanese ate Indian PoWs, used them as live targets in WWII. Free Republic. 11 Aug 2014
<http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/3192626/posts>

but even locals in Papua New Guinea were killed and eaten by the Japanese.⁹⁹⁶ According to Latif “At the village of Suaid, a Japanese medical officer periodically visited the Indian compound and selected each time the healthiest men. These men were taken away ostensibly for carrying out duties, but they never reappeared.”⁹⁹⁷ Latif’s charges were buttressed by Captain R.U. Pirzai and Subedar Dr. Gurcharan Singh. “Of 300 men who went to Wewak with me, only 50 got out. Nineteen were eaten.”⁹⁹⁸ A Japanese doctor – Lieutenant Tumisa, formed a party of three or four men and would send an Indian outside the camp for something.⁹⁹⁹ The Japanese would immediately kill him and eat the flesh from his body. The liver, muscles from the buttocks, thighs, legs, and arms would be cut off and cooked”¹⁰⁰⁰

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Jiamao Unit, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The term “Bacteria Research Unit” was the original and first name of what eventually became Unit 731. Externally the Bacteria Research Unit was referred to as the “Jiamao Unit.” Originally the Bacteria Research Unit managed the Anda Airfield test site in Anda, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

INCIDENT: Jewel Voice Broadcast
ALTERNATE NAME: Gyokuon Hoso (Jewel Voice Broadcast)

PLACE NAME: Jiamusi (Chiamussu)

POLITICAL UNIT: Jiangshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Jiangxi Province under the Republic of China

SCHOOL: Jikei University School of Medicine, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Jilin Province, Manchukuo
Jilin Province is located in northern Manchuria, China. It is one of three provinces, the others to include Liaoning and Heilongjiang, make up modern Manchuria. The capital city of Jilin Province is Changchun (Hsinking)

Jilin borders North Korea and Russia to the east, Heilongjiang Province to the north, Liaoning Province to the south, and Inner Mongolia to the west

Jilin was inhabited by various peoples, notably the Xianbei, Koreans, the Mohe and the Wùjǐ. Various Korean kingdoms, including the Buyeo, Goguryeo and Balhae were established in this area. The region then fell successively under the domination of the Xiongnu, Xianbei state, Khitan Liao Dynasty, the Jurchen Jin Dynasty, and the Mongol Yuan Dynasty. During the Qing Dynasty, much of the area was under the control of the General of Jilin, whose area of control extended to the Sea of Japan to encompass much of what is Russia’s Primorsky Krai today. Immigration of Han Chinese was strictly controlled

In 1932, the area was incorporated into Manchukuo, a puppet state set up by Japan. Changchun (then called Hsinking), capital of Jilin Province today, was made the capital of Manchukuo. After the defeat of Japan in 1945, the Soviet Army captured Jilin after OPERATION AUGUST STORM. The region, together with the rest of northeastern China, was ceded to the Communists by the Soviet Union. Manchuria became the staging ground from which the communists eventually conquered the rest of China in the Chinese Civil War

POLITICAL UNIT: Jiling Province, Manchukuo

⁹⁹⁶ Manimugdha S Sharma. Japanese ate Indian PoWs, used them as live targets in WWII. Free Republic. 11 Aug 2014
<http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/3192626/posts>

⁹⁹⁷ Manimugdha S Sharma. Japanese ate Indian PoWs, used them as live targets in WWII. Free Republic. 11 Aug 2014
<http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/3192626/posts>

⁹⁹⁸ Manimugdha S Sharma. Japanese ate Indian PoWs, used them as live targets in WWII. Free Republic. 11 Aug 2014
<http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/3192626/posts>

⁹⁹⁹ Manimugdha S Sharma. Japanese ate Indian PoWs, used them as live targets in WWII. Free Republic. 11 Aug 2014
<http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/3192626/posts>

¹⁰⁰⁰ Manimugdha S Sharma. Japanese ate Indian PoWs, used them as live targets in WWII. Free Republic. 11 Aug 2014
<http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/3192626/posts>

POLITICAL UNIT: Jin Hua County, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Jin-Nan Branch, Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Jin Youzhi

PERSON NAME: Jin Yuan

PERSON NAME: Jin Xianlan

LOCATION: Congshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

Jin Xianlan witnessed the Aug 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China. ¹⁰⁰¹ At its height, the outbreak took twenty lives a day ¹⁰⁰²

POLITICAL UNIT: Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China ¹⁰⁰³

POLITICAL UNIT: Jinan Branch, Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

Jinan Branch, Jinan, Shandong Province was a subunit of Unit 1855

d

INCIDENT: Jinan in 1928 (the Jinan Incident)

POLITICAL UNIT: Jinhua County, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

On 26 Nov 1940 aircraft from Unit 731 bombed Jin Hua County, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China with disease laden bombs

POLITICAL UNIT: Jining, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

Jining, Shandong Province was the location of a branch office of Unit 100. ¹⁰⁰⁴ Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings

MILITARY POLICY: Jinmetsu Sakusen

CAMPAIGN: JINNA CLEAN-UP OPERATION

LOCATION: Shanxi Province

PERSON NAME: Jinpin Wu

Jinpin Wu was a Red Cross doctor who treated victims of Anthrax and plague attacks staged by Japanese forces in Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China in Aug 1942 ¹⁰⁰⁵

DESENSITIZING TERM: Jintai Jikken

Jintai Jikken is a Japanese language term referring to Human Experimentation

PERSON NAME: Jinzaburō Masaki

¹⁰⁰¹ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

¹⁰⁰² TYLER, PATRICK E. Germ War, a Current World Threat, Is a Remembered Nightmare in China. The New York Times. 4 Feb 1997 <http://www.nytimes.com/1997/02/04/world/germ-war-a-current-world-threat-is-a-remembered-nightmare-in-china.html>

¹⁰⁰³ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

¹⁰⁰⁴ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁰⁰⁵ Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 Mar 2003 <http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37>

GENDARME: Jinzhou Military Police, Jinzhou, Liaoning Province, People's Republic of China ¹⁰⁰⁶

PERSON NAME: Jirō Minami (10 August 1874 – 5 December 1957).

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1915-08-10	Colonel
1919-07-25	Major-General
1924-02-04	Lieutenant-General
1930-03-07	General

SERVICE:

1914-01-20 – 1917-08-08	Commanding Officer, 13th Cavalry Regiment
1917-08-06 – 1919-07-25	Chief, Horse Administration Branch, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1919-07-27 – 1921-01-10	General Officer Commanding, China Occupation Army
1921-02-10 – 1922-02-08	Commanding Officer, 3 rd Cavalry Brigade
1922-02-08 – 1923-10-10	Commandant, Army Cavalry School
1923-10-10 – 1924-08-20	Commandant, Military Academy
1924-08-20 – 1926-03-02	Inspector – Cavalry
1926-03-02 – 1927-03-05	General Officer Commanding, 16th Division
1927-03-05 – 1929-08-01	Vice Chief, General Staff
1929-08-01 – 1930-11-22	Commander-in-Chief, Chosen Army [Korea]
1930-12-22 – 1931-04-14	Member, Supreme War Council
1931-04-14 – 1931-12-13	Minister of War
1931-12-13 – 1934-12-10	Member, Supreme War Council
1934-12-10 – 1936-03-06	Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army
1936-03-06 – 1936-04-22	Placed in reserve
1936-04-22	Retired
1936-08-05 – 1942-05-29	Governor-General, Korea
1942-05-29 – 1945-03-29	Privy Councilor
1945-03-xx – 1945-12-xx	Member, Diet
1945-12-xx – 1949-01-xx	Arrested and tried as a Class-A War Criminal
1949-01-xx	Condemned to life imprisonment as War Criminal
1953-xx-xx	Released on grounds of health

PERSON NAME: Jirō Yamaguchi

POLITICAL FACTION: Jiyu Seinen Association

LOCATION: ****

In a 1947 letter to General MacArthur the Jiyu Seinen Association accused the three Ishii brothers, Shiro, Takeo, and Mitsuo, of stealing large sums of money from the Army at the end of the war. ¹⁰⁰⁷ The Association alleged that the Ishii brothers used this money to purchase “real estate in their relatives’ name.” ¹⁰⁰⁸ The letter continued stating that other sums were “deposited in banks, and [they] made donations [to people who would help them in their deceptions].” ¹⁰⁰⁹ According to the letter some of the money was employed in securing the help of former 731 associates and longtime Army Medical School (College); Tokyo, Japan friends to “transport army uniform[s], coat[s], blankets, shoes, leather goods...enough for several 10 thousands of people to their place of domicile.” ¹⁰¹⁰

¹⁰⁰⁶ Masao Horiguchi (Aug.11). China.org.cn, 11 Aug 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/11/content_33200794.htm

¹⁰⁰⁷ Doc. No. 29510, To: General MacArthur, From: Jiyu Seinen Assn., Chiba Ken, Sambu Gun, Chiyoda Mura, 10 Feb 47, Case # 330, The National Archives

¹⁰⁰⁸ Doc. No. 29510, To: General MacArthur, From: Jiyu Seinen Assn., Chiba Ken, Sambu Gun, Chiyoda Mura, 10 Feb 47, Case # 330, The National Archives

¹⁰⁰⁹ Doc. No. 29510, To: General MacArthur, From: Jiyu Seinen Assn., Chiba Ken, Sambu Gun, Chiyoda Mura, 10 Feb 47, Case # 330, The National Archives

¹⁰¹⁰ Doc. No. 29510, To: General MacArthur, From: Jiyu Seinen Assn., Chiba Ken, Sambu Gun, Chiyoda Mura, 10 Feb 47, Case # 330, The National Archives

According to Jiyou Seinen Association the Ishii brothers “gave away portions of this loot to the villagers as a bribe in order that the Ishii family should not be apprehended as war criminals.” In another gesture, Ishii supposedly gave away more than ten Army vehicles to former subordinates ¹⁰¹¹

JMM (Japanese Military Mission), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: JNIH - Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Johor, Malay Peninsula

POLITICAL UNIT: Johor Bahru, Malaya, Straits Settlements

ALTERNATE NAME: Tanjung Puteri

ALTERNATE NAME: Iskandar Puteri

POLITICAL UNIT: Johor State, Malaya, Straits Settlements

PERSON NAME: Joichiro Sanada (21 November 1897-3 August 1957)

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan - 1911 - 23rd in his class

Joichirō Sanada was a general in the Imperial Japanese Army in World War II. Throughout much of the war,



Sanada was an important and influential officer on the staff of the Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo

A native of what is now Bibai, Hokkaidō, Sanada graduated from Sapporo South High School and the Army Cadet School in Sendai before being accepted into the 31st class of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy. He served in the infantry, and subsequently graduated from the 39th class of the Army Staff College in 1927. He served with the Tokyo Defense Headquarters in his early career, and held a number of staff assignments at the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff. He was sent as a military attaché to Europe from 1936-1937. After his return to Japan, from 1938–1939, he was Secretary to the Minister of War. From 1939-1940, he briefly held a field command (IJA 86th Infantry Regiment) before his appointment as Army Liaison Officer to the Japanese China Area Fleet from 1940-1941

Sanada was a strong supporter of Hideki Tōjō's rise to the position of prime minister in the Japanese government and served in various senior positions within the Army General Staff during World War II. In the closing days of the war, he became Chief-of-Staff of the Second General Army

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1939-08-01 Colonel

1943-08-02 Major-General

SERVICE:

1938-08-17 – 1939-08-01 Secretary to the Minister of War

1939-08-01 – 1940-01-10 Commanding Officer, 86th Infantry Regiment

1940-01-10 – 1941-02-05 Liaison Officer to China Area Fleet

1941-02-05 – 1942-04-20 Chief, Military Affairs Branch, Military Service Bureau,
Ministry of War

1942-04-20 – 1942-12-14 Chief, Military Service Branch, Military Service Bureau,
Ministry of War

1942-12-12 – 1943-10-20 Chief, 2nd Section, (Manoeuvres & War Plans) General Staff

1943-10-18 – 1944-10-14 Head, 1st Section, General Staff

¹⁰¹¹ Doc. No. 29510, To: General MacArthur, From: Jiyou Seinen Assn., Chiba Ken, Sambu Gun, Chiyoda Mura, 10 Feb 47, Case # 330, The National Archives

1944-12-14 – 1945-03-27 Head, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1945-03-27 – 1945-04-06 Attached, Western District Army
1945-04-06 – 1945-09-10 Deputy Chief-of-Staff, 2nd General Army
1945-09-10 – 1945-xx-xx Attached, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1945-12-xx Retired

PERSON NAME: Jongejans, G.J.¹⁰¹²

LOCATION: Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

Jongejans, G.J. was a Dutch New Indies liaison officer responsible for identifying all Japanese war crimes suspects amongst the 300,000 Japanese soldiers repatriated from the Indies to Japan in mid-1946¹⁰¹³

PERSON NAME: Jono Hiroshi

LOCATION: ****

ALIAS: Jotaro

PERSON NAME: Hirota Koki

JOURNAL: Journal of Army Surgeons

JOURNAL: Journal of the Medical Association of Taiwan (The Taiwan Igakkai Zasshi)

LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Junichi Kaneko

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Togo Troop (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Junichi Kaneko was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with the Togo Troop in Manchukuo

UNIVERSITY: Juntendo University Bunkyo, Tokyo, Japan

Postwar Juntendo University Bunkyo, Tokyo, Japan was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731.¹⁰¹⁴ Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731 include: Kanazawa University, Kyoto University, Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Osaka University, Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Showa Pharmaceutical University, and Tokyo University

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Justice Correction Department, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

MINISTRY: Justice Ministry, Tokyo, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Kachanaburi, Thailand

POLITICAL UNIT: Kagawa Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kachu Boekihan

PLACE NAME: Kadena Airfield, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kahoku Boekihan

¹⁰¹² CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

¹⁰¹³ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

¹⁰¹⁴ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

PERSON NAME: Kai Bunsake

PLACE NAME: Kai Islands, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

In Nov 1944, according to documents uncovered at the Australian National Archives Lieutenant Iwasaki Yoshimo was in charge of poison gas at the No. 5 Division of the army threw bottles of cyanide gas on an Australian air force captain and a sergeant of the Dutch East Indies air force.¹⁰¹⁵ The Australia was RAAF Flight Lieutenant Arthur Douglas Nelson. The Dutch East Indies Air Force Sergeant was F. Engelsman. The gas was designed for antitank warfare¹⁰¹⁶

Lieutenant-Colonel Kondo Hideo had ordered the lieutenant to test the effectiveness of the gas.¹⁰¹⁷ After the POW collapsed, Japanese military police stabbed them to death with bayonets. The Lieutenant Colonel and the Lieutenant were later sentenced to death by hanging by the military tribunal, according to the document.¹⁰¹⁸ A deposition by the lieutenant, dated 17 Apr 1947, says the chemical weapons were 4 years old at the time and showed signs of deterioration, prompting the Japanese to test their effectiveness.¹⁰¹⁹ The document quotes the lieutenant as saying he reported to his superiors that the gas was still effective

POLITICAL UNIT: Kaimingjie, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

AROCITY: Kaimingjie Germ Weapon Attack

The Kaimingjie Germ Weapon Attack was a Japanese biological warfare bacterial germ strike against Kaimingjie, an area of the port of Ningbo in the Chinese province of Zhejiangsheng in Oct 1940, during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945). The attack was organized by Unit 731 and Unit 1644. Bubonic plague was the area of greatest interest to the doctors of the units mentioned above

Six different plague attacks were conducted in China during the war, between the start of aggression and the end of the war. Using airdropped wheat, corn, scraps of cotton cloth and sand infested with plague infected fleas, an outbreak was started that resulted in a hundred deaths. The area was evacuated and a 14 foot wall was built around it to enforce a quarantine. The area was eventually burnt to the ground to eradicate the disease

A later attack in 1942 on the same area by the two units led to the development of their final delivery system: airdropped ceramic bombs

PLACE NAME: Kaishun Hospital, Kumamoto, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Kumamoto Hospital of the Resurrection of Hope

Kaishun Hospital (known in English as the Kumamoto Hospital of the Resurrection of Hope) was opened on 12 November 1895

PLACE NAME: Kumamoto Hospital of the Resurrection of Hope

ALTERNATE NAME: Kaishun Hospital, Kumamoto, Japan

PLACE NAME: Kaishun Ward, Kaishun Hospital of Kumamoto, Kumamoto, Japan

INSTITUTE: Kaitaku Igaku Kenkyujyo

PERSON NAME: Kajimura Masao

¹⁰¹⁵ Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times
<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

¹⁰¹⁶ Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times
<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

¹⁰¹⁷ Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times
<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

¹⁰¹⁸ Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times
<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

¹⁰¹⁹ Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times
<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker
ASSIGNED: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Okunoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture
ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture
ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture
ALTERNATE NAME: Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture
ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture
ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture
ALTERNATE NAME: Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture
Kajimura Masao was a civilian worker employed at the Tadanoumi Arsenal

PERSON NAME: Kajisuka fnu
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kajitsuka Ryuiji
Kajisuka fnu may also be known as: Kajitsuka Ryuiji

PERSON NAME: Kajitsuka Ryuiji
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General
ASSIGNED: Chief of Medical Administration, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
GRADUATE: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan
WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)
SENTENCE: 25 years in prison
EXECUTED: Returned to Japan in 1956
Kajitsuka Ryuiji was a Surgeon, a Bacteriologist ¹⁰²⁰ and a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as Chief of Medical Administration, Kwantung Army. He formerly served as Chief of the Kwantung Army Veterinary Service. Kajitsuka was born in 1888. He graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan and subsequently served in the Japanese Army as the Chief of an Army Medical Hygiene Station. He was an early supporter of Ishii Shiro within the Japanese Army General Staff ¹⁰²¹ and nominally oversaw the work of Ishii Shiro and Kitano Masaji. ¹⁰²² Captured by the Red Army Kajitsuka testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials that Ishii was given permission in 1936 to begin experiments at Pingfan by “command of the Emperor.” ¹⁰²³ Kajitsuka was tried by the USSR at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials. He was sentenced by the Soviet Union at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials to 25 years in prison. He returned to Japan in 1956

PERSON NAME: Kajuro Aihara

PERSON NAME: Kakata Ishii
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Aviation Section, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Kakata Ishii was a Japanese fighter pilot assigned to undertake the mission, Sakura at Night (flowers at night), a biological warfare attack San Diego, California planned for 1945

PERSON NAME: Kakizoe Shinobu

PERSON NAME: Kalisher, Peter
Kalisher, Peter United Press correspondent. He produced a report printed in the Pacific Stars and Stripes that “outed” Ishii Shiro to the public

PERSON NAME: Kamada fnu

¹⁰²⁰ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

¹⁰²¹ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁰²² Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁰²³ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

PERSON NAME: Kamada Nobuo
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kamaden Nobuo
Kamada Nobuo may also be known as: Kamaden Nobuo

PERSON NAME: Kamaden Nobuo
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Kamaden Nobuo was a member of Unit 731. He eventually spoke on the record that his main job at Pingfan was to breed plague bacteria. He admitted that “We would inject the most powerful bacteria into rats. On a 500-gram rat, we would attach 3,000 fleas. When the rats were released, the fleas would transmit the disease.”¹⁰²⁴ According to Kamaden infected rats and fleas were also loaded into special porcelain bombs designed to keep the rats alive as they descended on a parachute from an airplane

POLITICAL UNIT: Kamakura, Japan

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: Kamakura Conference
LOCATION: Kamakura, Tokyo, Japan

The Kamakura Conference took place at a hotel, just south of Tokyo, in Kamakura, Tokyo, Japan in 1947. At the hotel US Intelligence people met with five Japanese for a series of conferences that included Ishii Shiro.¹⁰²⁵ Over the course of the meeting, Ishii offered to make available all the contents of their human experiments and technique of biological weapons on condition that they could be exonerated from being prosecuted as war criminals¹⁰²⁶

PERSON NAME: Kambayashi Hiroshi (13 July 1890-12 April 1966)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kanbayasi Hiroshi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****

Kambayashi Hiroshi was a Lieutenant-General and the Surgeon General of the Imperial Japanese Army.¹⁰²⁷ Interviewed in Sept 1945 regarding the Imperial Japanese Army’s research into biological warfare where he only confirmed the defensive aspects of its program.¹⁰²⁸ He denied possessing knowledge of any offensive biological warfare studies carried out by the Army.¹⁰²⁹ Kambayashi Hiroshi may also be known as: Kanbayasi Hiroshi

GENERAL OFFICER:
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:
1935-08-01 Army Surgeon 1st Class
1937-03-15 Colonel
1938-12-10 Major-General
1941-11-06 Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:
1935-03-15 – 1937-03-01 Head, 2nd Tokyo Army Hospital
1937-03-01 – 1938-12-10 Chief, Hygiene Section, Medical Affairs Department
1937-11-20 – 1938-12-10 Senior Staff Officer, Field Hygiene Secretariat Imperial Headquarters

¹⁰²⁴ Unit 731. A Half Century of Denial http://www.technologyartist.com/unit_731/

¹⁰²⁵ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

¹⁰²⁶ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

¹⁰²⁷ Interview on Japanese BW offensive & defensive programs with LT GEN Hiroshi KAMBAYASHI, Japanese Surgeon General. Dated: 25 Sept 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰²⁸ Interview on Japanese BW offensive & defensive programs with LT GEN Hiroshi KAMBAYASHI and VADM Nobuaki HORI, Japanese Surgeon General. Dated: 1 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰²⁹ Report of Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, Record Group 165, G-2 “P” File, Appendix 29-A-a-1, Supplement 1-c-1-4, National Archives. 1 Nov 1945

1938-12-10 – 1941-03-01 Executive Officer, Military Medical School
1941-03-01 – 1941-12-01 Chief, Medical Section, Northern China Area Army
1941-12-01 – 1943-03-01 Chief, Medical Section, China Expeditionary Army
1943-03-01 – 1945-09-xx Head, Medical Affairs Department

PERSON NAME: Kamei fnu ¹⁰³⁰

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kamei Kanichiro

Kamei fnu may also be known as: Kamei Kanichiro

PERSON NAME: Kamei Kanichiro ^{1031, 1032}

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kamei Kanichiro was a politician, businessman, and alumnus of Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Kamei, assisted Murray Sanders in his investigation into Japan's biological warfare program and guided most of Sanders' findings. The longer the US investigation into Japan's biological warfare program, the less successful Kamei was in hiding the Japan's testing of biological agents on human beings. Kamei was instrumental in acquiring immunity from war crimes prosecution of all of Japan's personnel involved in its biological warfare program

PERSON NAME: Kameo Tasaki

Kameo Tasaki served as a Research Assistant at the Department of Dermatology and Urology of the Manchuria Medical College

PERSON NAME: Kamikawa Hidehiro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Surgeon, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Kamikawa Hidehiro was a Surgeon and Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital

On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW ¹⁰³³

In 1947 Kamikawa was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to twenty years confinement ¹⁰³⁴

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Kamikaze

PERSON NAME: Kamio fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Chief, Supply Division, Unit 643, Mudanjiang: (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kamio fnu was a Sub-Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as Chief, Supply Division, Unit 643

PERSON NAME: Kamisaka Katsu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Commander, 163rd Infantry Regiment

¹⁰³⁰ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰³¹ Conversation with KAMEI, Kanichiro. Dated: 24 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰³² Telephone conversation with KAMEI, Kanichiro. Dated: 7 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰³³ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

¹⁰³⁴ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Matsue, Shimane Prefecture, Japan

ASSIGNED: Commander of the 53rd Infantry Brigade of the 59th Division (Robe Division), Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

According to the written confession of Kamisaka Katsu in Jul 1954, he was born in 1892 in Oita Prefecture, Japan. He served as Deputy Battalion Chief and Battalion Chief of the Infantry Regiment in Taiwan with the rank of Major and Lieutenant Colonel respectively from Mar 1934 to Nov 1941.¹⁰³⁵ He was promoted to Major General and assigned as Commander of the 53rd Infantry Brigade of the 59th Division (Robe Division) in Jun 1945¹⁰³⁶

According to Kamisaka Katsu he was involved in the following incident: “In Feb 1942 when I served as Commander of the 163rd Infantry Regiment stationed in Baoding, Hebei Province “I arrested or put into jail about 20 Chinese people” and “killed them through beheading, bayoneting, etc.,” “around Mar,” “for the reason that about 10



meters of rails were removed from the Peking-Hankou Railway between Wangdu Station and Qingfengdian Station,” “more than 10 suspects were arrested and 3 or 4 of them were killed after interrogation and torture; ““around May, a Japanese blockhouse along the railway near Wangdu (about 1 kilometers west to Wangdu) was attacked and destroyed by the Eighth Route Army,” “30 residents were interrogated and tortured, 6 conspirators were killed, and 3 civilian houses close to the blockhouse were burned down.” “around June,” because another Japanese blockhouse in Wangdu was attacked and destroyed by the Eighth Route Army, “many residents were interrogated and tortured, 5 conspirator suspects were killed, and several civilian houses were burned down”¹⁰³⁷

During the battle in central Hebei in May 1942, the Japanese troops started mopping-up campaigns in a village called Beituan. Local villagers dig a tunnel in the village for hiding themselves. But Japanese soldiers released poison gas into the tunnel and killed more than 800 civilians.¹⁰³⁸

According to Kamisaka possible reference to, or also known as: “Poison gas in red and green canisters were used; not only against soldiers of the Eighth Route Army, but also against local inhabitants who lost their way in

the escape and were shot by machine guns. We carried out a mopping up operation in the village and threw poison gas contained in red and green canisters into the tunnel where many local inhabitants hid, suffocating many and killing through shooting, bayoneting and hacking those who could not stand the poison gas and ran out”¹⁰³⁹

During May 1944 to May 1945, Kamisaka Katsu dispatched his troops to guard “Captives Hospice” in Xigong Town of Luoyang City. He connived with his subordinates to kill prisoners with maltreatment.¹⁰⁴⁰ Kamisaka Katsu’s written confession recorded it as follows: “I ordered the prison guards of the ninth team to kill prisons by saber and bayonet in order to practice their killing skills”¹⁰⁴¹

¹⁰³⁵ China-War Criminal Confession. File ID: 248848, Video ID: 5695561, China Central Television (CCTV), Beijing, China. Date: 5 Jul 2014
<http://220.181.168.86/NewJsp/news.jsp?fileId=248848>

¹⁰³⁶ China-War Criminal Confession. File ID: 248848, Video ID: 5695561, China Central Television (CCTV), Beijing, China. Date: 5 Jul 2014
<http://220.181.168.86/NewJsp/news.jsp?fileId=248848>

¹⁰³⁷ The confessions of Japanese war criminal Kamisaka Katsu. World News Report. ChinaDaily. 6 Jul 2014.
<http://world.einnews.com/article/212575986/MBYwQuQ-yyvuL4aP>

¹⁰³⁸ China-War Criminal Confession. File ID: 248848, Video ID: 5695561, China Central Television (CCTV), Beijing, China. Date: 5 Jul 2014
<http://220.181.168.86/NewJsp/news.jsp?fileId=248848>

¹⁰³⁹ China-War Criminal Confession. File ID: 248848, Video ID: 5695561, China Central Television (CCTV), Beijing, China. Date: 5 Jul 2014
<http://220.181.168.86/NewJsp/news.jsp?fileId=248848>

¹⁰⁴⁰ China-War Criminal Confession. File ID: 248848, Video ID: 5695561, China Central Television (CCTV), Beijing, China. Date: 5 Jul 2014
<http://220.181.168.86/NewJsp/news.jsp?fileId=248848>

¹⁰⁴¹ China-War Criminal Confession. File ID: 248848, Video ID: 5695561, China Central Television (CCTV), Beijing, China. Date: 5 Jul 2014
<http://220.181.168.86/NewJsp/news.jsp?fileId=248848>

On 20 Aug 1945, he was captured by the Soviet Army near Hamhung on the Korean Peninsula.¹⁰⁴² Kamisaka Katsu was held responsible for killing 4,769 Chinese people and looting 23,440 residences¹⁰⁴³

PERSON NAME: Kamiyama fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Chief, 1st Division, Unit 643, Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kamiyama fnu was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. Kamiyama served as Chief, 1st Division, Unit 643

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kamo Butai, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kamo Force – Water Purification and Epidemic Prevention Unit¹⁰⁴⁴

LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kamo Troop

LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kamo Unit

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kamo Force

LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The title of Kamo Unit may have possibly served as an unclassified reference term, notional term, fictional term, cover term or code word for Unit 731.¹⁰⁴⁵ The Kamo Unit conducted a large-scale human experiment with Yperite gas (mustard gas) on 7-10 Sept 1940. Twenty subjects were divided into three groups and placed in combat emplacements, trenches, gazebos, and observatories. One group was clothed with Chinese underwear, no hat, and no mask, and was subjected to as much as 1,800 field gun rounds of Yperite gas over 25 minutes. Another group was clothed in summer military uniform and shoes; three had masks and another three had no mask.¹⁰⁴⁶ They were exposed to as much as 1,800 rounds of Yperite gas. A third group was clothed in summer military uniform, three with masks and two without masks, and were exposed to as much as 4,800 rounds.¹⁰⁴⁷ Their general symptoms and damage to skin, eye, respiratory organs, and digestive organs were observed at 4 hours, 24 hours, 2, 3, and 5 days after the shots.¹⁰⁴⁸ Injecting the blister fluid from one subject into another subject and analyses of blood and soil were also performed. Five subjects were forced to drink a solution of Yperite and lewisite gas in water, with or without decontamination.¹⁰⁴⁹ Kamo Unit may also be known as the: Kamo Force

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kamu Unit

LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Kamu Unit was established by the Japanese Army in 1933. The unit was located in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

OPERATION PLAN: Kan-Toku-En Plan

Kan-Toku-En Plan was a biological warfare agent attack plan for confronting the USSR.

POLITICAL UNIT: Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

¹⁰⁴² China-War Criminal Confession. File ID: 248848, Video ID: 5695561, China Central Television (CCTV), Beijing, China. Date: 5 Jul 2014 <http://220.181.168.86/NewJsp/news.jsp?fileId=248848>

¹⁰⁴³ China-War Criminal Confession. File ID: 248848, Video ID: 5695561, China Central Television (CCTV), Beijing, China. Date: 5 Jul 2014 <http://220.181.168.86/NewJsp/news.jsp?fileId=248848>

¹⁰⁴⁴ ATIS, SWPA Bulletin #1487. Dated: 4 Oct 194. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 469, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁴⁵ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

¹⁰⁴⁶ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹⁰⁴⁷ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹⁰⁴⁸ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹⁰⁴⁹ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

POLITICAL UNIT: Kanagawa Prefecture Hygiene Laboratory, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Kanagawa Prefectural Laboratory ¹⁰⁵⁰

Kanagawa Prefectural Laboratory was a Japanese vaccine production laboratory operating in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kanazawa fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ¹⁰⁵¹

Kanazawa fnu was a Doctor of Medicine who served with Unit 731. ¹⁰⁵² Kanazawa worked under Kitano Masaji during a 1942 investigation of an outbreak of Songo Fever. ¹⁰⁵³ According to Kitano writing in 1943: “When the epidemic broke out in Songo, I went to the epidemic site and conducted tests. Diagnosing the infection process, I believed it was most necessary to examine ticks being carried by rats. I had Asahina collect a kind of togedani [thorny tick, lealaps jettmar, Vitzithum] attached to Sesuji-nezumi [rat Apodemus egarius]; on Nov 6, Dr. Kanazawa performed tests on these ticks; subsequently Dr. Kasahara took over the tests; on Dec 14 of the same year I received the pathological opinion of Dr. Ishikawa and knew the success of our experiment. After that Dr. Kasahara et al. made much effort to determine that the agent was a virus. When Dr. Ishikawa was transferred to Kanazawa University, Dr. Tokoro took over pathological study and was successful in that work” ¹⁰⁵⁴

COLLEGE: Kanazawa Medical College, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan ¹⁰⁵⁵

UNIVERSITY: Kanazawa Medical University, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan

COLLEGE: Kanazawa National Medical College, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan

The Kanazawa National Medical College trained military surgeons prior to and during the war ¹⁰⁵⁶

UNIVERSITY: Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan

Postwar Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731. ¹⁰⁵⁷ Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731 include: Juntendo University, Kyoto University, Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Osaka University, Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, the Showa Pharmaceutical University, and Tokyo University

SCHOOL: Kanazawa University Medical School, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kanbayasi Hiroshi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kambayashi Hiroshi

Kanbayasi Hiroshi may also be known as: Kambayashi Hiroshi

PERSON NAME: Kanau Tabei

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

¹⁰⁵⁰ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹⁰⁵¹ Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20c/classweb/dw2/page2.html>

¹⁰⁵² Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20c/classweb/dw2/page2.html>

¹⁰⁵³ Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20c/classweb/dw2/page2.html>

¹⁰⁵⁴ Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20c/classweb/dw2/page2.html>

¹⁰⁵⁵ GHQ, AFPAC report on whereabouts of Shiro Ishii. Dated: 8 Jan 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁵⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁰⁵⁷ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kanau Tabei was a Doctor of Medicine who served with Unit 731. He conducted experiments with typhoid in Manchukuo from 1938 until transferred in 1943. This included tests using bomb bursts conducted at the Anda proving range in Anda, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. He is believed to be responsible for several hundred deaths

PERSON NAME: Kaneda Korin ¹⁰⁵⁸

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Kaneda Korin was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was attached to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Manchukuo ¹⁰⁵⁹

PERSON NAME: Kaneki Junichi ¹⁰⁶⁰

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Harbin Experimental Station, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Tokyo Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

Kaneki Junichi was a Captain in the Japanese Imperial Army. He worked at the: Harbin Experimental Station in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province at the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Tokyo and the Tokyo Army Medical School, Tokyo, Japan. His work included the study of vaccines & serums and the bacterial bomb ¹⁰⁶¹

PERSON NAME: Kaneko Jun'ichi ¹⁰⁶²

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Army Medical College (School), in 1941, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kaneko Jun'ichi was a Medical Officer and a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo, from 1937 to 1941. ¹⁰⁶³ He transferred to the Army Medical College (School), Tokyo, Japan, in 1941. ¹⁰⁶⁴ Kaneko Jun'ichi was one of three Japanese, the others being Masuda Tomosada and Naito Ryoichi that confessed to experimenting with biological agents on human beings. ¹⁰⁶⁵ Norbert Fell subsequently met with Kaneko over a period of four consecutive days; 28, 29, and 20 Apr and 1 May 1947

PERSON NAME: Kaneko Yasuji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

¹⁰⁵⁸ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 16 Jun 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁵⁹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. 12 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 143. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁶⁰ 500th CIC Group report on National Institute of Health (Japan). 4 Dec 1963. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁶¹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 15 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁶² Japanese Biological Warfare (BW) Activities [51 pp.]. Dated: 31 May 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 82, Box. 2097. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁶³ Interview with MAJ Jun-Ichi KANEKO on "Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive)" by LTC Sanders, covering his assignment as a medical officer at Pingfan from 1937-41. Dated: 7 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁶⁴ Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive). Major Jun-Ichi-KANEKO. Appendix 29-E-b. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 7 Oct 1945.

¹⁰⁶⁵ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

WAR CRIMES: Shenyang War Crimes Trials. Kaneko Yasuji, was originally held in the USSR in the aftermath of WWII. He was transferred from the USSR to China in 1949 and held at the Fushun, Liaoning Province, People's Republic of China for six years before returning to Japan

PRISON: Fushun War Criminals Management Center, Fushun, Liaoning Province, People's Republic of China

SENTENCE: ****

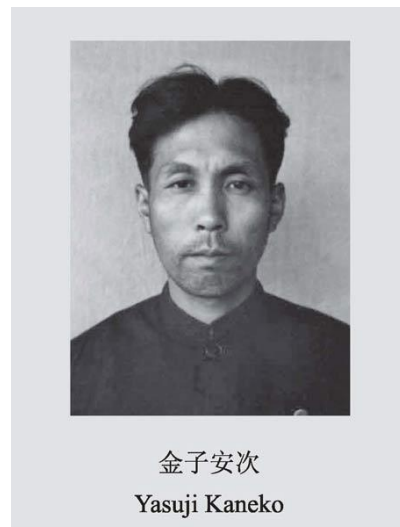
EXECUTED: ****

Kaneko Yasuji was a Japanese soldier who participated in a gas attack on a Chinese village in Shandong Province in Oct 1941. The attack was conducted under the Three Alls Policy; "Kill all, burn all, loot all." Kaneko was captured by the Soviet Red Army in Aug 1945 and initially sent to Siberia.¹⁰⁶⁶ There he confessed to raping Chinese women and paying visits to the so-called 'comfort stations.'¹⁰⁶⁷ Kaneko Yasuji was involved with Unit 731. He was subsequently transferred to Fushun, Liaoning Province where he was held for six years before returning to Japan. Kaneko admitted to killing more than 100 people¹⁰⁶⁸

According to the written confession of Yasuji Kaneko on 24 August 1954, he was born in Chiba Prefecture, Japan in 1920. He joined the Japanese War of Aggression against China in 1940 and was captured in August 1945¹⁰⁶⁹

Major offences:

From 25 to 29 May 1941: When relocating to Laiwu County seat, the squadron forced 300 Chinese peasants to carry the luggage. "I was responsible for monitoring and enslaving two Chinese peasants. I told them to 'walk faster' and beat them with club ... finally they fell unconscious on the way; so I enslaved peaceful Chinese peasants and brutally killed them." "The First Squadron forced 20 persons to do hard work and cruelly killed them"¹⁰⁷⁰



In September 1941: In Laiwu County, "two peaceful peasants were arrested on the mountainside, and they said nothing when they were asked questions about the Eighth Route Army." With companions, "tied their hands behind the back and hung them on wooden stakes, and then I lit straw below the stakes, thus burning them to death."

In October 1941: In Xintai County, the squad "launched two small-sized canisters of tear gas while setting fire, and shot dead, burned dead or cruelly killed 150 people, including soldiers of the Eighth Route Army and peaceful peasants. I launched one canister of tear gas and lit a pile of straw beside the wall to set fire in the village. I also shot seven bullets from a rifle, killing three peaceful peasants running out from the village ... then I walked into the village and found five people seeking refuge in a well;" with companions, "threw a big stone of about 60 kilograms into the well and threw down a hand grenade, killing the five peasants with explosion"¹⁰⁷¹

In November 1941: In Mengyin County, "I arrested a wounded soldier of the Eighth Route Army and a woman aged around 30 on a mountain." With two others, "tied the hands of the soldier of the Eighth Route Army behind his back. I lifted his feet ... and the two others brought a big stone of about 40 kilograms and threw it at the head of the soldier of the Eighth Route Army, thus killing him. As for the woman, I and one private first class held her down, and another private first class forced down her throat a liquid that was the water solution of an industrial chemical used in the factory on the mountain ... and she died within ten minutes"¹⁰⁷²

¹⁰⁶⁶ WU, Daniel. Japanese Veteran Rues Atrocities In China. The Japan Times. 10 Feb 1996 <http://www.cnd.org/mirror/nanjing/nmjajime.html>

¹⁰⁶⁷ Zablonski, Lukasz. Passing Down the Memory of Aggression in China: Grassroots activism and the war in contemporary Japan Doctoral candidate, Graduate School of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies. The Journal of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies No.18

¹⁰⁶⁸ WU, Daniel. Japanese Veteran Rues Atrocities In China. The Japan Times. 10 Feb 1996 <http://www.cnd.org/mirror/nanjing/nmjajime.html>

¹⁰⁶⁹ Confessions of Japanese war criminal Yasuji Kaneko <http://en.people.cn/n/2015/0828/c90000-8943204.html>

¹⁰⁷⁰ Confessions of Japanese war criminal Yasuji Kaneko <http://en.people.cn/n/2015/0828/c90000-8943204.html>

¹⁰⁷¹ Confessions of Japanese war criminal Yasuji Kaneko <http://en.people.cn/n/2015/0828/c90000-8943204.html>

¹⁰⁷² Confessions of Japanese war criminal Yasuji Kaneko <http://en.people.cn/n/2015/0828/c90000-8943204.html>

In August 1942: In Yanggu County, together with two companions, sexually assaulted “one woman aged around 30;” “I forcedly held her down, sat on her and pressed down her hands.” One companion “separated her legs,” and the other companion “stuck a rod into her vulva and stabbed it down violently, thus brutally killing her.”

In May 1943: In Guantao County, was ordered to “shoot about 500 bullets, shooting dead around 31 people, including old people, children, and women, who tried to seek refuge”¹⁰⁷³

On 27 August 1943: In Linqing County, commander of the 44th Battalion, “in order to destroy the liberated areas, broke the riverbank of the Weihe River to flood the liberated areas, and spread the cholera virus;” “I personally dug with shovel and broke” the river dike near the Linqing Bridge.¹⁰⁷⁴

In August 1944: In Shenxian County, Shandong Province, two companions “tied the hands of a peaceful peasant (name unknown) behind his back,” one companion tried to “cut the peasant’s neck with a hay cutter, but one third of the neck was still connected, so I and two other soldiers tied the peasant to a tree,” and that companion “bayoneted the peasant in the belly three times, thus cruelly killing him”¹⁰⁷⁵

PERSON NAME: Kang-De (Puyi)

SURRENDERED: On 16 August Puyi took a small plane to Mukden, where another larger plane was supposed to arrive to take them to Japan, but instead a Soviet plane landed. Puyi and his party were all promptly taken prisoner by the Red Army, who initially did not know who Puyi was

WAR CRIMES: Accused

SENTENCE: After the People’s Republic of China was established in 1949, Puyi was imprisoned as a war criminal for 10 years, wrote his memoirs and became a titular member of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference and the National People’s Congress

EXECUTED: ****

Puyi or Pu Yi (7 February 1906 – 17 October 1967), of the Manchu Aisin Gioro Clan, was the last Emperor of China and the twelfth and final ruler of the Qing dynasty. When he was a child, he reigned as the Xuantong Emperor in China and Khevt Yos Khaan in Mongolia from 1908 until his forced abdication on 12 February 1912, after the Xinhai Revolution. From 1 to 12 July 1917, he was briefly restored to the throne as emperor by the warlord Zhang Xun

In 1932 after the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, the state of Manchukuo was established by Japan, Puyi was chosen to become “Emperor” of the new state using the era-name of Datong (Ta-tung). In 1934, he was declared the Kangde Emperor (or Kang-te Emperor) of Manchukuo and ruled until the end of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1945. After the People’s Republic of China was established in 1949, Puyi was imprisoned as a war criminal for 10 years, wrote his memoirs and became a titular member of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference and the National People’s Congress

Puyi’s name is romanized in English as either “Puyi” or “Pu-yi.” This naming is in accordance with the Manchu tradition of avoiding the use of a person’s clan name and given name together, but is in complete contravention of Chinese tradition, whereby the given name of a ruler was considered taboo and ineffable. Using a former emperor’s personal name (or even using a Chinese character from the name) was a punishable offense under traditional Chinese law. However, after Puyi lost his imperial title in 1924, he was officially styled “Mr. Puyi” in Chinese. His clan name “Aisin Gioro” was seldom used

Puyi also adopted other names – his courtesy name was “Yaozhi,” and his pseudonym was “Haoran”

Puyi is also used a Western given name, “Henry,” which was chosen by him from a list of English kings given to him by his English-language teacher, Scotsman Reginald Johnston, after Puyi asked for an English name

As Emperor of the Qing Dynasty from 1908 to 1912 and during his brief restoration in 1917, Puyi’s era name was “Xuantong,” and was known as the “Xuantong Emperor” during those two periods of time

¹⁰⁷³ Confessions of Japanese war criminal Yasuji Kaneko <http://en.people.cn/n/2015/0828/c90000-8943204.html>

¹⁰⁷⁴ Confessions of Japanese war criminal Yasuji Kaneko <http://en.people.cn/n/2015/0828/c90000-8943204.html>

¹⁰⁷⁵ Confessions of Japanese war criminal Yasuji Kaneko <http://en.people.cn/n/2015/0828/c90000-8943204.html>

As Puyi was also the last ruling Emperor of China, he is known as “The Last Emperor” in China and throughout much of the rest of the world. Some refer to him as “The Last Emperor of the Qing Dynasty”

Due to his abdication, Puyi is also known as “Xun Di;” literally: “Yielded Emperor” or “Fei Di;” literally: “Abrogated Emperor.” Sometimes a “Qing” is added in front of the two titles to indicate his affiliation with the Qing Dynasty

When Puyi ruled the puppet state of Manchukuo and assumed the title of Chief Executive of the new state, his era name was “Datong” (Ta-tung). As Emperor of Manchukuo from 1934 to 1945, his era name was “Kangde” (Kang-te), so he was known as the “Kangde Emperor” during that period of time



Chosen by Empress Dowager Cixi on her deathbed, Puyi became emperor at the age of 2 years and 10 months in December 1908 after the Guangxu Emperor died on 14 November. Titled the Xuantong Emperor, Puyi's introduction to the life of an emperor began when palace officials arrived at his family residence to take him. On the evening of 13 November 1908; without any advance notice, a procession of eunuchs and guardsmen led by the palace chamberlain left the Forbidden City for the Northern Mansion to inform Prince Chun that they were taking away his three-year-old son Puyi to be the new emperor

Puyi, who succeeded the Guangxu Emperor, was the eldest son of Zaifeng, Prince Chun, who was born to Yixuan, Prince Chun and his second concubine Lady Lingiya (1866–1925). Lady Lingiya had been a maid in the residence of Yixuan. Born to a Han Bannerman family, her original family name was Liu, and this was changed to the Manchu clan name Lingiya when she became the concubine of Yixuan and was transferred to a Manchu banner. Zaifeng was therefore a younger half-brother of the Guangxu Emperor and the first in line to succession after Guangxu

His father, Prince Chun, became Prince Regent. Prince Chun, served as a regent until 6 December 1911 when Empress Dowager Longyu took over following the Xinhai Revolution

The Tongzhi Emperor died at the age of 18 without a son, and was succeeded by the Guangxu Emperor (r. 1875–1908), son of 1st Prince Chun and Lady Yehenara Wanzhen (younger sister of Empress Dowager Cixi). The Guangxu Emperor died without an heir

Puyi's great-grandfather was the Daoguang Emperor (r. 1820-1850), who was succeeded by his fourth son, the Xianfeng Emperor (r. 1850-1861)

Puyi's paternal grandfather was Yixuan, Prince Chun (1840-1891), the seventh son of the Daoguang Emperor and a younger half-brother of the Xianfeng Emperor. The Xianfeng Emperor was succeeded by his only son, who became the Tongzhi Emperor (r. 1861-1875)

Grandfather: Yixuan, Prince Chun Xian of the First Rank (1840-1891), son of Minning

Grandmother: Lady of the Aisin-Gioro Clan, 9th generation descendant of Changying

Grandfather: Ronglu (1836-1903)

Grandmother: Secondary Consort of the Liugiya Clan (1866-1925)

Father: Zaifeng, Prince Chun of the First Rank (1883-1951)

Mother: Primary Consort of the Gūwalgiya Clan (1884-1921)

Puyi's mother was Youlan (1884-1921), the daughter of Ronglu (1836-1903), a statesman and general from the Gūwalgiya Clan. Ronglu was one of the leaders of the conservative faction in the Qing court, and a staunch supporter of Empress Dowager Cixi; Cixi rewarded his support by marrying his daughter, Puyi's mother, into the imperial family

Puyi was in a branch of the Aisin Gioro Clan with close ties to Empress Dowager Cixi, who was from the Yehenara Clan. Cixi's niece, who later became Empress Dowager Longyu (1868-1913), was married to the Guangxu Emperor

Puyi had a younger full brother, Pujie (1907-1994), who married a cousin of Emperor Hirohito, Lady Hiro Saga. The rules of succession were changed to allow Pujie to succeed Puyi, who had no children.

Puyi's last surviving younger half-brother Puren (b. 1918) adopted the Chinese name Jin Youzhi and lived in China until his death in 2015. In 2006 Jin Youzhi filed a lawsuit in regards to the rights to Puyi's image and privacy. The lawsuit claimed that those rights were violated by the exhibit "*China's Last Monarch and His Family*"

Puyi's second cousin, Pu Xuezhai, was a musician who played the guqin, and an artist of Chinese painting

The Gūwalgiya Clan was regarded as one of the most powerful Manchu clans in the Qing dynasty. Oboi, an influential military commander and statesman who was a regent during the Kangxi Emperor's reign, was from the Guwalgiya Clan

Consorts:

Deposed Empress of the Gobulo Clan (1904-1946), fourth cousin thrice removed

Lady of the Li Clan (1925-1997)

Noble Consort Mingxian of the Tan Clan (1920-1942)

div. 1931: Consort Shu of the Erdet Clan (1909-1953)

div. 1957: Noble Lady Fu of the Li Clan (1928-2001)

In 1921, it was decided by the Dowager Consorts (the four widows of the emperors before Puyi) that it was time for the 15-year-old Puyi to be married, although court politics dragged the complete process (from selecting the bride, up through the wedding ceremony) out for almost two years. Puyi saw marriage as his coming of age benchmark, when others would no longer control him. He was given four photographs to choose from. Puyi stated they all looked alike to him, with the exception of different clothing. He chose Wenxiu. Political factions within the palace made the actual choice as to whom Puyi would marry. The selection process alone took an entire year

Wanrong:

Puyi's second choice for his wife was Wanrong, a Daur. She married Puyi in 1922 and became his Empress. Her father, Rong Yuan, was a Minister of Domestic Affairs. She was considered beautiful and came from a wealthy family. By Puyi's own account, he abandoned Wanrong in the bridal chamber and went back to his own room. He maintained that she was willing to be a wife in name only, in order to carry the title of Empress. The couple's relationship was good initially, and Puyi showed preference over Wenxiu for Wanrong and displayed trust in her. However, after Wenxiu left in 1931, Puyi blamed Wanrong and stopped speaking to her and ignored her presence. She became addicted to opium, and eventually died in a prison in Yanji, Jilin after being arrested by Chinese Communist soldiers

Wenxiu:

Puyi's first choice for his wife was Wenxiu, from the Erdet Clan. She married Puyi in 1922. Although she was Puyi's first choice, the Four Dowager Consorts felt that Wenxiu came from an unacceptable impoverished family and was not beautiful enough to be Empress, so they told the court officials to ask Puyi to choose again. The second time Puyi chose Wanrong, who became Empress, while Wenxiu was designated as Consort Shu. Puyi and Wenxiu divorced in 1931. Puyi awarded her a house in Beijing and \$300,000 in alimony, to be provided by the Japanese. In his autobiography, Puyi stated her reason for the divorce was the emptiness of life with him in exile, her desire for an ordinary family life, and his own inability to see women as anything but slaves and tools of men. According to Puyi, she worked as a school teacher for some years after the divorce. She married Major Liu Zhendong in 1947

Tan Yuling:

Puyi's third wife, Tan Yuling, was a Manchu of the Tatara Clan. She married Puyi in 1937 at the age of 16 on the recommendation of the daughter of Yulang, a *beile* (a "Prince of the Third Rank"). She was designated as Puyi's Concubine Xiang. Puyi married her as "punishment" for Wanrong, and, "... *because a second wife was as essential as palace furniture.*" She was also a wife in name only. She became ill in 1942 with typhoid, which the Japanese doctor said would not be fatal. After the doctor's consultation with Attaché to the Imperial Household Yasunori Yoshioka, Tan Yuling suddenly died. Puyi became suspicious

of the circumstances when the Japanese immediately offered him photographs of Japanese girls for marriage. Puyi posthumously granted her the title Noble Consort Mingxian

Li Yuqin:

In 1943 Puyi married his fourth wife, a 15-year-old student named Li Yuqin, who was a Han Chinese from Changchun, Jilin. She was designated as Puyi's Concubine Fu. In February 1943, school principal Kobayashi and teacher Fujii of the Nan-Ling Girls Academy took ten girl students to a photography studio for portraits. Three weeks later, the school teacher and the principal visited Li Yuqin's home and told her Puyi ordered her to go to the Manchukuo palace to study. She was first taken directly to Yasunori Yoshioka who thoroughly questioned her. Yoshioka then drove her back to her parents and told them Puyi ordered her to study at the palace. Money was promised to the parents. She was subjected to a medical examination and then taken to Puyi's sister Yunhe and instructed in palace protocol. Two years later when Manchukuo collapsed, Li Yuqin shared a train with Empress Wanrong, who was experiencing opium withdrawal symptoms at the time. They were both arrested by the Soviets and sent to a prison in Changchun. Li Yuqin was released in 1946 and sent back home. She worked in a textile factory while she studied the works of Karl Marx and Vladimir Lenin. In 1955 she began visiting Puyi in prison. After applying to the Chinese authorities for a divorce, the government responded on her next prison visit by showing her to a room with a double bed and ordered her to reconcile with Puyi, and she said the couple obeyed the order. She divorced Puyi in May 1957. She later married a technician, and had two sons. During the Cultural Revolution she became a target for attack by the Red Guards because she used to be Puyi's concubine. She died of liver problems in 2001

Li Shuxian:

In 1962 under an arrangement with Premier Zhou Enlai, Puyi married his fifth and last wife, Li Shuxian, a nurse of Han Chinese ethnicity. They had no children. She died of lung cancer in 1997

On 10 October 1911, the army garrison in Wuhan mutinied, sparking a widespread revolt in the Yangtze River valley and beyond, demanding the overthrow of the Qing dynasty which ruled China since 1644. The strongman of late imperial China, General Yuan Shikai (a general of the Beiyang Army), was dispatched by the court to crush the revolution, which he was unable to do. By 1911 public opinion had turned decisively against the Qing, and many Chinese had no wish to fight for a dynasty which was seen as having lost the Mandate of Heaven (the right to rule)

Empress Dowager Longyu endorsed the "*Imperial Edict of the Abdication of the Qing Emperor*" on 12 February 1912 under a deal brokered by Prime Minister Yuan Shikai with the imperial court in Beijing and the Republicans in southern China

Under the "*Articles of Favorable Treatment of the Great Qing Emperor after His Abdication*," signed with the new Republic of China, Puyi was to retain his imperial title and be treated by the government of the Republic with the protocol attached to a foreign monarch. The articles were similar to Italy's Law of Guarantees (1870) which accorded the Pope certain honors and privileges similar to those enjoyed by the King of Italy. Puyi and the imperial court were allowed to remain in the northern half of the Forbidden City (the Private Apartments) as well as in the Summer Palace. A hefty annual subsidy of four million silver taels was granted by the Republic to the imperial household, although it was never fully paid and was abolished after just a few years. Puyi himself was not informed that his reign had ended and China was now a republic and continued to believe that he was still the Emperor for some time afterwards. In 1913, when the Empress Dowager Longyu died, President Yuan Shikai arrived at the Forbidden City to pay his respects, which Puyi's tutors told him meant that major changes were afloat

The Articles of Favorable Treatment of the Great Qing Emperor after His Abdication

The document is dated 26 December 1914.

After the abdication of the Great Qing Emperor, his title of dignity is to be retained by the Republic of China with the courtesies which it is customary to accord to foreign monarchs

After the abdication of the Great Qing Emperor, he will receive from the Republic of China an annual subsidy of 4,000,000 silver taels. After the reform of the currency this amount will be altered to \$4,000,000 (max)

After the abdication of the Great Qing Emperor, he may, as a temporary measure, continue to reside in the Palace (in the Forbidden City), but afterwards he will remove himself to the Summer Palace. He may retain his bodyguard

After the abdication of the Great Qing Emperor, the temples and mausoleums of the imperial family with their appropriate sacrificial rites shall be maintained in perpetuity. The Republic of China will be responsible for the provision of military guards for their adequate protection

As the Chong Mausoleum of the late Emperor Dezong (the Guangxu Emperor) has not yet been completed, the work will be carried out according to the proper regulations (relating to imperial tombs). The last ceremonies of sepulture will also be observed in accordance with the ancient rites. The actual expenses will all be borne by the Republic of China

The services of all the persons of various grades hitherto employed in the Palace may be retained; but in future no eunuchs are to be added to the staff

After the abdication of the Great Qing Emperor, his private property will be safeguarded and protected by the Republic of China

The imperial guard corps as constituted at the time of the abdication will be placed under the military control of the War Office of the Republic of China. It will be maintained at its original strength and will receive the same emoluments as heretofore

Puyi soon learned that the real reasons for the Articles of Favorable Settlement was that President Yuan Shikai was planning on restoring the monarchy with himself as the Emperor of a new dynasty, and wanted to have Puyi as a sort of custodian of the Forbidden City until he could move in

In 1917 the warlord Zhang Xun restored Puyi to the throne from July 1 to July 12. Zhang Xun ordered his army to keep their queues to display loyalty to the emperor. During that period of time, a small bomb was dropped over the Forbidden City by a Republican plane, causing minor damage. This is considered the first aerial bombardment ever in East Asia. The restoration failed due to extensive opposition across China, and the decisive intervention of another warlord, Duan Qirui

Sir Reginald Johnston arrived in the Forbidden City as Puyi's English tutor on 3 March 1919. President Xu Shichang believed that the monarchy was going to be restored in China sooner or later, and to prepare Puyi for the challenges of the modern world had hired Johnston to teach Puyi "subjects such as political science, constitutional history and English." Johnston was allowed only five texts in English to give Puyi to read, namely *Alice in Wonderland* and translations into English of the "Four Great Books" of Confucianism; the *Analects*, the *Mencius*, the *Great Learning* and *The Doctrine of the Mean*. However, Johnston disregarded the rules, and taught Puyi about world history with a special focus on British history. Besides history, Johnston taught Puyi philosophy and about what he saw as the superiority of monarchies over republics

Johnston had more influence than his title of English tutor would suggest as the eunuchs began to rely upon Johnston to steer Puyi away from his more capricious moods. Under Johnston's influence, Puyi started to insist that his eunuchs address him as "Henry" and later his wife Wanrong as "Elizabeth" as Puyi began to speak "Chinglish"-a mixture of Mandarin and English that was to be his preferred model of speech. In May 1919, Puyi noticed the protests in Beijing generated by the May 4th Movement as thousands of Chinese university students protested against the decision by the great powers at the Paris peace conference to award the former German concessions in Shandong province together with the former German colony of Qingdao to Japan. For Puyi, the May 4th movement, which he asked Johnston about, was a revelation as it marked the first time in his life that he noticed that people outside the Forbidden City had concerns that were not about him

In March 1922, the Dowager Consorts decided that Puyi should be married, and gave him a selection of photographs of aristocratic teenage girls to choose from. Puyi chose Wenxiu as his wife, but was told that she was acceptable only as a concubine, so he would have to choose again. Puyi then chose Gobulo Wanrong, the daughter of one of Manchuria's richest aristocrats, who had been educated in English by American missionaries in Tianjin, who was considered to be an acceptable empress by the Dowager Consorts. On 15 March 1922, the betrothal of Puyi and Wanrong was announced in the newspapers, on 17 March Wanrong took the train to Beijing, and on 6 April Puyi went to the Qing family shrine to inform his ancestors that he would be married to her later that year. Puyi did not meet Wanrong until their wedding and only knew her from the photograph

On 4 June 1922, Puyi attempted to escape from the Forbidden City, having decided that he wanted to go to study at Oxford, and planned to issue an open letter to “the people of China” renouncing the title of Emperor before leaving for Oxford. The escape attempt failed when Johnston vetoed it and refused to call a taxi and Puyi was too frightened to live on the streets of Beijing on his own. Johnston, later recounted his time as Puyi’s tutor from 1919–1924 in his 1934 book, *Twilight in the Forbidden City* which is one of main sources of information about Puyi’s life in this period

On 21 October 1922, Puyi’s wedding to Princess Wanrong began with the “betrothal presents” of 18 sheep, 2 horses, 40 pieces of satin and 80 rolls of cloth were marched from the Forbidden City to Wanrong’s house accompanied by court musicians and cavalry. Following Manchu traditions where weddings were conducted under moonlight for good luck, an enormous procession of palace guardsmen, eunuchs, and musicians carried the Princess Wanrong in a red sedan chair called the Phoenix Chair from her house to the Forbidden City under a full moon. Wanrong was taken to the Palace of Earthly Peace within the Forbidden City, where Puyi sat upon the Dragon Throne and Wanrong kowtowed to him six times to symbolize her submission to her husband. After the wedding was complete, Puyi, Wanrong, and his secondary consort Wenxiu (whom he married the same night) went to the Palace of Earthly Tranquility, where everything was red – the color of love and sex in China – and where emperors had traditionally consummated their marriages

After his marriage, Puyi began to take control of the palace. He appointed Zheng Xiaoxu as the Minister of Household Department and Zheng Xiaoxu hired Tong Jixu, a former Air Force officer from the Beiyang Army, as his Chief-of-Staff to clean up the palace. However, the reform did not last long before Puyi was forced out of the Forbidden City by Feng Yuxiang

As part of an effort to crack down on corruption by the eunuchs inspired by Johnston, Puyi ordered an inventory of the treasures in the Forbidden City, which caused the Hall of Supreme Harmony to go up in flames in a case of arson on the night of 26 June 1923 as the eunuchs tried to cover up the extent of their theft. Johnston reported on the next day he “found the Emperor and Empress standing on a heap of charred wood, sadly contemplating the spectacle.” The treasures reported lost in the fire included 2,685 golden statues of Lord Buddha, 1,675 golden altar ornaments, 435 porcelain antiques, and 31 boxes of sable furs, though it is likely that most if not all of these treasures were sold on the black market before the building was set afire

Puyi finally decided to expel all of the eunuchs from the Forbidden City to end the problem of theft, only agreeing to keep 50 after the Dowager Consorts complained that they could not function without them. After expelling the eunuchs, Puyi turned the grounds where the Hall of Supreme Harmony had once stood into a tennis court, a sport that he and Wanrong loved to play. After the Great Kanto Earthquake on 1 September 1923 destroyed the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, Puyi donated jade antiques worth some £33,000 to pay for disaster relief, and which led to a delegation of Japanese diplomats to visit the Forbidden City to express their thanks. In their report about the visit, the diplomats noted that Puyi was highly vain and malleable, and could be used by Japan, which marked the beginning of Japanese interest in Puyi

On 23 October 1924, a coup led by the warlord Feng Yuxiang took control of Beijing. Feng, the latest of the warlords to take Beijing was seeking legitimacy and decided that abolishing the unpopular *Articles of Favorable Settlement* was an easy way to win the approval of the crowd. The “*Articles of Favorable Treatment*” were unilaterally revised by Feng on November 5, 1924, abolishing Puyi’s imperial title and privileges, and reducing him to a private citizen of the Republic of China. Puyi was expelled from the Forbidden City that same day. He was given three hours to leave the Forbidden City. He spent a few days at the house of his father Prince Chun, and then temporarily resided in the Japanese embassy in Beijing. Puyi had originally wanted to go to the British Legation, but the Japanophile Johnston had insisted that he would be safer with the Japanese. For Johnston, the Japanese system where the Japanese people worshiped their emperor as a living god was much closer to his ideal political system than the British system of a constitutional monarchy, and he constantly steered Puyi in a pro-Japanese direction. One of Puyi’s advisers Lu Zongyu – who was secretly working for the Japanese-suggested that Puyi move to Tianjin, which he argued was safer than Beijing, though the real reason was that the Japanese felt that Puyi would be easier to control in Tianjin without the embarrassment of having him live in the Japanese Legation, which was straining relations with China. On 23 February 1925, Puyi left Beijing for Tianjin while wearing a simple Chinese gown and skullcap as he was afraid of being robbed on the train

In February 1925, Puyi moved to the Japanese Concession of Tianjin, first into the Zhang Garden, and in 1927 into the former residence of Lu Zongyu known as the Garden of Serenity

After Shanghai, Tianjin was the most cosmopolitan Chinese city, with large British, French, German, Russian and Japanese communities. As an emperor, Puyi was allowed to join several social clubs that normally only admitted whites. During this period, Puyi and his advisers Chen Baochen, Zheng Xiaoxu and Luo Zhenyu discussed plans to restore Puyi as Emperor. Zheng and Luo favored enlisting assistance from external parties, while Chen opposed the idea. In June 1925, the warlord Zhang Zuolin visited Tianjin to meet Puyi. “Old Marshal” Zhang, an illiterate former bandit, ruled Manchuria, a region equal in size to Germany and France combined, which had a population of 30 million and was the most industrialized region in China. Zhang kowtowed to Puyi at their meeting and promised to restore the House of Qing, which was made conditional on Puyi making a large financial donation to his army. As Zhang walked with Puyi to his car at end of their meeting, he noticed a Japanese spy who had followed Puyi and said in a very loud voice “If those Japanese lay a finger on you, let me know and I’ll sort them out,” which was Zhang’s way of warning Puyi in a “roundabout way” not to trust his Japanese friends. Zhang fought in the pay of the Japanese, but by this time his relations with the Kwantung Army were becoming strained. In June 1927, Zhang captured Beijing and Behr observed if Puyi had more courage and returned to Beijing, he might have been restored to the Dragon Throne

Puyi’s court was prone to factionalism and his advisers were urging him to back different warlords, which gave him a reputation for duplicity as he negotiated with various warlords, which strained his relations with Marshal Zhang. At various times, Puyi met General Zhang Zongchang, the “Dogmeat General,” and the Russian émigré General Grigory Semyonov at his Tianjin house; both of them promised to restore him to the Dragon Throne if he gave them enough money, and both of them kept all of the money he gave them to themselves. Semyonov in particular proved himself to be a talented con-man, claiming as an *ataman* to have several Cossack Hosts under his command, to have 300 million rubles in the bank, and to be supported by American, British and Japanese banks in his plans to restore both the House of Qing in China and the House of Romanov in Russia. Semyonov claimed that he was only asking for Puyi’s financial support because of a temporary cash flow problem, and promised that once his Cossacks took Beijing he would repay all of the money Puyi loaned him. Puyi gave Semyonov a loan of 5,000 British pounds, which Semyonov never repaid. Another visitor to the Garden of Serenity was General Kenji Doihara, a Japanese Army officer who was fluent in Mandarin and was a man of great charm who manipulated Puyi via flattery, telling him that a great man such as himself should go conquer Manchuria and then, just as his Qing ancestors did in the 17th century, use Manchuria as a base for conquering China

In 1928, during the Great Northern Expedition to reunify China, troops loyal to a warlord allied with the Kuomintang sacked the Qing tombs outside of Beijing after the Kuomintang and its allies took Beijing from the army of Marshal Zhang who retreated back to Manchuria. The news that the Qing tombs had been plundered and the corpse of the Dowager Empress Cixi had been desecrated greatly offended Puyi, who never forgave the Kuomintang as he held Chiang Kai-shek personally responsible for the sacking of the Qing tombs, while at the same time, the sacking of the Qing tombs also showed his powerlessness. During his time in Tianjin, Puyi was besieged with visitors asking him for money, which included various members of the vast Qing family, old Manchu banner men asking for financial help, journalists prepared to write articles calling for a Qing restoration for the right price, and eunuchs who had once lived in the Forbidden City and were now living in poverty

Puyi’s first wife Wanrong began to smoke opium during this period, which Puyi encouraged as he found her more “manageable” when she was in an opium daze. His marriage to Wanrong began to fall apart as they spent more and more time apart, meeting only at mealtimes. Wanrong complained that her life as an “empress” was extremely dull as the rules for an empress forbade her from going out dancing as she wanted, instead forcing her to spend her days in traditional rituals that she found to be meaningless, all the more so as China was a republic and her title of empress was symbolic only. The westernized Wanrong loved to go out dancing, play tennis, wear western clothes and make-up, listen to jazz music, and to socialize with her friends, which the more conservative courtiers all objected to. She resented having to play the traditional role of a Chinese empress, but was unwilling to break with Puyi either. Puyi’s butler was secretly a Japanese spy, and in a report to his masters described Puyi and Wanrong one day spending hours screaming at one another in the gardens. In 1928, Puyi’s concubine Wenxiu declared that she had had enough of him and his court and simply walked out, filing for divorce. After Wenxiu left, a regular visitor to the court was Puyi’s cousin Eastern Jewel, described by Tunzelmann as “...an urbane leather-clad cross-dressing spy princess”

In September 1931 Puyi sent a letter to Jirō Minami, the Japanese Minister of War, expressing his desire to be restored to the throne. On the night of 18 September 1931, the Mukden Incident began when the Kwantung Army blew up a section of railroad belonging to the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railroad company, which was blamed on the warlord Marshal Zhang Xueliang, the “Young Marshal” who took over Manchuria in 1928 when his father, the “Old Marshal” was assassinated by the Kwantung Army. Using this incident as an excuse, the Kwantung Army began a general offensive with the aim of conquering all of Manchuria with heavy artillery being used to blast Zhang’s barracks in Mukden. Puyi was visited by Kenji Doihara, head of the espionage office of the Japanese Kwantung Army, who proposed establishing Puyi as head of a Manchurian state

The Empress Wanrong was firmly against Puyi’s plans to go to Manchuria, which she called treason, and for a moment, Puyi hesitated, leading Doihara to send for Puyi’s cousin, the very pro-Japanese Eastern Jewel, to visit him to change his mind. Eastern Jewel, a strong-willed, flamboyant, openly bisexual woman noted for her habit of wearing male clothing and uniforms, had much influence on Puyi. In the Tientsin Incident during November 1931, Puyi and Zheng Xiaoxu traveled to Manchuria to complete plans for the puppet state of Manchukuo. Puyi left his house in Tianjin by hiding in the trunk of a car. The Chinese government ordered his arrest for treason, but was unable to breach the Japanese protection

Puyi boarded a Japanese ship, the *Awaji Maru*, that took him across the East China Sea, and when he landed in Port Arthur (modern Lüshun) the next day, he was greeted by the man who was to become his minder, General Masahiko Amakasu, who escorted him to the train that took them to a resort owned by the South Manchurian Railroad company. Amakasu was a fearsome man who told Puyi how in the Amakasu Incident of 1923 he had the feminist Noe Itō, her lover the anarchist Sakae Ōsugi, and a six-year-old boy, Munekazu Tachibana, who happened to be there, strangled to death as they were “enemies of the Emperor,” and he likewise would kill Puyi if he should prove to be an “enemy of the Emperor.” The American historian Louise Young described Amakasu as a “sadistic” man who enjoyed torturing and killing people. Behr commented that Amakasu’s boasting about killing a six-year-old boy should have served to enlighten Puyi about the sort of people he had just allied himself with. Chen Baochen returned to Beijing where he died in 1935

Once he arrived in Manchuria, Puyi discovered that he was a prisoner and found that he was not allowed outside the Yamato Hotel he was staying in, ostensibly to protect him from assassination. Wanrong had stayed in Tianjin, and remained opposed to Puyi’s decision to work with the Japanese, requiring her friend Eastern Jewel to visit numerous times to convince her to go to Manchuria. Behr commented that if Wanrong had been a stronger woman, she might have remained in Tianjin and filed for divorce, but ultimately she accepted Eastern Jewel’s argument that it was her duty as a wife to follow her husband, and six weeks after the Tientsin incident, she too crossed the East China Sea to Port Arthur with Eastern Jewel to keep her company

In early 1932, General Seishirō Itagaki informed Puyi that the new state was to be a republic with him as Chief Executive; the capital was to be Changchun; his form of address was to be “Your Excellency,” not “Your Imperial Majesty;” and there were to be no references to Puyi ruling with the “Mandate of Heaven,” none of which was welcome to Puyi

The suggestion that Manchukuo was in theory at least to be based on popular sovereignty with the 34 million people of Manchuria “asking” that Puyi rule over them was completely contrary to Puyi’s ideas about his right to rule based on the Mandate of Heaven. The Lytton Commission appointed by the League of Nations was due to arrive in Manchuria soon to examine the Chinese complaint made to the League Council that Japan had committed aggression by seizing Manchuria, and presenting Manchukuo as an exercise in Wilsonian self-determination was calculated by the Kwantung Army to appeal better than archaic arguments about the Mandate of Heaven. Furthermore, the Japanese were fearful of international isolation, and contended that they had not violated the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 because the Kwantung Army had supposedly responded to the demands of the local people to break away from China

The United States had already announced the Stimson Doctrine of refusing to “recognize any treaty or agreement” that Japan might impose on China which “may be brought about by means contrary to the covenants and obligations of the Pact of Paris [the Kellogg–Briand Pact].” The Japanese contention was that China “was not an organized

state,” but instead a lawless region ruled by warlords; Japan would observe all of its treaty commitments, but would react if the local people asked for Japanese help

Itagaki suggested to Puyi that in a few years’ time Manchukuo might become a monarchy and stated that Manchuria was just the beginning, as Japan had ambitions to take all of China; the obvious implication was that Puyi would become the Great Qing Emperor again. When Puyi objected to Itagaki’s plans, he was told that he was in no position to negotiate as Itagaki had no interest in his opinions on these issues. Unlike Doihara, who was always very polite and constantly stroked Puyi’s ego, Itagaki was brutally rude and brusque, addressing Puyi like he was barking out orders to a particularly dim-witted common soldier. Puyi’s chief adviser Zheng Xiaoxu had been promised by Itagaki that he would be the Manchukuo prime minister, an offer that appealed to his vanity sufficiently enough that he persuaded Puyi to accept the Japanese terms, telling him that Manchukuo would soon become a monarchy and history would repeat itself, as Puyi would conquer the rest of China from his Manchurian base just as the Qing did in 1644. In Japanese propaganda, Puyi was always celebrated both in traditionalist terms as a Confucian “Sage King” out to restore virtue and as a revolutionary who was going to end the oppression of the common people by a program of wholesale modernization

On the night of 24 February 1932, when Puyi accepted the offer to be Chief Executive of Manchukuo, a party was thrown to celebrate with *geishas* being imported for the celebration, during which Itagaki became very drunk, and forgetting that the *geisha* are entertainers, not prostitutes, made outrageous sexual advances on the *geisha*, fondling their breasts and vaginas, telling Puyi that as a general he could do anything he wanted to the *geisha*. During the party, while Itagaki boasted to Puyi that now was a great time to be a Japanese man, Puyi was much offended when none of the *geisha* knew who he was

On 1 March 1932, Puyi was installed by the Japanese as the Chief Executive of Manchukuo, a puppet state of the Empire of Japan, under the reign title Datong. Puyi believed Manchukuo was just the beginning, and within a few years’ time, he would once again reign as the Emperor of China, having the yellow Imperial Dragon robes used for coronation of Qing emperors brought from Beijing to Changchun. At the time, Japanese propaganda depicted the birth of Manchukuo as a triumph of Pan-Asianism, with the “five races” of Japanese, Chinese, Koreans, Manchurians and Mongols coming together, which marked nothing less than the birth of a new civilization and a turning point in world history. A press statement issued on 1 March 1932 stated: “The glorious advent of Manchukuo with the eyes of the world turned on it was an epochal event of far-reaching consequence in world history, marking the birth of a new era in government, racial relations, and other affairs of general interest. Never in the chronicles of the human race was any State born with such high ideals, and never has any State accomplished so much in such a brief space of its existence as Manchukuo”

On 8 March 1932, Puyi made his ceremonial entry into Changchun, sharing his car with Zheng who was beaming with joy, Amakasu whose expression was stern as usual, and Wanrong, who looked miserable

On 20 April 1932, the Lytton Commission arrived in Manchuria to begin its investigation to establish if Japan had committed aggression or not. From the start, Manchukuo was infamous for its high crime rate, as Japanese-sponsored gangs of Chinese, Korean and Russian gangsters fought one another for the control of Manchukuo’s opium houses, brothels, and gambling dens, with the Russian gangs having a particular interest in going after Jewish businessmen in Manchukuo for extortion and kidnapping

There were nine different Japanese or Japanese-sponsored police/intelligence agencies operating in Manchukuo, who were all told by Tokyo that Japan was a poor country and that they were to pay for their own operations by engaging in organized crime. The Italian adventurer Amleto Vespa remembered that General Kenji Doihara told him Manchuria was going have to pay for its own exploitation

In 1933, Simon Kaspé, a French Jewish pianist visiting his father in Manchukuo, who owned a hotel in Harbin, was kidnapped, tortured and murdered by an anti-Semitic gang from the Russian Fascist Party. The Kaspé case became an international *cause célèbre*, attracting much media attention around the world, ultimately leading to two trials in Harbin in 1935 and 1936, as the evidence that the Russian Fascist gang who had killed Kaspé was working for the *Kempeitai*, the military police of the Imperial Japanese Army, became too strong for even Tokyo to ignore. In Asia, the rule of law is seen as one of the marks of “civilization,” which is why the Japanese and Manchukuo media had spent so much time disparaging the chaotic and corrupt legal system run by the “Young Marshal,” Zhang Xueliang;

Puyi was portrayed as having (with a little help from the Kwantung Army) saved the people from the chaos of the rule by the Zhang family. Manchukuo's high crime rate, and the much publicized Kaspé case, made a mockery of the claim that Puyi had saved the people of Manchuria from a lawless and violent regime

On 1 March 1934, Puyi was crowned Emperor of Manchukuo, under the reign title Kangde in Changchun. A sign of the true rulers of Manchukuo was the presence of General Masahiko Amakasu during the coronation; ostensibly there as the film director to record the coronation, Amakasu served as Puyi's minder, keeping a careful watch on him to prevent him from going off-script. Wanrong was excluded from the coronation: her addiction to opium, anti-Japanese feelings, dislike of Puyi and growing reputation for being "difficult" and unpredictable led Amakasu to the conclusion that she could not be trusted to stay on-script

Though submissive in public to the Japanese, Puyi was constantly at odds with them in private. He resented being "Head of State" and then "Emperor of Manchukuo" rather than being fully restored as a Qing Emperor. At his enthronement, he clashed with Japan over dress; they wanted him to wear a Manchukuo-style uniform whereas he considered it an insult to wear anything but traditional Manchu robes. In a typical compromise, he wore a Western military uniform to his enthronement (the only Chinese emperor ever to do so) and a dragon robe to the announcement of his accession at the Temple of Heaven. Puyi was driven to his coronation in a Lincoln limousine with bullet-proof windows followed by nine Packards, and during his coronation scrolls were read out while sacred wine bottles were opened for the guests to celebrate the beginning of a "Reign of Tranquility and Virtue." The invitations for the coronation were issued by the Kwantung Army and 70% of those who attended Puyi's coronation were Japanese

The Japanese chose as the capital of Manchukuo the industrial city of Changchun, which was renamed Hsinking. Puyi had wanted the capital to be Mukden (modern Shenyang), which had once been the Qing capital before the Qing had conquered China in 1644, but was overruled by his Japanese masters, who insisted Hsinking was to be the capital. Puyi hated Hsinking, which he regarded as an undistinguished industrial city that lacked the historical connections with the Qing that Mukden had. As there was no palace in Changchun, Puyi moved into what had once been the office of the Salt Tax Administration during the Russian period, and as result, the building was known as the Salt Tax Palace, which is now the Museum of the Imperial Palace of the Manchu State. Puyi lived as a virtual prisoner in the Salt Tax Palace, which was heavily guarded by Japanese troops, and Puyi could not leave the palace without permission. Shortly after Puyi's coronation, Prince Chun arrived at the Hsinking railroad station for a visit, and this time Wanrong promised to behave as no Japanese were involved in the ceremonies, and thus she was allowed out of the Salt Tax Palace. As Prince Chun got off the train, the Manchukuo Imperial Guards were there to greet him while Puyi was dressed in his uniform as Commander-in-Chief, wearing Japanese, Chinese and Manchukuo decorations while Wanrong wore the traditional dress of a Chinese empress and kowtowed to her father-in-law. Prince Chun told his son that he was an idiot if he really believed that the Japanese were going to restore him to the Dragon Throne, and warned him that he was just being used

The Japanese Embassy issued a note of diplomatic protest at the welcome extended to Prince Chun, stating that the Hsinking railroad station was under the control of the Kwantung Army, and only Japanese soldiers were allowed there, warning that the Japanese would not tolerate the Manchukuo Imperial Guard being used to welcome visitors at the Hsinking railroad station again. In this period, Puyi frequently visited the provinces of Manchukuo to open factories and mines, took part in the birthday celebrations for the Showa Emperor at the Kwantung Army headquarters and, on the Japanese holiday of Memorial Day, formally paid his respects with Japanese rituals to the souls of the Japanese soldiers killed fighting the "bandits" (as the Japanese called all the guerrillas fighting against their rule of Manchuria). Whenever the Japanese wanted a law passed, the relevant decree was dropped off at the Salt Tax Palace for Puyi to sign, which he always did

In 1935, to solve the problem of overpopulation in Japan, a plan was announced in Tokyo to settle five million Japanese farmers and their families in Manchukuo between 1936 and 1956, and in the first stage of the plan 20,000 Japanese families moved to Manchukuo every year, continuing until 1944, when American submarine attacks reduced the shipping available to move colonists into Manchukuo. By 1939, the total Japanese population in Manchukuo was about 837,000 men, women, and children; comprising the Japanese who had been brought in as rural colonists plus the Japanese who had come to Manchukuo to work as civil servants, businessmen, and for the South Manchuria Railway Company, which was the largest corporation in Asia at the time, together with their families. To provide farmland for the Japanese settlers, the ethnic Chinese and ethnic Korean farmers already living

on the land were evicted to make way for the colonists. Those farmers who resisted eviction to make way for the Japanese settlers were used by the Kwantung Army for bayonet practice. Furthermore, Manchukuo was meant to be the industrial powerhouse of the Japanese empire, and right from the start, the Japanese started to build factories and mines on a vast scale while the Chinese workers were ruthlessly exploited. The American historian Mark Driscoll described the economic system introduced by Nobusuke Kishi, Manchukuo's Deputy Minister of Industry and Commerce between 1935-1939 and a future prime minister of Japan, as a "necropolitical" system where the Chinese workers were literally treated as dehumanized cogs within a vast industrial machine

From 1935 to 1945, Kwantung Army senior staff officer Yoshioka Yasunori was assigned to Puyi as Attaché to the Imperial Household in Manchukuo. He acted as a spy for the Japanese government, controlling Puyi through fear, intimidation, and direct orders. There were many attempts on Puyi's life during this period, including a 1937 stabbing by a palace servant. During Puyi's reign as Emperor of Manchukuo, his household was closely watched by the Japanese, who increasingly took steps toward the full Japanization of Manchuria, to prevent him from becoming too independent. He was feted by the Japanese populace during his visits there, but had to remain subservient to Emperor Hirohito. It is unclear whether the adoption of ancient Chinese styles and rites, such as using "His Majesty" instead of his real name, was the product of Puyi's interest or a Japanese imposition of their own imperial house rules

In 1935, Puyi visited Japan, sailing from Dalian to Yokohama on the warship *Hiei*, and while meeting the Showa Emperor at a Tokyo railroad station, a moment of unintentional comedy occurred when Puyi attempted to take off a too tight white glove before shaking the Emperor's hand, which he had to struggle with for some time while everyone else struggled not to laugh

After his return to Hsinking, Puyi hired an American public relations executive, George Bronson Rea, to lobby the U.S. government to recognize Manchukuo. In late 1935, Rea published a book, *The Case for Manchukuo*, in which Rea castigated China under the Kuomintang as hopelessly corrupt, and praised Puyi's wise leadership of Manchukuo, writing Manchukuo was "...the one step that the people of the East have taken towards escape from the misery and misgovernment that have become theirs. Japan's protection is its only chance of happiness." Rea continued to work for Puyi until the bombing of Pearl Harbor, but he failed signally in lobbying Washington to recognize Hsinking. At the second trial relating to the long-running Kaspé case in Harbin in March-June 1936, the Japanese prosecutor argued in favor of the six defendants, calling them "Russian patriots who raised the flag against a world danger-communism." Much to everyone's surprise, the Chinese judges convicted and sentenced the six Russian Fascists who had tortured and killed Kaspé to death, which led to a storm as the Russian Fascist Party called the six men "martyrs for Holy Russia," and presented to Puyi a petition with thousands of signatures asking him to pardon the six men. Puyi refused to pardon the Russian Fascists, but the verdict was appealed to the Hsinking Supreme Court, where the Japanese judges quashed the verdict, ordering the six men to be freed, a decision that Puyi accepted without complaint. The flagrant miscarriage of justice of the Kaspé case, which attracted much attention in the Western media, did much to tarnish the image of Manchukuo and further weakened Puyi's already weak hand as he sought to have the rest of the world recognize Manchukuo

In 1936, Ling Sheng, an aristocrat who was serving as governor of one of Manchukuo's provinces and whose son was engaged to marry one of Puyi's younger sisters, was arrested after complaining about "intolerable" Japanese interference in his work, which led Puyi to ask Yoshioka if something could be done to help him out. The Kwantung Army's commander General Kenkichi Ueda visited Puyi to tell him the matter was resolved as Ling had already been convicted by a Japanese court-martial of "plotting rebellion" and had been executed by beheading, which led Puyi to cancel the marriage between his sister and Ling's son. During these years, Puyi began taking a greater interest in traditional Chinese law and religion (such as Confucianism and Buddhism), but this was disallowed by the Japanese. Gradually his old supporters were eliminated and pro-Japanese ministers put in their place. During this period Puyi's life consisted mostly of signing laws prepared by Japan, reciting prayers, consulting oracles, and making formal visits throughout his state

On 3 April 1937, Puyi's younger full brother Prince Pujié was proclaimed heir apparent after marrying Lady Hiro Saga, a distant cousin to the Japanese Emperor Hirohito. The marriage had been politically arranged by Shigeru Honjō, a general of the Kwantung Army. Puyi thereafter would not speak candidly in front of his brother and refused to eat any food provided by Lady Hiro Saga, believing that she was out to poison him. Puyi was forced to sign an agreement that if he himself had a male heir, the child would be sent to Japan to be raised by the Japanese.

Puyi initially thought that Lady Saga was a Japanese spy, but came to trust her after the Sinophile Saga discarded her *kimono* dresses for *cheongsam* dresses and she repeatedly assured him that she came to the Salt Tax Palace because she was Pujie's wife, not because she was a spy. Behr described Lady Saga as "intelligent" and "level-headed," and noted the irony of Puyi snubbing the one Japanese who really wanted to be his friend. A sign of improved relations came when Puyi gave Lady Saga a diamond encrusted watch as a belated wedding present. Later in April 1937, a 16-year-old Manchu aristocrat Tan Yuling moved into the Salt Tax Palace to become Puyi's concubine

In June 1937, some members of the Manchukuo Imperial Guards who were off-duty fell into a trap when they objected to Japanese colonists jumping the queue for rowing boats in a Hsinking park, leading to a brawl. The *Kempeitai* had expected this and were waiting; they arrested the Imperial Guardsmen, who were then beaten and forced to strip naked in public, and finally convicted by the courts of "anti-Manchukuo activities." As a result, the Manchukuo Imperial Guard lost their right to bear any weapons except for pistols. To further add to the message, Amakasu told Puyi that the Manchukuo Prime Minister, Zhang Jinghui, a man who Behr called "a venal, cringing Japanese flunky," and whom Puyi despised, should be his role model

In July 1937, when the Sino-Japanese war began, Puyi issued a declaration of support for Japan. In August 1937, Kishi wrote up a decree for Puyi to sign calling for the use of slave labor to be conscripted both in Manchukuo and in northern China, stating that in these "times of emergency" (i.e. war with China), industry needed to grow at all costs, and slavery would have to be used to save money. Driscoll wrote that just as African slaves were taken to the New World on the "Middle Passage," it would be right to speak of the "Manchurian Passage" as vast numbers of Chinese peasants were rounded up to be taken to work as slaves in Manchukuo's factories and mines. Starting in 1938 until the end of the war, every year about a million Chinese were taken both from the countryside of Manchukuo and from northern China to work as slaves in the factories and mines of Manchukuo

On 4 February 1938, the strongly pro-Japanese and anti-Chinese Joachim von Ribbentrop became the German foreign minister, and under his influence German foreign policy swung in an anti-Chinese and pro-Japanese direction. On 20 February 1938, Adolf Hitler in a speech before the *Reichstag* announced that Germany was recognizing Manchukuo. Herbert von Dirksen, the out-going German ambassador to Japan, in one of his last acts, visited Puyi in the Salt Tax Palace to tell him that a German embassy would be established in Hsinking later that year, to join the embassies maintained by Japan, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Italy and Nationalist Spain, which were the only other countries in the world that had recognized Manchukuo

In May 1938, Puyi was declared a god by the Religions Law, and a cult of emperor-worship very similar to Japan's began with schoolchildren starting their classes by praying to a portrait of the god-emperor while imperial rescripts and the imperial regalia become sacred relics imbued with magical powers by being associated with the god-emperor. Puyi's elevation to a god was due to the Sino-Japanese War, which caused the Japanese state to begin a program of totalitarian mobilization of society for total war in Japan and the places ruled by Japan. His Japanese handlers felt that ordinary people in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan were more willing to bear the sacrifices for total war because of their devotion to their god-emperor, and it was decided that making Puyi into a god-emperor would have the same effect in Manchukuo. After 1938, Puyi was hardly ever allowed to leave the Salt Tax Palace, while the creation of the puppet regime of President Wang Jingwei in November 1938 crushed Puyi's spirits, as it ended his hope of one day being restored as the Great Qing Emperor

In 1940 Wanrong, also known as "Elizabeth Jade Eyes," engaged in an affair with Puyi's chauffeur Li Tiyu that left her pregnant. To punish her, as Wanrong gave birth to her daughter, she had to watch much to her horror as the Japanese doctors poisoned her newly born child right in front of her

In December 1941, Puyi followed Japan in declaring war on the United States and Great Britain, but as neither nation had recognized Manchukuo there were no reciprocal declarations of war in return

In June 1942, Puyi made a rare visit outside of the Salt Tax Palace when he conferred with the graduating class at the Manchukuo Military Academy, and awarded the star student Takagi Masao a gold watch for his outstanding performance; despite his Japanese name, the star student was actually Korean and under his original Korean name of Park Chung-hee would go to become the dictator of South Korea in 1961. In August 1942, Puyi's concubine Tan Yuling fell ill and died after being treated by the same Japanese doctors who murdered Wanrong's baby. Puyi kept

a lock of Tan's hair and her nail clippings for the rest of his life as he expressed much sadness over her loss. Puyi refused to take a Japanese concubine to replace Tan and, in 1943, took a Chinese concubine, Li Yuqin, the 16 year-old daughter of a waiter

For much of World War II, Puyi, confined to the Salt Tax Palace, believed that Japan was winning the war, and it was not until 1944 that Puyi first began to get an inkling that Japan was losing the war when the Japanese press began to report "heroic sacrifices" in Burma and on Pacific islands while air raid shelters started to be built in Manchukuo

In mid-1944, Puyi finally acquired the courage to start occasionally tuning his radio to Chinese broadcasts and to Chinese-language broadcasts by the Americans, where he was shocked to learn that Japan had suffered so many defeats on land, sea, and the air since 1942. The commander of the Kwantung Army, General Tomoyuki Yamashita, left Manchukuo for the Philippines in July 1944 and told Puyi at their final meeting: "I shall never come back," predicting that he would die for the Emperor in the Philippines. Yamashita was the famous "Tiger of Malaya" who had taken Singapore in 1942, inflicting one of the greatest defeats ever suffered by the British Empire, and his gloomy prediction about his pending defeat and death in the Philippines was unsettling to Puyi

On 9 August 1945, the Kwantung Army's commander General Otozō Yamada arrived at the Salt Tax Palace to tell Puyi that the Soviet Union had declared war on Japan and the Red Army had entered Manchukuo. Yamada was assuring Puyi that the Kwantung Army would easily defeat the Red Army when the air raid sirens sounded and the Red Air Force began a bombing raid, forcing all to hide in the basement. While Puyi prayed to the Buddha, Yamada fell silent as the bombs fell, destroying a Japanese barracks next to the Salt Tax Palace. In Operation August Storm, 1,577,725 Soviet and Mongol troops stormed into Manchuria in a combined arms offensive with tanks, artillery, cavalry, aircraft and infantry working closely together that overwhelmed the Kwantung Army, who had not expected a Soviet invasion until 1946 and were short of both tanks and anti-tank guns

To try and stop the Soviet tanks, the Japanese sent out the "human bullets" as infantrymen packed with explosives, who tried to throw themselves into the treads of the tanks; usually they were shot down before getting anywhere close to the tanks. Puyi was especially terrified to hear that the Mongolian People's Army had joined Operation August Storm, as he believed that the Mongols would torture him to death if they captured him. The next day, Yamada told Puyi that the Soviets had already broken through the defense lines in northern Manchukuo, but the Kwantung Army would "hold the line" in southern Manchukuo and Puyi must leave at once. The staff of the Salt Tax Palace were thrown into panic as Puyi ordered all of his treasures to be boxed up and shipped out; in the meantime Puyi observed from his window that soldiers of the Manchukuo Imperial Army were taking off their uniforms and deserting. To test the reaction of his Japanese masters, Puyi put on his uniform of Commander-in-Chief of the Manchukuo Army and announced "We must support the holy war of our Parental Country with all our strength, and must resist the Soviet armies to the end, to the very end." With that, Yoshioka fled the room, which showed Puyi that the war was lost. At one point, a group of Japanese soldiers arrived at the Salt Tax Palace, and Puyi believed they had come to kill him, but they merely went away after seeing him stand at top of the staircase. Puyi found that his phone calls to the Kwantung Army HQ went unanswered as most of the officers had already left for Korea, his minder Amakasu committed suicide by swallowing a cyanide pill, and the people of Changchun booed him when his car, flying imperial standards, took him to the railroad station

Late on the night of 11 August 1945, a train carrying Puyi, his court, his ministers and the Qing treasures left Changchun. The train was frequently diverted as a result of Soviet bombing, and everywhere Puyi went, he saw thousands of panic-stricken Japanese settlers fleeing south in vast columns across the roads of the countryside. At several stations, Japanese soldiers and gendarmes fought one another to board the train. General Yamada boarded the train as it meandered south and told Puyi "...the Japanese Army was winning and had destroyed large numbers of tanks and aircraft," a claim that no one aboard the train believed. On 15 August 1945, Puyi heard on the radio the address of the Showa Emperor announcing that Japan had surrendered, as the Emperor declared with notable understatement that "*the war has developed not necessarily to Japan's advantage.*" In his address, the Showa Emperor described the Americans as having used a "most unusual and cruel bomb" that had just destroyed the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki; this was the first time that Puyi heard of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which the Japanese had not seen fit to tell him about until then

The next day, Puyi abdicated as Emperor of Manchukuo and declared in his last decree that Manchukuo was once again part of China. As the Soviets had bombed all of the train stations and Puyi's train was running low on coal, the train returned to Changchun. Once there, Puyi planned to take a plane to escape, taking with him his brother Pujie, his servant Big Li, Yoshioka, and his doctor while leaving Wanrong, his concubine Li Yuqin, Lady Hiro Saga and Lady Saga's two children behind. The decision to leave behind the women and children was made by the misogynistic Yoshioka who saw the lives of women and children as worthless compared to the lives of men, and vetoed Puyi's attempts to take them on the plane to Japan. As Puyi left for the airport, he saw Wanrong for the last time in his life

Puyi asked for Lady Saga, the most mature and responsible of the three women, to take care of Wanrong, who was hopelessly addicted to opium by this point, giving Lady Saga precious antiques and cash to pay for their way south to Korea. On 16 August Puyi took a small plane to Mukden, where another larger plane was supposed to arrive to take them to Japan, but instead a Soviet plane landed. Puyi and his party were all promptly taken prisoner by the Red Army, who initially did not know who Puyi was. The opium-addled Wanrong together with Lady Saga and Li were captured by Chinese Communist guerrillas on their way to Korea, after one of Puyi's brothers-in-law informed the Communists who the women were

Wanrong, the former empress, was put on display in a local jail as if she was in a zoo, and people came from miles around to watch her. In a delirious state of mind, she demanded more opium, asked for imaginary servants to bring her clothing, food and a bath, hallucinated that she was back in the Forbidden City or the Salt Tax Palace, and most poignantly of all screamed over and over again she missed her murdered baby daughter. The general hatred for Puyi meant that none had any sympathy for Wanrong, who was seen as another Japanese collaborator, and a guard told Lady Saga that "this one won't last," making it a waste of time feeding her. In June 1946, Wanrong starved to death in her jail cell, lying in a pool of her own vomit, urine and excrement, which the local people all found to be very funny. In his 1964 book *From Emperor to Citizen*, Puyi merely stated that he learned in 1951 that Wanrong "died a long time ago" without mentioning how she died

The Soviets took him to the Siberian town of Chita. He lived in a sanatorium, then later in Khabarovsk near the Chinese border, where he was well treated and allowed to keep some of his servants. By listening to Chinese language broadcasts on Soviet radio, Puyi was aware of the civil war in China, but seemed not to care. The Soviet government repeatedly refused requests from the Republic of China to extradite Puyi; he had been indicted on charges of high treason by the Kuomintang government, and the Soviet refusal to extradite him almost certainly saved his life, as Chiang Kai-shek had often spoken of his desire to have Puyi shot. Puyi's cousin Eastern Jewel was captured by the Kuomintang and publicly executed in Beijing in 1948 after she was convicted of high treason. Not wishing to return to China, Puyi wrote to Joseph Stalin several times asking if he might be granted asylum in the Soviet Union, and that he be given one of the former tsarist palaces to live out his days

In 1946, he testified at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo, detailing his resentment at how he had been treated by the Japanese. At the Tokyo trial, Puyi became involved in a lengthy exchange with defense counsel Major Ben Bruce Blakeney about whether he was kidnapped in 1931 or not, which forced Puyi to perjure himself by saying that the statements in Johnston's 1934 book *Twilight in the Forbidden City* about how he had willingly become Emperor of Manchukuo were all lies. When Blakeney mentioned that the introduction to *Twilight in the Forbidden City* described how Puyi had told Johnston that he had willingly gone to Manchuria in 1931, Puyi perjured himself by saying he was not in contact with Johnston in 1931, and that Johnston made things up for "commercial advantage." The Australian judge, Sir William Webb, the President of the Tribunal, was often frustrated with Puyi's testimony, and chided him numerous times. At one point, when Puyi said "I have not finished my answer yet," causing Webb to say "Well, don't finish it." Behr described Puyi on the stand as a "consistent, self-assured liar, prepared to go to any lengths to save his skin," and as a combative witness more than able to hold his own against the defense lawyers. Puyi was greatly helped as with the exception of Major Blakeney, no one at the trial had actually read *Twilight in the Forbidden City* or the interviews British journalist, Henry Woodhead had conducted with him in 1932, which gave Puyi much room to distort what had been written about him or said by him. Puyi made the following statement regarding his testimony at the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal:

I now feel very ashamed of my testimony, as I withheld some of what I knew to protect myself from being punished by my country. I said nothing about my secret collaboration with the Japanese imperialists over a

long period, an association to which my open capitulation after September 18, 1931 was but the conclusion. Instead, I spoke only of the way the Japanese had put pressure on me and forced me to do their will

I maintained that I had not betrayed my country but had been kidnapped; denied all my collaboration with the Japanese; and even claimed that the letter I had written to Jirō Minami was a fake. I covered up my crimes in order to protect myself

After his return to the Soviet Union, Puyi was held at Detention Center No. 45, where his servants continued to make his bed, dress him and do other work for him. Puyi did not speak Russian and had limited contacts with his Soviet guards, using a few Manchukuo prisoners who knew Russian as translators. Puyi spent his time with other Manchukuo and Japanese prisoners playing mahjong, continued to pray to the Buddha and listened to Japanese records on the only gramophone the Soviets allowed the prisoners. One prisoner told Puyi that the Soviets would keep him in Siberia forever because “this is the part of the world you come from.” The Soviets had promised the Chinese Communists that they would hand over the high value prisoners when the CCP won the civil war, and wanted to keep Puyi alive. Puyi’s brother-in-law Rong Qi and some of his servants were not considered high value, and were sent to work as slaves in a brutal Siberian labor camp, where they were starved and were worked very hard

When the Chinese Communist Party under Mao Zedong came to power in 1949, Puyi was repatriated to China after negotiations between the Soviet Union and China. Puyi was of considerable value to Mao, Mao had often noted that Lenin had Nicholas II, the last Russian emperor, shot together with the rest of the Russian imperial family, as Lenin could not make the last tsar into a communist; making the last Chinese emperor into a Communist was intended to show the superiority of Chinese communism over Soviet communism

In 1950, the Soviets loaded Puyi and the rest of Manchukuo and Japanese prisoners onto a train that took them to China with Puyi convinced he would be executed when he arrived. At the border, there were two lines of soldiers, one Soviet and the other Chinese, and as Puyi walked past, he remembered how the faces of the other prisoners were “deathly pale.” Puyi was surprised at the kindness of his Chinese guards, who told him this was the beginning of a new life for him. When the train stopped at Changchun to pick up food, Puyi was convinced that he was going to be shot at his former capital, and he was much relieved when the train resumed its journey to Fushun

Except for a period during the Korean War, when he was moved to Harbin, Puyi spent ten years in the Fushun War Criminals Management Centre in Liaoning Province until he was declared reformed. The prisoners at Fushun were senior Japanese, Manchukuo and Kuomintang officials and officers. Puyi was the weakest and most hapless of the prisoners, and was often bullied by the other prisoners, who liked to humiliate an emperor, and he might not have survived his imprisonment except for the fact that the warden Jin Yuan went out of his way to protect him. Jin had grown up under Manchukuo and as a school boy in the 1930s had kowtowed to portraits of Puyi and waved the Manchukuo flag in the streets when Puyi made visits to Harbin. As Jin had grown up in Manchukuo, he was fluent in Japanese, which was why he was selected to be the warden of Fushun. Jin was assigned the job in 1950. In 1951, Puyi learned for the first time that Wanrong had died in 1946

Much of Puyi’s “remodeling” consisted of attending “Marxist-Leninist-Maoist discussion groups” where the prisoners would discuss their lives before being imprisoned for hours on end. As part of his “remodeling,” Puyi was confronted with ordinary people who had suffered under the “Empire of Manchukuo,” including those who had fought in the Communist resistance, to prove to him that resistance to the Japanese had been possible and to show him what he had presided over. When Puyi protested to Jin that it had been impossible to resist Japan and there was nothing he could have done, Jin confronted him with people who had fought in the resistance and had been tortured, and asked him why ordinary people in Manchukuo resisted while an emperor did nothing

As part of confronting war crimes, Puyi had to attend lectures where a former Japanese civil servant spoke about the exploitation of Manchukuo while a former officer in the *Kempeitai* talked about how he rounded up people for slave labor and ordered mass executions. At one point, Puyi was taken to Harbin and Pingfan to see where the infamous Unit 731, the chemical and biological warfare unit in the Japanese Army had conducted gruesome experiments on people. On another occasion, Jin confronted Puyi with his former concubine Li in meetings in his office, where she attacked him for seeing her only as a sex object, and saying she was now pregnant by a man who loved her

On 10 March 1956, Jin confronted Puyi in a meeting in his office with his siblings, where his sisters spoke of their happiness with their new lives working as school teachers and seamstresses. Puyi was helped with his “remodeling” when the other prisoners began to blame him for everything that happened in Manchukuo, which was a debit for them as in the Chinese system, one is supposed to confess to one’s own guilt rather than blaming others; Puyi by contrast by assigning all the guilt to himself won himself Jin’s favor. In late 1956, Puyi acted in a play *The Defeat of the Aggressors* about the Suez Crisis, playing the role of a left-wing Labour MP who challenges in the House of Commons a former Manchukuo minister playing the British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd about Britain’s reasons for attacking Egypt. During the Great Leap Forward, when millions of people starved to death in China, Jin chose to cancel Puyi’s visits to the countryside lest the scenes of famine undo Puyi’s growing faith in communism. Tough KMT generals, and even tougher Japanese generals, brought up in the samurai tradition and the *Bushido* cult which glorifies death in battle and sacrifice to martial Japan, became, in Fushun, just as devout in their support of communist ideals as Puyi”

Puyi came to Beijing on 9 December 1959 with special permission from Mao Zedong and lived for the next six months in an ordinary Beijing residence with his sister before being transferred to a government-sponsored hotel. Puyi had the job of sweeping the streets, and got lost on his first day of work. One of Puyi’s first acts upon returning to Beijing was to visit the Forbidden City as a tourist, where he pointed out to other tourists that many of the exhibits were the things he had used in his youth. He voiced his support for the Communists and worked at the Beijing Botanical Gardens. Working as a simple gardener gave Puyi a degree of happiness that he had never known as an emperor, though he was notably clumsy

At the age of 56, Puyi married Li Shuxian, a hospital nurse, on 30 April 1962, in a ceremony held at the Banquet Hall of the Consultative Conference. From 1964 until his death he worked as an editor for the literary department of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, where his monthly salary was around 100 Yuan. One Yuan in the 1960s was equivalent to about 40 cents USD

In the 1960s, with encouragement from Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, and the public endorsement of the Chinese government, Puyi wrote his autobiography *Wode Qian Bansheng (The First Half of My Life)* translated into English as *From Emperor to Citizen* together with Li Wenda, an editor at the People’s Publishing Bureau. The ghostwriter Li had initially planned to use Puyi’s “autocritique” written in Fushun as the basis of the book, expecting the job to take only a few months. He found the “autocritique” used such wooden language as Puyi confessed to a career of abject cowardice, noting over and over again that he always done the easy thing rather than the right thing in the most leaden prose possible, that Li was forced to start anew to produce something more readable as he interviewed Puyi, taking him four years to write the book. In this book (as translated into English and published by Oxford University Press)

Many of the claims in *From Emperor to Citizen* like the statement that it was the Kuomintang who stripped Manchuria bare of industrial equipment in 1945-46 rather than the Soviets together with an “unreservedly rosy picture of prison life” are widely known not to be true, but the book was translated into foreign languages and sold well

From 1963 onward, Puyi regularly gave press conferences praising life in the People’s Republic of China, and foreign diplomats often sought him out, curious to meet the famous “Last Emperor” of China

Mao Zedong started the Cultural Revolution in 1966, and the youth militia known as the Red Guards saw Puyi, who symbolized Imperial China, as an easy target of attack. Puyi was placed under protection by the local public security bureau and, although his food rations, salary, and various luxuries, including his sofa and desk, were removed, he was not publicly humiliated as was common at the time. The Red Guards attacked Puyi for his book *From Emperor to Citizen* because it had been translated into English and French, which displeased the xenophobic Red Guards and led to copies of the book being burned in the streets. Various members of the Qing family, including Pujie, had their homes raided by the Red Guards, but Zhou Enlai used his influence to protect Puyi and the rest of the Qing from the worst abuses inflicted by the Red Guard. Jin Yuan, the man who had “remodeled” Puyi in the 1950s, fell victim to the Red Guard and became a prisoner in Fushun for several years, while Li Wenda, who had ghostwritten *From Emperor to Citizen*, spent seven years in solitary confinement. But by now, Puyi had aged and his health began to decline. He died in Beijing of complications arising from kidney cancer and heart disease on 17 October 1967 at the age of 61

In accordance with the laws of the People's Republic of China at the time, Puyi's body was cremated. His ashes were first placed at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery, alongside those of other party and state dignitaries. (This was the burial ground of imperial concubines and eunuchs prior to the establishment of the People's Republic of China)

In 1995, as a part of a commercial arrangement, Puyi's widow transferred his ashes to a new commercial cemetery named Hualong Imperial Cemetery in return for monetary support. The cemetery is located near the Western Qing Tombs, 120 km (75 mi) southwest of Beijing, where four of the nine Qing emperors preceding him are interred, along with three empresses and 69 princes, princesses and imperial concubines

PERSON NAME: Kangde

PERSON NAME: Kangde Emperor

PERSON NAME: Kang-te

PERSON NAME: Kang-te Emperor

POLITICAL UNIT: Kanggye, Korea under the Japanese Rule

PERSON NAME: Kan'in Kotohito (10 Nov 1865 -21 May 1945)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Field Marshall

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1894

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1887

On 11 Apr 1938 Kan'in Kotohito acting as Chief of General Staff issued Order No. 100, more commonly known in the West as "Order No. 100." It is also known as Mainland Order No. 100. The order released for use by the Japanese Imperial Army vomiting, nausea and sneezing agents for use against Chinese forces



Kan'in Kotohito was the sixth head of a cadet branch the Japanese imperial family, and a career army officer who served as Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff from 1931 to 1940. Kan'in entered the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1877 and graduated in 1881. Emperor Meiji sent him as a military attaché to France in 1882 to study military tactics and technology. He graduated from the Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in 1894, specializing in cavalry. He commanded the 1st Cavalry Regiment from 1897 to 1899. Kan'in was a veteran of the First Sino-Japanese War (1894–1895) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905). In 1901 He was appointed to command the 2nd Cavalry Brigade. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1905 and became the Commander of the IJA 1st Division in 1906, and the Imperial Guard Division in 1911. He was promoted to the rank of full general and became a Supreme War Councilor in 1912. In 1919 he was promoted to become the youngest field marshal in the Imperial Japanese Army

The Imperial Japanese Army under his command has been accused of committing many atrocities against Chinese civilians including the Nanking Massacre, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province and the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons. Chemical weapons, such as tear gas were used only sporadically in 1937, in the spring of 1938 however the Imperial Japanese Army began full-scale use of sneeze and nausea gas (red), and from summer 1939, mustard gas (yellow) was used against both Kuomintang and Communist Chinese troops. Prince Kan'in transmitted to the Army the emperor's first directive (rinsanmei) authorizing the use of chemical weapons on 28 Jul 1937. He transmitted a second order on 11 Sept authorizing the deployment of special chemical warfare units to Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied

China. On Apr 11, 1938, Directive Number 11 was issued in his name alone, authorizing further use of poison gas in Inner Mongolia

PERSON NAME: Kangxi Emperor

PERSON NAME: Kanisawa fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kanisawa was a Medical Doctor who served in Manchuria. In his testimony Kanisawa said: “When I studied surgical operation at that medical facility, I killed 14 Chinese alive. At that time, to me it was like killing a dog. That type of killing was routine. Merely in the northeast China, there were 40,000 to 50,000 Japanese soldiers, and there were about 20 army hospitals. During vivisection, we brutally performed spinal block or general anesthesia. After victims became unconscious, I practice appendectomy, arms and legs amputation, and bronchial opening and feather insertion for cleaning a chest with bullet. After the operation, we threw dead bodies into nearby ditches. If a victim was still alive, we injected 5mm. of ether and thus killed the victim after half a minute. Sometimes organs obtained from anatomy were sent to Japan’s drug manufacturing factory for making drugs. Another time, we practice surgery of bullet-shot victims at the surgery table without using any anesthesia. We did not treat Chinese as living human beings. Probably youngsters may not understand why we committed such atrocities. This was caused by an education of militarism and contempt of other ethnicities”

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Kanto Army

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Kanto Detachment

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Kanto Gun

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

The term “Kanto Gun” refers to the Kwantung Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Kanto Gun, Boeki-Kyushi Bu ¹⁰⁷⁶

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Kantogun-Boeki-Kyusuibi ¹⁰⁷⁷

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Kanetoshi Tsuruta

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

As junior member of Unit 731, named Kanetoshi, was ordered to pour typhoid into a river to poison locals Chinese. When Ishii later asked how Tsuruta felt about the war, Tsuruta stated, “its better not to go to war.” For that simple act of defiance, he fed lice with his own body for three days ¹⁰⁷⁸

ACADEMY: Kansai Academy

LOCATION: ****

Private institution.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Master Index: Ishii, Shiro. Dated: 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1941, Box 5. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁷⁷ Plan of the Grounds and Buildings at Pingfan. Dated: 11 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁷⁸ Kleinman, Arthur. Jing-Bao Nie and Mark Selden, ed., Japan’s Wartime Medical Atrocities: Comparative inquiries in science, history, and ethics. New York: Routledge. 2010

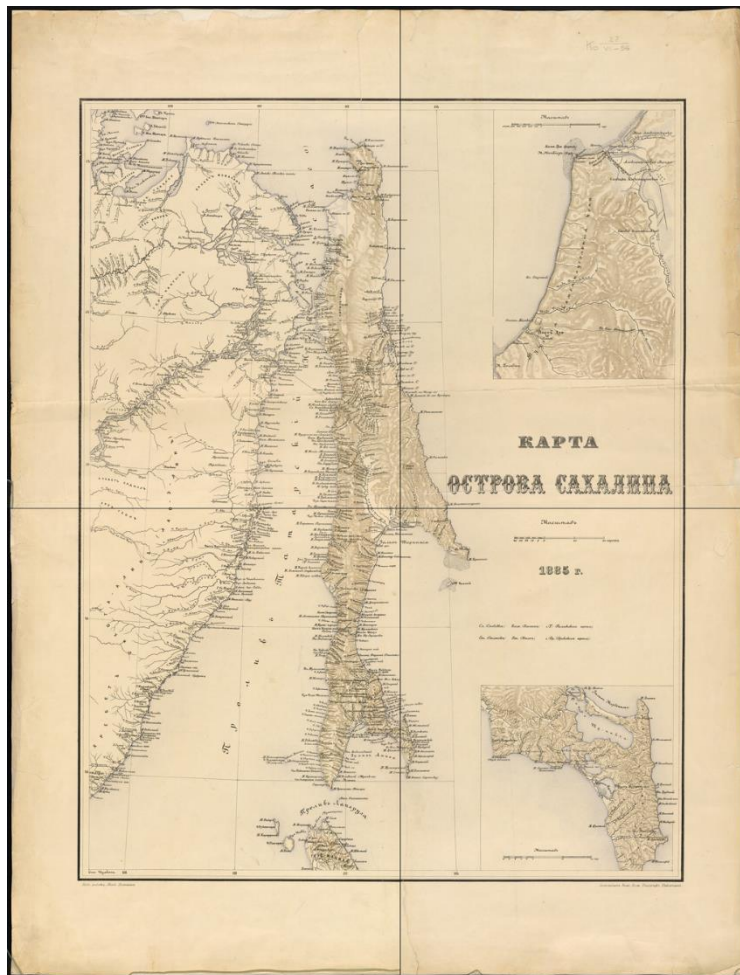
POLITICAL UNIT: Karafuto, Karafuto Prefecture, Southern Sakhalin Island

POLITICAL UNIT: Karafuto Prefecture (Karafuto-cho), Southern Sakhalin Island, Japan, commonly called South Sakhalin

Karafuto Prefecture was the Japanese administrative division corresponding to Japanese territory on Sakhalin Island from 1905 to 1945. Through the Treaty of Portsmouth, the portion of Sakhalin south of 50°N became a colony of Japan in 1905. In 1907 the prefecture of Karafuto was established, with its capital at Otomari (Korsakov) in 1905 and later Toyohara (Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk) in 1907. In 1945, with the defeat of Japan in World War II, Karafuto was occupied by Soviet troops and its Japanese administration ceased to function. Karafuto Prefecture was formally abolished as a legal entity on Jun 1, 1949. Since 1951, the southern part of Sakhalin has been a part of Russia

The Japanese name Karafuto comes from Ainu Kamuy Kar Put Ya Mosir, which means “the island a god has created on the estuary (of Amur River).” It was formerly known as Kita Ezo, meaning Northern Ezo (Ezo is the former name for Hokkaido). When Japanese administered the Prefecture, Karafuto usually meant Southern Sakhalin only. For convenience, the northern part of the island was sometimes called Sagaren. In Russian, the entire island was named Sakhalin (Сахалин) or Saghalien. It is from Manchu Sahaliyan Ula Angga Hada, meaning “peak of the mouth of Amur River.” The southern part was simply called Yuzhny Sakhalin (South Sakhalin). In Korean, the name is Sahallin or Hwataedo, with the latter name in use during Korea under Japanese rule

Japanese settlement on Sakhalin dates to at least the Edo period. Otomari was established in 1679, and cartographers



of the Mitsuma domain mapped the island, and named it “Kita-Ezo.” Japanese cartographer and explorer Mamiya Rinzo established that Sakhalin was an island through his discovery of what is now named Mamiya Strait (Strait of Tartary) in 1809. Japan unilaterally proclaimed sovereignty over the whole island in 1845, but its claims were not recognized by the Russian Empire

The 1855 Treaty of Shimoda acknowledged that both Russia and Japan had joint rights of occupation to Sakhalin, without setting a definite territorial demarcation. As the island became settled in the 1860s and 1870s, this ambiguity led to increasing friction between settlers. Attempts by the Tokugawa Shogunate to purchase the entire island from the Russian Empire failed, and the new Meiji government was unable to negotiate a partition of the island into separate territories. In the Treaty of Saint Petersburg (1875), Japan agreed to give up its claims on Sakhalin in exchange for undisputed ownership of the Kuril Islands. Sakhalin was invaded by Japan in the final stages of the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905), but per the 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth was allowed to retain only the southern portion of the island below the 50° N parallel. Russia retained the northern portion, although the Japanese were awarded favorable commercial rights, including fishing and

mineral extraction rights in the north. In 1907, Karafuto Prefecture was officially established, with the capital at Otomari. In 1908, the capital was relocated to Toyohara

In 1920, Karafuto was officially designated an external territory of Japan, and its administration and development came under the aegis of the Ministry of Colonial Affairs. Following the Nikolaevsk Incident in 1920, Japan briefly seized the northern half of Sakhalin, and occupied it until the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in 1925; however, Japan continued to maintain petroleum and coal concessions in northern Sakhalin until 1944. In 1943, the status of Karafuto was upgraded to that of an “inner land” (naichi), making it an integral part of the Empire of Japan

In Aug 1945, after repudiating the Soviet–Japanese Neutrality Pact, the Soviet Union invaded Karafuto. The Soviet attack started on Aug 11, 1945, a few days before the surrender of Japan. The Soviet 56th Rifle Corps, part of the 16th Army, consisting of the 79th Rifle Division, the 2nd Rifle Brigade, the 5th Rifle Brigade and the 214 Armored Brigade, attacked the Japanese 88th Infantry Division. Although the Soviet Red Army outnumbered the Japanese by three to one, they advanced only slowly due to strong Japanese resistance. It was not until the 113th Rifle Brigade and the 365th Independent Naval Infantry Rifle Battalion from Sovetskaya Gavan landed on Toro, a seashore village of western Karafuto on Aug 16 that the Soviets broke the Japanese defense line. Japanese resistance grew weaker after this landing. Actual fighting continued until Aug 21. From Aug 22 to Aug 23, most remaining Japanese units agreed to a ceasefire. The Soviets completed the conquest of Karafuto on Aug 25, 1945 by occupying the capital of Toyohara

SCHOOL: Karafuto National Medical School, Karafuto Prefecture, Southern Sakhalin Island, Japan
The Karafuto National Medical School was a national medical school that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war¹⁰⁷⁹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Karasawa Division¹⁰⁸⁰

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Yoshio Shinozuka, a former Junior Assistant of Unit 731, wrote in 2004: Unit 731 was developing an envelope vaccine of plague. Karasawa Division, to which I belonged, also performed human experimentation and vivisection on five Chinese under the pretext of a virulence test of the germ. First we collected blood from them and measured their immunity. On the next day, we injected four kinds of plague vaccines to each of four subjects. No vaccine was given to one subject as control. A week later, vaccines were given again. A month later, we injected 1.0 cc liquid with the same number of plague germs in every subject. All five were infected with plague. The man that had no vaccine was infected first. Two or three days later he became feverish and pale. On the next day he was dying and his face grew darker. He was still alive but the members of the Special Division, which administered the special prison of “Maruta” [“logs”] brought him naked on the stretcher to the dissection room where we awaited him. Lieutenant Hosoda auscultated his heartbeat on his chest. At the moment the auscultation finished, Surgeon Colonel Ohyama ordered “Let’s begin!”¹⁰⁸¹

PERSON NAME: Karasawa Kazuhisa

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Karasawa Section

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Karasawa Section was one of the original Sections that made up the 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division of Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County to Harbin in 1937. The Section was responsible for bacterial production¹⁰⁸²

The label “Karasawa” probably reflects the name of its leader

¹⁰⁷⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁰⁸⁰ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹⁰⁸¹ Shinozuka Y, Michiko T *Nihon nimo Senso ga Atta: 731 Butai Moto Shonen Taiin no Kokuhaku* (There Was A War in Japan: A Confession of A Former Junior Assistant of Unit 731). Tokyo: Shin Nihon Shuppansha 新日本出版社 2004. Cited in TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE

MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

¹⁰⁸² Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

Yoshio Shinozuka, a former Junior Assistant of Unit 731 with his birth name Yoshio Tamura, wrote in 2004: “Unit 731 was developing an envelope vaccine of plague. Karasawa Division, to which I belonged, also performed human experimentation and vivisection on five Chinese under the pretext of a virulence test of the germ. First we collected blood from them and measured their immunity. On the next day, we injected four kinds of plague vaccines to each of four subjects. No vaccine was given to one subject as control. A week later, vaccines were given again. A month later, we injected 1.0 cc liquid with the same number of plague germs in every subject. All five were infected with plague. . The man that had no vaccine was infected first. Two or three days later he became feverish and pale. On the next day he was dying and his face grew darker. He was still alive but the members of the Special Division, which administered the special prison of “Maruta” [“logs”] brought him naked on the stretcher to the dissection room where we awaited him. . Lieutenant Hosoda auscultated his heart beat on his chest. At the moment the auscultation finished, Surgeon Colonel Ohyama ordered “Let’s begin!”¹⁰⁸³

PERSON NAME: Karasawa Tomio

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Karsawa Tomio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Bacteria Specialist, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

GRADUATE: Tokyo Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR)

SENTENCE: 18 Years

EXECUTED: N/A

Karasawa Tomio was a Major in the Japanese Imperial Army. He may also be known as Karsawa Tomio. Karasawa Tomio was a graduate of the Tokyo Medical College and the Imperial Japanese Military Medical College, Tokyo, Japan and a Surgeon.¹⁰⁸⁴ From 1936 through 1945 he served as a Bacteria Specialist with Unit 731.¹⁰⁸⁵ Between 1939 and 1944 he worked manufacturing pathogens germ in Ishii’s unit.¹⁰⁸⁶ He was captured by the Soviet Red Army in 1945

Karasawa confessed in the autumn of 1946 along with Kawashima to conducting human experimentation at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo providing Soviet authorities with knowledge of Japan’s biological weapons programs months before US authorities stumbled upon that information¹⁰⁸⁷

Karasawa was tied and convicted at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials he was sentenced to twenty years in prison

Karasawa confessed at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials that American POW at Mukden, Manchukuo had been experimented upon members of Unit 731 “to ascertain the degree of vulnerability of the American Army to different combat infections”¹⁰⁸⁸

While under investigation by Soviet authorities Karasawa made the following statements: “I heard about preparations for bacteriological warfare in Japanese Army for the first time after assuming my post on Dec in 1939 as a member of the Quarantine Unit of the Kwantung Army...namely the Ishii Unit, by the War Ministry and assumed my post, I engaged in the culture of bacteria.... I was reluctantly a witness for the preparation activities for

¹⁰⁸³ Shinozuka Y, Michiko T 篠塚良雄・柳美知子. □Nihon nimo Senso ga Atta: 731 Butai Moto Shonen Taiin no Kokuhaku 日本にも戦争があった：七三一部隊元少年隊員の告白 (There Was A War in Japan: A Confession of A Former Junior Assistant of Unit 731). Tokyo: Shin Nihon Shuppansha 新日本出版社 2004. Cited in TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

¹⁰⁸⁴ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹⁰⁸⁵ Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To” War Department. 27 Jun 1947. Formerly Top Secret

¹⁰⁸⁶ Statement of Major Tomio Karasawa. 2d of 3 enclosures in SCAP/Legal file 30 Jun 1947. Dated: 12 Sept 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1901, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁸⁷ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

¹⁰⁸⁸ United Press article: “Reds Say GI’s in Jap Germ Test.” Dated: 27 Dec 1949. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 059, Entry 1371, Box 23. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

bacteriological warfare. I definitely believed that Lieutenant-General Ishii had done a great scientific experiment there regarding preparation for bacteriological warfare.... On the basis of the facts and the work carried on in the corps under the leadership of...Ishii, with which I was well acquainted, I hereby certify on my responsibility that experiments were conducted in the Ishii Corps in which living human bodies were sacrificed in testing”¹⁰⁸⁹

“In the winter of 1939...Ishii told me that he had experimented on cholera and plague on the mounted bandits of Manchuria, northeast China during 1933–1934 and discovered that plague was effective” as a BW weapon.¹⁰⁹⁰ Karasawa described himself as “reluctantly a witness for the preparation activities for bacteriological warfare I definitely believed that...Ishii had done a great scientific experiment there.”¹⁰⁹¹ Karasawa also stated “I participated in this work and hate to say anything about it, but I will explain it because it will be a burden on my mind if I don’t. I had thought at that time that the execution of this work would be explained as a duty of a Japanese officer, but now [in retrospect], I shall explain it as a doctor who engages in the benevolent art”¹⁰⁹²

During the trial at Khabarovsk Karasawa had the following exchange with the Soviet prosecutor.

Question: Please tell us, did Detachment 731 study the immunity of Americans to infectious diseases?

Answer: As far as I can recall, that was at the beginning of 1943. I was in hospital at the time in Mukden, and Minato, one of the researchers of the detachment, came to see me. He told me about his work, and said that he had come to study the immunity of Anglo-Saxons to infectious diseases

Question: And for this purpose tests were made of the blood of American war prisoners?

Answer: That is so¹⁰⁹³

Karasawa further testified “I was present on two occasions at experiments in infecting people under field conditions at the Anta [sic] Station proving ground. The first experiment was made towards the end of 1943 with anthrax bacteria. Ten persons were used for these experiments. They were brought to the proving ground and tied to stakes five meters apart from one another. A fragmentation bomb was used for the purpose, placed 50 meters from the people to be infected. The bomb was exploded by electric current. Some of the experimentees were infected as a result of these experiments. They were given certain treatments and then sent back to the detachment. I later learned from the report that the persons who had got infected with anthrax subsequently died”¹⁰⁹⁴

During his trial at Khabarovsk, Karasawa quantified Pingfan’s output as “The monthly output of the germ-producing division could be raised...to about 300 kilograms of plague bacteria.”¹⁰⁹⁵ In the spring of 1954 while held in a Soviet prison he began to complain of his failing health and later diagnosed himself as having stomach cancer. On 16 Oct 1956 he was absent from roll call. Shortly afterward Prince Konoe Fumitaka was allowed to view the body¹⁰⁹⁶

PERSON NAME: Karizuka fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kajisuka fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

¹⁰⁸⁹ Statement of Major Karasawa Tomio, Doc. 9306, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), 107–0, National Archives. Sept 1946

¹⁰⁹⁰ Statement of Major Karasawa Tomio, Doc. 9306, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), 107–0, National Archives. Sept 1946

¹⁰⁹¹ Doc. 9306, typescript copy of a Statement of Major Karasawa Tomio, n.d. (1946), National Archives

¹⁰⁹² Doc. 9306, typescript copy of a Statement of Major Karasawa Tomio, n.d. (1946), National Archives

¹⁰⁹³ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁰⁹⁴ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁰⁹⁵ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁰⁹⁶ Comments on the deaths of Prince FUMITAKA and KARASAWA in the USSR. Field Information Report. Country: Japan/USSR. 31 Jan 1957. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Karizuka fnu was the subject of a 1945 Office of Strategic Services (OSS) report as involved with the Japanese biological weapons program.¹⁰⁹⁷ Karizuka fnu may also be known as: Kajisuka fnu

POLITICAL UNIT: Karuizawa, Nagano Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kasahara fnu¹⁰⁹⁸

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kasahara Shiro

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kasahara Yukio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kasahara fnu served as an Army Surgeon. Kasahara fnu may also be known as: Kasahara Yukio or Kasahara Shiro

PERSON NAME: Kasahara fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

Kasahara fnu served as an Engineer with the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan¹⁰⁹⁹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kasahara Section

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kasahara Section or the Kasahara Team responsible for Viral Research.¹¹⁰⁰ It was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County to Harbin in 1937. The label “Kasahara” probably reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Kasahara Shiro

PERSON NAME: Kasahara Shiro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kitasato Research Institute

KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Kitasato Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan

POSTWAR: Vice-President of the Kitasato Hospital and Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan¹¹⁰¹

POSTWAR: Metropolitan Toshima Hospital

Kasahara Shiro was a Doctor of Medicine who served with Unit 731.¹¹⁰² Kashara led the Kasahara Squad or Section

¹¹⁰³ Kasahara was drafted in 1939 from the Kitasato Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.¹¹⁰⁴ He was known as a talented virologist, and was adamant about researching a fairly new disease that had broken out in Songo (physical location unknown), close to the Soviet border. Interviewed about on Songo Fever; Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever (EHF), animal & human experiments.¹¹⁰⁵ Kasahara Shiro stated: “I was told to go to Manchuria and work in the

¹⁰⁹⁷ Personalities TOLEDO. Dated: 1 May 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁹⁸ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁰⁹⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹¹⁰⁰ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

¹¹⁰¹ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

¹¹⁰² The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹¹⁰³ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦 http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

¹¹⁰⁴ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹¹⁰⁵ Interviews with Shiro Kasahara & Masaji KITANO. 13 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Ishii Unit. I was very, very reluctant, but at the time all the population, 100 million Japanese, were mobilized for war so I had no chance to refuse the proposal. Ishii was recruiting all those talented medical scientists who had the rank of assistant professor or professor, or even hospital medical director. And for the people who refused to come to Manchuria he arranged that they were sent a draft notice. I was just a civilian member of the Unit. I was called laboratory technician or something like that. In there, those officers who had military rank had great power to control everything. During the first twelve months, I studied the mysterious disease called Songo Fever which had broken out in northern Manchuria near the Soviet border. I went there with other officers and medical doctors to investigate the disease. I thought that it was caused by a kind of virus and we named it Songo Fever. My work involved supervising the extraction of blood samples from cases previously injected; they would normally show a slight temperature rise to about 37 degree C. These samples were re-injected into a second spy by members of another section, which had nothing to do with mine, and, after the injection, the second generation of patient became infected with hemorrhagic fever. From the symptoms we were able to discern the transmission of the strain. When I went to the Unit for the second time in 1942 I had to participate in the experiments of Kitano and the military doctors that were already in progress, namely, injecting people, spies; this was the result of orders and simply had to be obeyed. I feel very guilty about what I have done and I think I did wrong. There were very few instances but, when a spy did die as a result of human experiment, I felt terribly sad and I always arranged for a memorial service to be held in the main hall of the Ishii Unit, which was given by a Buddhist priest from among the soldiers. But that's how deeply I was disturbed, and I think I was the only person in the Ishii Unit to arrange such a memorial service"¹¹⁰⁶

According to Kitano Masaji writing in 1943: "When the epidemic broke out in Songo, I went to the epidemic site and conducted tests. Diagnosing the infection process, I believed it had most necessary to examine ticks being carried by rats. I had Asahina collect a kind of toge-dani [thorny tick, lealaps jettmar, Vitzithum] attached to Sesujinezumi [rat Apodemus egarius]; on 6 November, Dr. Kanazawa performed tests on these ticks; subsequently Dr. Kasahara took over the tests; on Dec 14 of the same year I received the pathological opinion of Dr. Ishikawa and knew the success of our experiment. After that Dr. Kasahara et al. made much effort to determine that the agent was a virus. When Dr. Ishikawa was transferred to Kanazawa University, Dr. Tokoro took over pathological study and was successful in that work"¹¹⁰⁷

Kasahara later confessed: My work involved supervising the extraction of blood samples from cases previously injected; they would normally show a slight temperature rise to about 37 degrees C. These samples were re-injected into a second spy by members of another section, which had nothing to do with mine, and, after the injection, the second generation of patient became infected with hemorrhagic fever. From the symptoms we were able to discern the transmission of the strain. Only on rare occasions did patients die of EHF; normally, they would recover. I have heard rumor that in extremely rare cases, military surgeons, anxious to perform an autopsy, had injected critical and terminal cases with morphine. When I went to the Unit for the second time in 1942 I had to participate in the experiments of Kitano and the military doctors that were already in progress, namely, injecting people, spies; this was the result of orders and simply had to be obeyed¹¹⁰⁸

Postwar he rose to become the Vice-President of the Kitasato Hospital and Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan¹¹⁰⁹ and was associated with the Metropolitan Toshima Hospital

PERSON NAME: Kasahara Shirou¹¹¹⁰

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kasahara Squad

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kasahara Team – Viral Research

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

¹¹⁰⁶ Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20c/classweb/dw2/page2.html>

¹¹⁰⁷ Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20c/classweb/dw2/page2.html>

¹¹⁰⁸ TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

¹¹⁰⁹ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

¹¹¹⁰ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

http://www.capan.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

PERSON NAME: Kasahara Yukio (Shiro?)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kasahara Yukio was a Doctor of Medicine who served with Unit 731. He conducted experiments with Tsutsugamushi fever with Kitano Masaji on human subjects ¹¹¹¹ and to have conducted experiments with Tick Encephalitis on humans. ¹¹¹² He is known to have also conducted experiments with Songo Fever ¹¹¹³

PERSON NAME: Kaseno Toshio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College

Kaseno Toshio was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. ¹¹¹⁴ He was assigned to the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. His area of expertise was B. tuberculosis ¹¹¹⁵

PERSON NAME: Kaspé, Simon

PERSON NAME: Kasuga Chuichi ¹¹¹⁶

PERSON NAME: Kato Mutsu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kato Mutsuo

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tohoku Imperial University

Kato Mutsu was associated with Tohoku Imperial University, Entomology, Sendai, Miyagi, the Tohoku Region, Japan. Kato Mutsu may also be known as: Kato Mutsuo

PERSON NAME: Kato Mutsuo

PERSON NAME: Kato Saburo. ¹¹¹⁷

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kato Saburo was an associate of Ishii Shiro

PERSON NAME: Kato T

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Commanding Officer, Hailar Branch, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

Kato T was a Medical Officer and a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the Commanding Officer, Hailar Branch, Hailar, Inner Mongolia ¹¹¹⁸

¹¹¹¹ Interviews with Dr. Yukio KASAHARA & Masaji KITANO. Dated Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹¹² Interviews with Dr. Yukio Kasahara & Masaji Kitano. 13 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹¹³ Interview with Shiro [Yukio?] KASAHARA & Masaji KITANO. 13 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹¹⁴ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹¹¹⁵ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹¹¹⁶ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

¹¹¹⁷ Informal notes [?WD/G-2?] (1) notes on Ishii as recent as (16 Jun 1947). Dated Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹¹⁸ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

PERSON NAME: Kato Tsunenori

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Chief, Hailar Branch, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

Kato Tsunenori was a Surgeon and a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was Chief, Hailar Branch, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

PERSON NAME: Katsuo Mitsue

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Sergeant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Katsuo Mitsue was a Sergeant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He testified to the use of gas by the Japanese in an attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province ¹¹¹⁹

PERSON NAME: Katsuya Shunichi

PERSON NAME: Katu Ken

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Katu Ken was a Japanese held POW by the US forces. He was interrogated for information about routine inoculation of Japanese soldiers ¹¹²⁰



PERSON NAME: Kawabe Torashiro (25 September 1890-25 June 1960)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Assistant Chief, Japanese General Staff, Tokyo, Japan

¹¹¹⁹ Composite of IPS interrogations: Dr, S.C. Shin, Shoji Terajima, MAJ Woo Chia Shing, Maj Gen Cheng, MAJ Yang Cheu-Nien, Sgt. Katsuo Mitsue testify to the Japanese gas attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province
Dated: 25 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹²⁰ JICPOA Preliminary Interrogation Report No. 52 of Ken KATU about routine inoculations of Japanese troops. Dated: 23 Feb 1943. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 469, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Kawabe Torashiro, Assistant Chief, Japanese General Staff, was questioned postwar about Japanese plans to use gas warfare to defend the Home Islands and about the use of gas against the Chinese. ¹¹²¹ Concerning knowledge of Japanese biological warfare research Kawabe asserted that such research was purely defensive ¹¹²²

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1931-08-01	Lieutenant-Colonel
1935-08-01	Colonel
1938-07-15	Major-General
1941-08-25	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1931-03-11 – 1932-01-28	Chief, Strategy Group Operations Section, General Staff
1932-01-28 – 1934-03-05	Military Attaché, Soviet Union
1934-03-05 – 1934-08-01	Attached – General Staff
1934-08-01 – 1935-08-01	Chief Strategy Officer Kwantung Army [Manchukuo]
1935-08-01 – 1936-03-28	Chief, Intelligence Branch, Kwantung Army [Manchukuo]
1936-03-28 – 1937-03-01	Commanding Officer, Imperial Guards Field Artillery Regiment
1937-03-01 – 1937-10-26	Chief, 2 nd Section, (War Plans) 1 st Section, General Staff
1937-10-26 – 1937-11-01	Temporary Chief, 2 nd Section, (War Plans) 1 st Section, General Staff
1937-11-01 – 1938-03-01	Chief, 2 nd Section, (Maneuvers & War Plans) 1 st Section, General Staff
1938-03-01 – 1938-07-15	Instructor – Hamamatsu Army Aviation School
1938-07-15 – 1938-10-08	Attached, Hamamatsu Army Aviation School
1938-10-08 – 1939-12-01	Military Attaché, Germany
1939-xx-xx	Military Attaché, Budapest
1939-12-01 – 1940-03-09	Attached – General Staff
1940-03-09 – 1940-09-24	Attached, Shimoshidzu Army Aviation School
1940-09-24 – 1941-07-31	Commanding Officer, 7 th Air Brigade [Manchuria-China]
1941-07-31 – 1941-12-01	Chief-of-Staff, General Defence Command
1941-12-01 – 1943-05-01	Chief, General Affairs Section, Army Aviation Headquarters
1941-12-01 – 1943-05-01	Chief, General Affairs Section, Inspectorate-General of Army Aviation
1943-05-01 – 1943-05-19	General Officer Commanding, 2 nd Air Division
1943-05-19 – 1944-08-08	General Officer Commanding, 2 nd Air Army [Manchukuo]
1944-08-08 – 1945-04-07	Deputy Inspector-General of Army Aviation
1944-08-08 – 1945-04-07	Deputy Head, Army Aviation Headquarters
1944-08-20 – 1944-12-26	Chief, General Affairs Section, Inspectorate-General of Army Aviation
1944-09-02 – 1944-12-26	Acting Chief, General Affairs Section, Army Aviation Headquarters
1945-04-07 – 1945-09-xx	Vice Chief General Staff
1945-10-15	Retired

PERSON NAME: Kawai Sakae

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kawai Sakae was a Medical Officer and Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. Postwar he was interrogated for knowledge of Japan's biological weapons program ¹¹²³

¹¹²¹ Interrogation of General Hasakazu Kawabe. Dated: 9 Mar 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹²² Biological Warfare. Dated: 7 Nov 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box.04. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹²³ Bacteriological Warfare Interrogation. Dated: 3 April 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Kawagen Shinji ¹¹²⁴

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Company Shinji Kawagen, Pianguan City, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

Early Sept 1941: Surgeon Lieutenant attached to the Company Shinji Kawagen requested a vivisection on one of the captives. “He is given the permission... First; he cut the throat apart to stop the captive from making a sound. After the appendectomy, he shot at the gut of that captive with a handgun. He then sutured the gut and laid the captive in the dispensary to see the result. At around 14:00 on third day, he conducted a joint separation surgery on that captive, who was later carried out to the yard of the company camp. Shinji Kawagen shot the captive on the head when he was still alive and the dead body was buried on the spot” ¹¹²⁵

Mid-September: “conducted vivisection in our blockhouse in Pianguan City, Shanxi Province cut the gut before suturing it up, checking the result on the afternoon of the next day, at 17:00, carried the man to the city wall to the southeast of the Company camp in Pianguan City, Shanxi Province where Surgeon Kawagen killed him by shooting on the head” ¹¹²⁶

PERSON NAME: Kawajima fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Chief, Medical Section, Mukden POW Camp, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Kawajima fnu was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as Chief of the Medical Section, Mukden POW Camp until the spring of 1945 ¹¹²⁷

PERSON NAME: Kawakami fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kawakami fnu was an Army Surgeon and commissioned officer in the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Kawakami fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

Kawakami fnu was an Engineer with the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan ¹¹²⁸

PERSON NAME: Kawasaki fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Chifeng, Inner Mongolia annexed to Manchukuo

Early Sept 1936: ordered subordinates to “kill with saber” three Chinese “on the riverside one kilometer to the north of Chifeng, Inner Mongolia,” and send another one by truck to Manchurian Railway’s Chifeng Hospital, where

¹¹²⁴ Abstract of Shuichi Kikuchi’s confession. China.org.cn, 14 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/14/content_32946511.htm

¹¹²⁵ Abstract of Shuichi Kikuchi’s confession. China.org.cn, 14 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/14/content_32946511.htm

¹¹²⁶ Abstract of Shuichi Kikuchi’s confession. China.org.cn, 14 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/14/content_32946511.htm

¹¹²⁷ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹¹²⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

“Director Kawasaki and another Japanese surgeon (the name is forgotten) injected poison into the person, killed him, dissected the body and buried the body in the hospital compound” ¹¹²⁹

POLITICAL UNIT: Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Kawasaki Army Type 88 Reconnaissance Aircraft

PERSON NAME: Kawase Goro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Manchukuo National Hygiene Technology Agency

LOCATION: ****

Kawase Goro was a research officer at the Manchukuo National Hygiene Technology Agency. ¹¹³⁰ He was a member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; Tokyo, Japan ¹¹³¹

PERSON NAME: Kawashima Chihiro

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

PROFESSOR: Kawashima Chihiro was a Professor with the Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kawashima Kiyoshi (10 April 1893 – Date Unknown)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major General

ASSIGNED: Commander, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Chief Medical Officer, 1st Army Group of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Chief First, Second and Third Divisions of Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Togo Unit (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: 20 Years

EXECUTED: ****

Kawashima Kiyoshi was a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with the Togo Unit in 1934. He was assigned to Unit 731 from 1941 until its destruction in Aug 1945 and was the unit’s fourth commander. He was the one time Chief of the First, Second and Third Divisions of Unit 731 and later Chief Medical Officer of the 1st Army Group of the Kwantung Army. He confessed in the autumn of 1946 along with Kawashima to conducting human experimentation at Pingfan providing Soviet authorities with knowledge of Japan’s biological weapons programs months before US authorities stumbled upon that information. ¹¹³² He was tried by the USSR at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial in 1949 and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. He committed suicide shortly before his scheduled repatriation in 1956

At Khabarovsk, Surgeon Major General Kawashima Kiyoshi testified about an experiment in the summer of in 1941 at Anda in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo conducted by Unit 731: “The persons used for these experiments, fifteen in number, were brought from the detachment’s inner prison to the experimental ground and tied to stakes which had been driven into the ground for the purpose. Flags and smoke signals were used to guide the planes and

¹¹²⁹ Kiichi Kobayashi 小林喜一 (Aug.15). China.org.cn, 15 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/15/content_33247985.htm

¹¹³⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹¹³¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹¹³² MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

enable them to find the proving ground easily. A special plane took off from Pingfan [sic] Station, and when it was over the site it dropped about two dozen bombs, which burst at about 100 or 200 meters from the ground, releasing the plague fleas with which they were charged. The plague fleas dispersed all over the territory”¹¹³³

“A long interval was allowed to pass after the bombs had been dropped in order that the fleas might spread and infect the experimentees. These people were then disinfected and taken back by plane to the inner prison at Pingfan Station, where observation was established over them to ascertain whether they had been infected with plague”¹¹³⁴

Kawashima Admitted in Khabarovsk, in 1949 that “I committed a crime against humanity. I admit that testing the action of bacteriological weapons on living people by forcibly injecting them with serious infectious diseases, as was practiced by the detachment [Unit 731] with my participation, and also the wholesale slaughter of the experimentees with lethal bacteria are barbarous and criminal.”¹¹³⁵ He stated: “I can say that the number of prisoners of Detachment 731 who died from the effects of experiments in infecting them with severe infectious diseases was no less than about 600 per annum”¹¹³⁶ and “My unit (731) dwelled in Pingfan for five years (from 1940 to Aug 1945). In this camp at least three thousand were exterminated and/or died from bacterial infections. But I do not know the number of people who were exterminated before 1940”¹¹³⁷

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1939-08-01 Colonel

1944-08-01 Major-General

SERVICE:

1939-08-01 – 1939-10-02 Attached, 3rd Depot Division

1939-10-02 – 1941-07-02 Chief, Medical Section, 38th Division

1941-07-02 – 1943-03-01 Chief, 4th Branch Epidemic Water Supply Protection Section,
Kwantung Army

1943-03-01 – 1944-12-13 Chief, Medical Section, 13th Army

1944-12-13 – 1945-09-02 Chief, Medical Section, 1st Area Army [Manchukuo]

1949-xx-xx Condemned to 25 years imprisonment as War Criminal

PERSON NAME: Kawashima Santoku

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kawashima Santoku was a Pharmacist and a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army.

PERSON NAME: Kawashima Tatsusaburo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Chief Petty Officer

ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Kawashima Tatsusaburo was a Corpsman and a Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital. According to charges leveled against him postwar, on or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed

¹¹³³ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹¹³⁴ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹¹³⁵ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹¹³⁶ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹¹³⁷ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.¹¹³⁸ In 1947 Kawashima was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to ten years confinement¹¹³⁹

LOCATION: Kawatama Bridge

PERSON NAME: Kawazoe Muraji

PERSON NAME: Kazuharu Tanimura

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kazuharu Tanimura conducted winter hygiene tests under the control of Unit 731 in Inner Mongolia killing 8 Chinese prisoners from 31 Jan to 11 Feb 1942.¹¹⁴⁰ Kazuharu took eight “living bodies”--male Chinese captives--as “material” for experiments.¹¹⁴¹ At dawn on 6 Feb 1942 researchers performed frostbite experiments on six people in various conditions such as wearing wet socks or gloves, drunk, hungry, and after administration of atropine.¹¹⁴² Their report, reprinted in 1995, describes the results precisely with sketches and photographs. (ibid). The eight captives were also used in other experiments and operations, and finally were shot or vivisected to death.¹¹⁴³ The report includes the names of the subjects, direction for their confinement, a log of their killing, the program of their memorial service, and Tanimura’s condolences¹¹⁴⁴

Surgeon Major Kazuharu Tanimura and his colleagues also experimented with field surgery during their expedition to Inner Mongolia. They wrote in their log that on Feb. 4, 1941, they performed enteroanastomosis (intestinal bypass) on “living material No. 1.”¹¹⁴⁵ On the next day, “In order to follow up wounds, using living material No. 3, we amputated the left thigh, cut and sewed right thigh skin, and cut open the skin of the left hypogastrium”¹¹⁴⁶ “Treatments of dummy perforate gunshot wounds were performed on the left arm and right thigh of living material No. 7, and on the left waist and left chest of No. 6.”¹¹⁴⁷ On 6 Feb, they shot No. 8 to make perforate wounds, then performed transfusion and tracheostomy on him (Toki Eisei Kenkyuhan 1941)¹¹⁴⁸

In addition, Tanimura’s detachment performed various transfusion experiments. On 5 Feb 1941, they wrote that subject No. 1 and No. 3 had a transfusion of blood and Ringer solution at room temperature.¹¹⁴⁹ On 7 Feb they transfused blood kept in thermos bottle, blood that had been frozen outside the tent and then been thawed, and sheep

¹¹³⁸ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

¹¹³⁹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

¹¹⁴⁰ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹¹⁴¹ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹¹⁴² TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹¹⁴³ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹¹⁴⁴ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹¹⁴⁵ Daido Rikugun Byoin 大同陸軍病院 (Datong Army Hospital). Chumogun Gun’i Shoko Gunjin Gekagaku Syugo Kyoiku Katei Hyo 駐蒙軍軍医将校軍陣外科学集合教育□程表 (A Program of A Group Education of Military Surgery for Army Surgeon Officers of the Occupation Forces in Mongolia). 5-7 Jun probably of 1941. Reprinted in Toki Eisei Kenkyuhan: Appendix

¹¹⁴⁶ Daido Rikugun Byoin 大同陸軍病院 (Datong Army Hospital). Chumogun Gun’i Shoko Gunjin Gekagaku Syugo Kyoiku Katei Hyo 駐蒙軍軍医将校軍陣外科学集合教育□程表 (A Program of A Group Education of Military Surgery for Army Surgeon Officers of the Occupation Forces in Mongolia). 5-7 Jun probably of 1941. Reprinted in Toki Eisei Kenkyuhan: Appendix

¹¹⁴⁷ Daido Rikugun Byoin 大同陸軍病院 (Datong Army Hospital). Chumogun Gun’i Shoko Gunjin Gekagaku Syugo Kyoiku Katei Hyo 駐蒙軍軍医将校軍陣外科学集合教育□程表 (A Program of A Group Education of Military Surgery for Army Surgeon Officers of the Occupation Forces in Mongolia). 5-7 Jun probably of 1941. Reprinted in Toki Eisei Kenkyuhan: Appendix

¹¹⁴⁸ Daido Rikugun Byoin 大同陸軍病院 (Datong Army Hospital). Chumogun Gun’i Shoko Gunjin Gekagaku Syugo Kyoiku Katei Hyo 駐蒙軍軍医将校軍陣外科学集合教育□程表 (A Program of A Group Education of Military Surgery for Army Surgeon Officers of the Occupation Forces in Mongolia). 5-7 Jun probably of 1941. Reprinted in Toki Eisei Kenkyuhan: Appendix

¹¹⁴⁹ Daido Rikugun Byoin 大同陸軍病院 (Datong Army Hospital). Chumogun Gun’i Shoko Gunjin Gekagaku Syugo Kyoiku Katei Hyo 駐蒙軍軍医将校軍陣外科学集合教育□程表 (A Program of A Group Education of Military Surgery for Army Surgeon Officers of the Occupation Forces in Mongolia). 5-7 Jun probably of 1941. Reprinted in Toki Eisei Kenkyuhan: Appendix

blood.¹¹⁵⁰ On 8 Feb, they transfused blood taken from the heart of corpse.¹¹⁵¹ They then conducted a three-day training program with Lieutenant Miura Rihei that involved lectures on military surgery and exercise surgeries such as suturing of blood vessels and nerves, thoracotomy, colostomy, craniotomy, blood transfusion, various anesthetizations, appendectomy, and nephrectomy, performed serially on “six bodies of prepared materials”¹¹⁵²

PERSON NAME: Kazuno fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kazuno fnu was a medical worker with Unit 731. He testified postwar that “I once saw a six foot tall glass jar, in which was a Russian bisected across the waist and preserved in formalin. Unit 731 had many specimen jars with human body parts, heads, and internal organs. All jars were very clearly labeled”

Another former Unit 731 worker said, “The labels described the sources of the parts as coming from Americans, Englishmen, and Frenchmen, but the majority of the jars contained parts of Chinese, Koreans, and Mongolians. Jars containing American body parts had only extremities. Some jars were sent from other places”

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: KDA-2

PERSON NAME: Keenan, Joseph B

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

Joseph B. Keenan was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island on 11 Jan 1888. He earned a B.A. and M.A. from Brown University, Rhode Island, in 1910, and a LL.B. from Harvard Law School in 1913. After serving in World War I he pursued a legal career. His prosecution of gangsters such as “Machine Gun Kelly” earned him a national reputation. Keenan was serving as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division of the United States Department of Justice when he was selected by President Truman to lead the prosecution of the Tokyo Trial, Tokyo, Japan. Keenan served as Chief Prosecutor of the International Prosecution Section of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE)

PERSON NAME: Kei Kumai

POLITICAL UNIT: Keijo (Seoul), Korea under the Japanese Rule

POW CAMP: Keijo Camp, Keijo (Seoul), Korea under the Japanese Rule

UNIVERSITY: Keijo Imperial University, Keijo (Seoul), Korea under the Japanese Rule

UNIVERSITY: Keijo Imperial University, Faculty of Medicine Hospital, Keijo (Seoul), Korea under the Japanese Rule¹¹⁵³

Keijo Imperial University, Faculty of Medicine Hospital, Keijo, Korea trained surgeons prior to and during the war¹¹⁵⁴

POW CAMP: Keijo POW Camp, Keijo (Seoul), Korea under the Japanese Rule

¹¹⁵⁰ Daido Rikugun Byoin 大同陸軍病院 (Datong Army Hospital). Chumogun Gun’i Shoko Gunjin Gekagaku Syugo Kyoiku Katei Hyo 駐蒙軍軍医将校軍陣外科学集合教育□程表 (A Program of A Group Education of Military Surgery for Army Surgeon Officers of the Occupation Forces in Mongolia). 5-7 Jun probably of 1941. Reprinted in Toki Eisei Kenkyuhan: Appendix

¹¹⁵¹ Daido Rikugun Byoin 大同陸軍病院 (Datong Army Hospital). Chumogun Gun’i Shoko Gunjin Gekagaku Syugo Kyoiku Katei Hyo 駐蒙軍軍医将校軍陣外科学集合教育□程表 (A Program of A Group Education of Military Surgery for Army Surgeon Officers of the Occupation Forces in Mongolia). 5-7 Jun probably of 1941. Reprinted in Toki Eisei Kenkyuhan: Appendix

¹¹⁵² TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th

World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹¹⁵³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹¹⁵⁴ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

Keijo POW Camp was located in modern-day Seoul, Korea. The camp was situated in the” southeastern part of Keijo, it was located west of the 20th Division Parade Ground and a former silk factory. ¹¹⁵⁵ Its coordinates are listed as 37° 38’ N – 126° 58’ E. ¹¹⁵⁶ The camp opened on 5 Sept 1942. ¹¹⁵⁷ Its first occupants were British soldiers captured in Singapore. ¹¹⁵⁸ At the time of liberation there were two American officers, 15 Australian and 141 Britishers bringing the total held there to 158 men. A Japanese, Captain Uchida served as the camp medical officer

UNIVERSITY: Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Keio University Faculty of Medicine, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Keio University School of Medicine, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

Keio University School of Medicine was a private medical college that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war ¹¹⁵⁹

POLITICAL UNIT: Keinei, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Keinei, Jilin Province was the location of a branch office of Unit 100. ¹¹⁶⁰ Such offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings. The site was destroyed by retreating Japanese forces in Aug 1945

PERSON NAME: Keizo Noemi

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

Keizo Noemi was a Doctor of Medicine and the Director of Tokyo Imperial University, Epidemiology Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan. In his role the Director of Tokyo Imperial University he convinced many medical student scientists to serve with Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Kelleher, James J. Jr.

James J. Kelleher Jr. served with the Office of Special Operations in the Department of Defense (DOD). He volunteered comments to the effect that American Military Forces after occupying Japan, determined that the Japanese actually did experiment with “BW” agents in Manchuria during 1943–44 using American prisoners as test victims. ¹¹⁶¹ Kelleher added the comment that “information of the type in question is closely controlled and regarded as highly sensitive” ¹¹⁶²

GENDARME: Kempei

The Kempeitai, a Gendarme and in Manchuria, the Kwantung Army Military Police, are known to have condemned and transported prisoners from Harbin to Pingfan. The Kempei, are also known as the: Gendarme, Kempeitai and Kwantung Army Military Police

GENDARME: Kempeitai

The Japanese Kempeitai a Gendarme and in Manchuria, the Kwantung Army Military Police, are known to have condemned and transported prisoners from Harbin to Pingfan. According to Colonel Masada Tomosada the military police, Kempetai, assisted the medical officers in their biological warfare activities, but this assistance was non-

¹¹⁵⁵ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹¹⁵⁶ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹¹⁵⁷ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹¹⁵⁸ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹¹⁵⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹¹⁶⁰ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹¹⁶¹ Quoted by John W. Powell, Jr, “Japan’s Biological Weapons: 1930–1945,” *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* (Oct 1981), the document quoted is housed in Powell’s personal FBI file

¹¹⁶² Quoted by John W. Powell, Jr, “Japan’s Biological Weapons: 1930–1945,” *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* (Oct 1981), the document quoted is housed in Powell’s personal FBI file

technical in nature and was purely defensive.¹¹⁶³ Believed by some Japanese held POW to be the unit responsible for deploying biological warfare should that become necessary.¹¹⁶⁴ The Kempeitai are also known as the: Gendarme, Kempei, Kempeitai and Kwantung Army Military Police

GENDARME: Kempei Tai Headquarters, Tokyo

PERSON NAME: Ken Yanagisawa

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yanagisawa Yuzuru

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Ken Yanagisawa served with Unit 731 and is known to have conducted vivisections.¹¹⁶⁵ He won the Asahi Prize in 1955. Ken Yanagisawa may also be known as: Yanagisawa Yuzuru

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Kengun Airfield

PERSON NAME: Kenkichi Ueda (8 March 1875 – 11 September 1965)

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1919-07-25	Colonel
1923-08-06	Major-General
1928-08-10	Lieutenant-General
1934-11-28	General

SERVICE:

1917-08-xx – 1918-12-27	Attach to the Staff of the Inspector – Cavalry
1918-12-27 – 1919-07-25	Attached, Vladivostok Expeditionary Force Staff
1919-07-25 – 1919-10-14	Attached, Vladivostok Expeditionary Force Headquarters
1919-10-14 – 1922-11-06	Chief, Maneuvers Section, Vladivostok Expeditionary Force
1922-11-06 – 1923-03-17	Attached, Inspectorate-General, Military Training
1923-03-17 – 1923-08-06	Commanding Officer, 1 st Cavalry Regiment
1923-08-06 – 1924-02-04	Attached, Army Aviation Section, Ministry of War
1924-02-04 – 1925-05-01	Commanding Officer, 3 rd Cavalry Brigade
1925-05-01 – 1926-03-02	Attached, Cavalry Branch, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1926-03-02 – 1929-03-16	Director-General, Army Remount Department
1929-03-16 – 1930-12-22	General Officer Commanding, China Garrison Army
1930-12-22 – 1932-09-01	General Officer Commanding, 9 th Division
1932-04-29	Seriously wounded
1932-09-01 – 1933-06-19	Attached – General Staff
1933-06-19 – 1934-08-01	Vice Chief, General Staff
1934-08-01 – 1935-12-02	Commander-in-Chief, Chosen Army [Korea]
1935-12-02 – 1936-03-06	Member, Supreme War Council
1936-03-06 – 1939-09-07	Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army [Manchuria]
1936-03-06 – 1939-09-07	Ambassador, Manchukuo
1939-09-07 – 1939-11-15	Attached – General Staff
1939-11-15 – 1939-12-01	Placed in reserve
1939-12-01	Retired

PERSON NAME: Kensuke Horinouchi

¹¹⁶³ BW Activities at Pingfan. Col. Tomosada MASUDA; Lt Col. Seiichi Niizuma. Appendix 29-F-a. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 11 Oct 1945

¹¹⁶⁴ Scientific - Japan - Biological Warfare Training given at Tokyo MP School. Dated: 24 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹⁶⁵ Pelletier, Philippe. The Fukushima War. Hérodote. (No 146-147). 2012/3. https://www.cairn-int.info/focus-E_HER_146_0277--the-fukushima-war.htm

POLITICAL UNIT: Keshan, Keshan County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Keshan in Keshan County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was the location of a branch office of Unit 100.¹¹⁶⁶
Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings

POLITICAL UNIT: Keshan County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

OPERATION PLAN: KETSUGO SAKUSEN

POLITICAL UNIT: Khabarovsk (Boli) (USSR)

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crime Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

The Khabarovsk War Crime Trials refers to the 1949 trial of 12 Japanese POW formerly associated with Japan's biological warfare program in Manchuria, held in Khabarovsk. Six of the accused were from Unit 731 and two from Unit 100. The Khabarovsk War Crime Trials followed the 10-month-long Nuremberg trials and the two-year-long Far Eastern War Crimes Tribunal in Tokyo, Japan. The Tokyo Trials had concluded nearly a year earlier.¹¹⁶⁷ The most explicit account of human experimentation at Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province was disclosed at a trial of Japanese personnel held in Khabarovsk

On Christmas Eve 1949, a little more than four years after their capture, the Soviet Union indicted twelve Japanese officers for plotting to employ BW during World War II. The men ranged in rank and importance from the former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, General Yamada Otozoo, to a lowly former laboratory orderly of Branch 162 of Unit 731, Kurushima Yuji. Soviet prosecutors emphasized that the Japanese had tested BW on prisoners, mostly Chinese, while preparing for full-scale bacteriological warfare against the people of China and the Soviet Union.¹¹⁶⁸ None of the plans were ever carried out

Under fierce interrogation by a Soviet prosecutor, one of the Japanese veterinarians yielded startling information in the following exchange:

Question: What were your functions in the 6th section?

Answer: I was engaged, in the main, in cultivating the glanders germ. I also took part in experiments on human beings....

Question: Tell us what experiments were performed on human beings in Detachment 100.

Answer: ...I took part once in experiments on human beings

Question: I am asking you about something else: were experiments performed on human beings in Detachment 100, or not?

Answer: Yes, they were

Question: Who performed those experiments?

Answer: Four people conducted the experiments

Question: Tell us all you know about experiments on human beings performed in Detachment 100.

Answer: Experiments on human beings were performed in August-Sept 1944.²⁵ These experiments took the form of giving experimentees, without their knowledge, soporific drugs and poisons. The experimentees included 7-8 Russians and Chinese. Korean bindweed, heroin and castor-oil seed were among the poisons used in the experiments. These poisons were put in the food. The poisoned food was given to the experimentees five or six times over a period of two weeks. Korean bindweed was used mostly in soups, I think heroin in porridge, while tobacco was mixed with heroin and bactal (sic). After eating the soup mixed with Korean bindweed the experimentees dropped off into a deep five-hour sleep 30 minutes or an hour later. After two weeks the experimentees were so weak that they could no longer be used

Question: What happened to them?

Answer: For purposes of secrecy all the experimentees were put to death

Question: How?

¹¹⁶⁶ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹¹⁶⁷ Sergey Radchenko and David Wolff, "To the Summit via Proxy-Summits: New Evidence from Soviet and Chinese Archives on Mao's Long Mar to Moscow," *Cold War International History Project Bulletin Vol. 16*

¹¹⁶⁸ "Japan Said to Test Bacteriological Warfare on GI's" *New York Times*. 27 Dec 1949.

Answer: There was the case of a Russian experimentee who...was put to death with an injection of one-tenth of a gram of potassium cyanide

Question: Who put him to death?

Answer: I made the injection of potassium cyanide

Question: What did you do with the body of the Russian, whom you had killed?

Answer: I dissected the body at the detachment's cattle cemetery

Question: What did you do with the body afterwards?

Answer: I buried it...in the cattle cemetery, at the back of the detachment's premises.

Question: In the same place where the carcasses of cattle were buried?

Answer: The place is the same, only the pit is different. (There is movement in the courtroom, a low murmur of indignation)

Question: Do you know of other instances of experimentees being killed?

Answer: Two Russians and one Chinese were shot dead by gendarmes on the same place

Question: That is, those people were shot dead right in the cattle cemetery?

Answer: Yes

Question: Why were they killed by the gendarmes?

Answer: I think for purposes of secrecy

Question: So it would be correct to say that all persons brought to Detachment 100 for experimental purposes were doomed to die?

Answer: That is so ¹¹⁶⁹

At the Khabarovsk trial, during cross-examination of the witness, Major Karasawa Tomio and the Soviet prosecutor engaged in the following exchange:

Question: Please tell us, did Detachment 731 study the immunity of Americans to infectious diseases?

Answer: As far as I can recall, that was at the beginning of 1943. I was in hospital at the time in Mukden, and Minato, one of the researchers of the detachment, came to see me. He told me about his work, and said that he had come to study the immunity of Anglo-Saxons to infectious diseases.

Question: And for this purpose tests were made of the blood of American war prisoners?

Answer: That is so ¹¹⁷⁰

The trial took place when Mao Zedong was meeting with Joseph Stalin resolving issues of Soviet naval bases in Dalian and Soviet control of the Changchun Railway; Changchun (Hsinking) in Jilin Province along with giant loans and security guarantees. ¹¹⁷¹ The issue of war criminals never arose as an extended focus of conversations with Soviet leaders

PLACE NAME: Khalkha River, Nomonhan, Manchukuoan-claimed territory

PLACE NAME: Khalkhyn Gol, Nomonhan, Manchukuoan-claimed territory

PERSON NAME: Khevt Yos Khaan

RESEARCH EXPEDITION: Khinghan Mountains Academic Research Expedition Party ¹¹⁷²

Khinghan Mountains Academic Research Expedition Party was sponsored by Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan ¹¹⁷³

¹¹⁶⁹ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹¹⁷⁰ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹¹⁷¹ Cathcart, Adam. "AGAINST INVISIBLE ENEMIES:" JAPANESE BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS AND CHINA'S COLD WAR, 1949-1950. Article (Symposium on War and Memory in Modern China). *The Chinese Historical Review*, Volume 16, Number 1 (Spring 2009)

¹¹⁷² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹¹⁷³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Ki-4.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Ki-21

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Ki-21-Ia

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Ki-21-IIb

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Ki-27 Nate

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Ki-51 Sonia

POLITICAL UNIT: Kiamusze

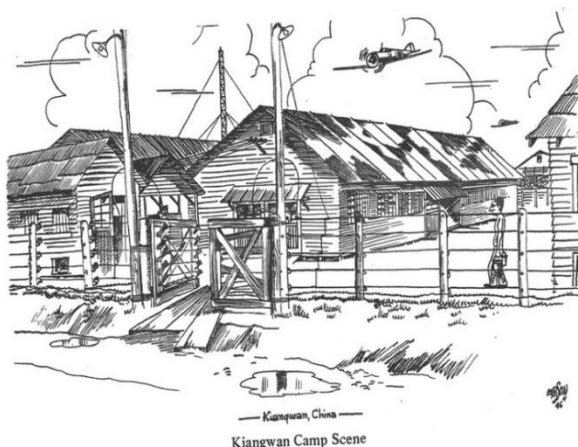
POLITICAL UNIT: Kiangwan, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

POW CAMP: Kiangwan POW Camp, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

The Kiangwan POW Camp was located in the suburbs of Kiangwan, North of Shanghai on the Tazang Motor Road perhaps an hour's ride by car from Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China. A Japanese military airdrome was located about two miles from the camp on the North, and a civilian airdrome located about four miles to the South.¹¹⁷⁴ The camp held 1,600 prisoners. These were divided as follows: 700 American Army, Navy and Marine Corps, plus 700 civilians from Wake Island and 80 Britishers. Persons of the nationalities brought the camp up to its full complement. Colonel William Ashurst, U. S. Marine Corps, was the ranking officer, his Executive Officer was Major Luther Brown¹¹⁷⁵

Medical Facilities:

A Japanese doctor, Captain Shindo (then Lt). was attached to the camp with a number of attendants, under his supervision, Captain Thyson was in charge of 4 medical officers - 2 naval doctors, one Royal Army Medical Corpsman, and an officer in the medical corps of the Italian¹¹⁷⁶



Navy, plus one US dental officer and three army male nurses. The relationship between these personnel and the Japanese doctor was cooperative, Captain Shindo procured medical supplies whenever they were obtainable, and left Captain Thyson and his sides free to take care of their own men¹¹⁷⁷

No beds were provided in the hospital which was first located at one end of a barracks, and which consisted of a few small rooms with no special arrangements. Separate bunks had been arranged by dividing the sleeping

platforms. Later, 70 beds made available were transferred to the South side of the barracks so as to be less exposed to the cold. There was no artificial heat. The barracks were equipped with an infirmary, operating room, laboratory and a dental room. Medical supplies furnished by the Japanese plus additional items donated by the International Committee of the Red Cross were, for the most part adequate¹¹⁷⁸

¹¹⁷⁴ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹¹⁷⁵ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹¹⁷⁶ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹¹⁷⁷ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹¹⁷⁸ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

PERSON NAME: Kido Koichi

GRADUATE: Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan - 1915

Marquis Kido Koichi Kido served as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal from 1940 to 1945. Kido was Hirohito's closest wartime advisor

Kido was born 18 Jul 1889 in Akasaka, Tokyo, Japan and was the grandson of Kido Takayoshi, one of the leaders of the Meiji Restoration. He was a 1915 graduate of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan. Kido, together with



Yoshino Shinji and Kishi Nobusuke, was one of the architects of the Strategic Industries Control Act on 1931, which set the stage for state control of numerous industries during the increasing militarization of Japan in the 1930s. Kido was named Minister of Education in 1937. From Jan 1938, he concurrently held the post of Minister of Health and Welfare. In Jan 1939, Kido was appointed Home Minister in the Hiranuma Cabinet. In 1941, Kido recommended that Tojo Hideki become Prime Minister after Konoe's third term in office, as being one of the few people eligible who might be able to maintain control over more radical elements within the Imperial Japanese Army

Kido remained one of the more cautious advisors to Hirohito at the beginning of World War II, and is known to have advised the emperor against attacking the Dutch East Indies in 1941, explaining that such an attack might provoke the United States into war, and that any oil obtained by taking the Dutch East Indies would still have to be transported, and would be subject to blockades and attacks by plane and submarine. After the war Kido claimed that Hirohito was never aware of the plans to attack Pearl Harbor until after the attack occurred. As the war situation deteriorated for Japan, Kido was one of the chief advocates of a negotiated peace, and is generally credited with convincing the government to accept the

Potsdam Declaration and surrender. He also convinced the emperor that it would be necessary to deliver a personal speech in order to ensure that all civilians and soldiers would cease fighting. He was one of the principal targets for assassination during the Kyujo Incident, an attempted military coup d'état in Japan in the final days of the war

Kido Was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) and sentenced to life in prison. It is likely, but not yet proven, that Kido was aware of Japan's biological warfare program on some level. In 1953, due to health problems, Kido was released from prison. He lived the rest of his life in Oiso, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. He died on 6 Apr 1977

PERSON NAME: Kihara fnu ¹¹⁷⁹

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kihara Kazio

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kihara Yukio

Ken Yanagisawa may also be known as: Kihara Kazio or Kihara Yukio

PERSON NAME: Kihara Kazio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

¹¹⁷⁹ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the "Toyoda Group." Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Kihara Kazuo wrote a letter to suggesting that POW held at Sagami-gahara Army Hospital had been subjected to experiments related to biological warfare. ¹¹⁸⁰ ATIS Translation Doc. No. 17815 (US). ¹¹⁸¹ ATIS Translation Doc. No. 17934 (US) ¹¹⁸²

PERSON NAME: Kihara Yukio ¹¹⁸³

GRADUATE: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

POSTWAR: Head of the East Asia Research Institute ¹¹⁸⁴

Kihara Yukio was a Graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan. ¹¹⁸⁵ He was a member of a “stay behind” intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war, whose purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces. ¹¹⁸⁶ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi, Suguhara Tetsugi and Toyoda Hokyo. In 1947, postwar, he was head of the East Asia Research Institute ¹¹⁸⁷

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Kii Dan ¹¹⁸⁸

Mustard gas bomb.

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Kikan

MILITARY POLICY: Kill all, burn all, plunder everything

MILITARY POLICY: Kill All, Burn All, Rape All Policy

Kill all, burn all, plunder everything.

Also known as the “Three Alls Policy”

PERSON NAME: Kiima fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Mukden Garrison Hospital, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Kiima fnu was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as Chief, Mukden Garrison Hospital ¹¹⁸⁹

PERSON NAME: Kikuchi fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kikuchi Hitosi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kikuchi Hitoshi

¹¹⁸⁰ SAGAMIGAHARA Army Hospital [Case File # 290]. Dated: 8 May 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹⁸¹ SAGAMIGAHARA Army Hospital [Case File # 290]. Dated: 8 May 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹⁸² SAGAMIGAHARA Army Hospital [Case File # 290]. Dated: 9 May 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹⁸³ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹⁸⁴ 441st CIC report on Yukio KIHARA. Dated: 30 Jul 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹⁸⁵ 441st CIC report on Yukio KIHARA. Dated: 30 Jul 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹⁸⁶ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹⁸⁷ 441st CIC report on Yukio KIHARA. Dated: 30 Jul 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹⁸⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹¹⁸⁹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kikuchi Nara
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kikuchi Norimitsu
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kikuchi Soku-ko
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Tokyo Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan
Kikuchi fnu conducted research at the Tokyo Army Medical School, Tokyo, Japan. ¹¹⁹⁰ Kikuchi fnu may also be known as: Kikuchi Hitosi, Kikuchi Hitoshi, Kikuchi Nara, Kikuchi Norimitsu or Kikuchi Soku-ko

PERSON NAME: Kikuchi Hitoshi (1 May 1897-Date Unknown) ¹¹⁹¹

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kikuchi Hitosi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major General

ASSIGNED: Chief, First Section, of Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kikuchi Hitoshi was a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the one-time Chief, First Section (Research Department), of Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (Unit 731). ¹¹⁹² Kikuchi Hitoshi may also be known as: Kikuchi Hitosi

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1941-03-01 Colonel

1945-03-01 Major-General

SERVICE:

1940-08-01 – 1941-06-30 Instructor – Military Medical School

1941-06-30 – 1942-08-01 Head, 2nd Tokyo Army Hospital

1942-08-01 – 1945-xx-xx Chief 1st Section, Epidemic Water Protection, Kwantung Army

1946-03-18 Retired

SANATORIUM: Kikuchi Keifuen Sanatorium

PERSON NAME: Kikuchi Nara

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major General

ASSIGNED: Experimentalist, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kikuchi Nara was a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army. Kikuchi was an Experimentalist assigned to Unit 731 ¹¹⁹³

PERSON NAME: Kikuchi Norimitsu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Medic, Unit 643, Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai, USSR

SENTENCE: 2 Years

EXECUTED: N/A

¹¹⁹⁰ Extract from CINCPAC-CINCPHA Bulletin 88-45, Translations No. 24. 23 Apr 1945, MIS 142890. Report on research underway at Tokyo Army medical School by Col. KIKUCHI 7 Maj. SASAKI. Dated: 24 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹⁹¹ Interrogation of Hitoshi KIKUCHI. Dated: 2 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹⁹² Interrogation of Hitoshi KIKUCHI. Dated: 1 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹¹⁹³ Roster of Personnel attached to Harbin Experiment Station [Unit 731]. 10 Jun 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Kikuchi Norimitsu served as a Medic in Unit 643. He sat as a defendant at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial

PERSON NAME: Kikuchi Shuichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Company Shinji Kawagen

LOCATION: ****

According to his written confession of Kikuchi Shuichi given in Dec 1954, he was born in Miyagi Prefecture, Japan in 1915. He was dispatched to Manchukuo in 1937. He was involved in the following incidents: Early Sept 1941: Surgeon Lieutenant attached to the Company Shinji Kawagen requested a vivisection on one of the captives. "He is given the permission ... First; he cut the throat apart to stop the captive from making a sound. After the appendectomy, he shot at the gut of that captive with a handgun. He then sutured the gut and laid the captive in the dispensary to see the result. At around 14:00 on third day, he conducted a joint separation surgery on that captive, who was later carried out to the yard of the Company camp. Shinji Kawagen shot the captive on the head when he was still alive and the dead body was buried on the spot." ¹¹⁹⁴ Mid-September: "conducted vivisection in our blockhouse in Pianguan City, Shanxi Province cut the gut before suturing it up, checking the result on the afternoon of the next day, at 17:00, carried the man to the city wall to the southeast of the Company camp in Pianguan City, Shanxi Province, Surgeon Kawagen killed him by shooting on the head" ¹¹⁹⁵

After Japan's surrender, he then took refuge in the troops of Yan Xishan, a military officer of the Kuomintang, in Aug 1945 and served as Major General and Commander of Artillery Regiment of the Instruction Corps of Taiyuan Pacification Government Office. ¹¹⁹⁶ He was arrested in Shanxi Province on 24 Apr 1949

PERSON NAME: Kikuchi Soku-ko

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kikuchi Norimitsu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Medic Unit 643, Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: 3 Years

EXECUTED: N/A

Kikuchi Soku-ko served as a Medic in Unit 643. He sat as a defendant at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR). Kikuchi Soku-ko may also be known as: Kikuchi Norimitsu

PERSON NAME: Kim Chong Hui

PERSON NAME: Kim Il Sung

POLITICAL UNIT: Kimitsu, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kimura fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kimura Bumpei

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kimura Heitaro

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kimura Ren

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Branch 2630, Detachment 100

LOCATION: ****

Kimura fnu was a member of Branch 2630, Detachment 100. Kimura fnu may also be known as: Kimura Bumpei, Kimura Heitaro or Kimura Ren

¹¹⁹⁴ Abstract of Shuichi Kikuchi's confession. China.org.cn, 14 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/14/content_32946511.htm

¹¹⁹⁵ Abstract of Shuichi Kikuchi's confession. China.org.cn, 14 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/14/content_32946511.htm

¹¹⁹⁶ Abstract of Shuichi Kikuchi's confession. China.org.cn, 14 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/14/content_32946511.htm

PERSON NAME: Kimura Bumpei

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kimura Bumpei was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army and served with Unit 731. He authored a published memoir of his time with the unit

PERSON NAME: Kimura Heitaro (28 September 1888-23 December 1948)

(Sometimes seen as Kimura Hyotaro)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo, Harbin, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Supreme War Council, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Burma Area Army, Rangoon, Japanese Occupied Burma

GRADUATE: Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan - 1915

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1908

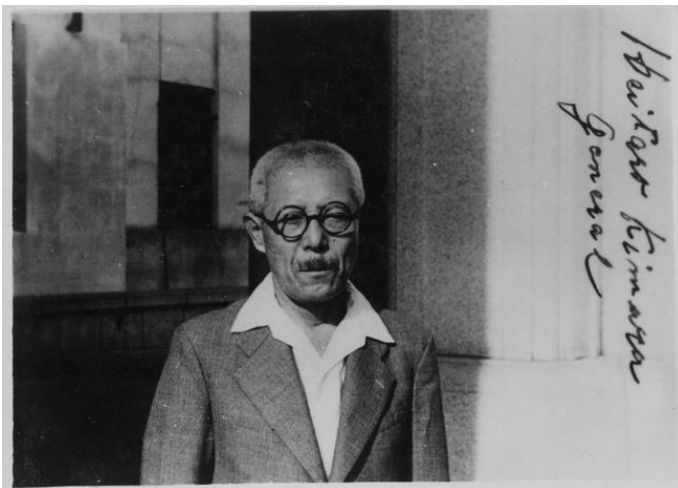
WAR CRIMES: Accused

LOCATION: Rangoon, Burma

SENTENCE: Death penalty

EXECUTED: Hanged as War Criminal, 1948-12-23

Kimura Heitaro (sometimes seen as Kimura Hyotaro) was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army and Commander of the Burma Area Army. Kimura was born on 28 Sept 1888 in Saitama Prefecture, north of, Tokyo, Japan but was raised in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. He graduated from the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1908. He served during the Japanese Siberian Intervention of 1918–1919 in support of White Russian forces against the Bolshevik Red Army and later as a member of the Japanese delegation to the London Disarmament Conference from 1929 to 1931. Upon his return to Japan, he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and assigned command of the Imperial Japanese Army 22nd Artillery Regiment



In 1935, Kimura first served in an influential role close to the center of Japanese policy when he was appointed Chief of the Control Section in the Economic Mobilization Bureau at the Ministry of War. He was promoted to the rank of Major General in 1936 and Lieutenant-General in 1939. He then served as Commander of Imperial Japanese Army 32nd Division in China from 1939 to 1940

From 1940 to 1941, Kimura served as Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo. From 1943 to 1944 he was a member of the Supreme War Council, where he continued to exert a major influence on strategy and policy. In 1944, after the Battle of Imphal, Kimura was assigned as Commander-in- Chief of the Burma

Area Army, defending Burma against the Allied South East Asia Command. After the Battle of Meiktila and Mandalay, Kimura was only capable of fighting delaying actions opting to preserve his forces rather than defend the capital, Rangoon to the last man. Promoted to the rank of general in 1945, he was still reorganizing his forces at the surrender of Japan in mid-1945

Kimura was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) and executed at Sugamo Prison in Ikebukuro on 23 Dec 1948. Though Kimura Heitaro was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan's biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government it is inconceivable that he did not have at the least some knowledge of Japan's biological warfare program

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Kimura Heitarō
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1931-08-01	Colonel
1936-08-01	Major-General
1939-03-09	Lieutenant-General
1945-05-07	General

SERVICE:

1928-07-xx – 1929-06-xx	Attached – Inspectorate of Artillery
1929-06-xx – 1929-09-xx	Instructor – the Field Artillery School
1929-09-xx – 1929-11-xx	Attached – General Staff
1929-11-xx – 1931-08-01	Member, Japanese Delegation to the London Disarmament Conference
1931-08-01 – 1932-08-08	Commanding Officer, 22 nd Artillery Regiment
1932-08-08 – 1934-08-01	Instructor – the Field Artillery School
1932-08-08 – 1934-08-01	Staff Officer, Army Technical Headquarters
1934-08-01 – 1935-03-15	Attached – Coastal Artillery School
1935-03-15 – 1936-08-01	Chief, Control Branch Economic Mobilization Bureau, Ministry of War
1936-08-01 – 1939-03-09	Head, Ordnance Bureau, Ministry of War
1937-11-20 – 1939-03-09	Head, Field Ordnance Imperial Headquarters
1939-03-09 – 1940-10-22	General Officer Commanding, 32 nd Division
1940-10-22 – 1941-04-10	Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army
1941-04-10 – 1943-03-11	Vice Minister of War
1943-03-11 – 1944-08-30	Member, Supreme War Council
1943-03-11 – 1944-08-30	Head, Army Ordnance Administrative Headquarters
1944-08-30 – 1945-09-12	Commander-in-Chief, Burma Area Army
1948-12-23	Condemned to death and hanged as War Criminal

PERSON NAME: Kimura Hyotaro

PERSON NAME: Kimura Ren

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

LOCATION: Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

PROFESSOR: Professor at Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan

POSTWAR: Served on the US-Japan Joint Research Team investigating the effects of the Atomic bomb

POSTWAR: Member of the Japanese Science Council

POSTWAR: Professor Emeritus, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan

Kimura Ren was a Professor at Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan. He served under commission at Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan faculty of medicine with Unit 731.¹¹⁹⁷ He wrote one single-author articles for the *Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report*.¹¹⁹⁸ He was the thesis advisor to Ishii Shiro on his thesis: “*Research on Gram Positive Twin Bacteria*.”¹¹⁹⁹ Postwar he served on the US-Japan Joint Research Team investigating the effects of the Atomic bomb. Postwar he became a member of the Japanese Science Council. He was later Professor Emeritus, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kinbara Setsuzo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

¹¹⁹⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹¹⁹⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹¹⁹⁹ “Japanese Use the Chinese as ‘Guinea Pigs’ to Test Germ Warfare.” *Rocky Mountain Medical Journal*. Volume 39. Aug 1942

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kinbara Setsuzo was a Surgeon and Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He is the author of *A Report of Special Tests in Manchuria*

PERSON NAME: King, Dr. Peter Z

Dr. Peter Z King was the Director of China's National Health Administration. King cited five separate Japanese BW attacks in China in 1940 and 1941. All five strikes were fully documented and corroborated by several foreign experts who were working in China at the time. The Journal quoted Dr. King's conclusion that, "The enumeration of facts thus far collected leads to the conclusion that the Japanese Army has attempted bacterial warfare in China." Dr. Peter Z King is known in War Department cables as "Easy Zebra" ¹²⁰⁰

POLITICAL UNIT: Kingdom of Thailand

POLITICAL UNIT: Kinghwa, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

Kinghwa, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China was attacked on 28 Nov 1940 by three Japanese aircraft which spread granules about the size of shrimp eggs over the area. ¹²⁰¹ Japanese held POW alleges high Japanese Army casualties in the area of Kinghwa (Kinhwa) occurred when troops entered the area to quickly after earlier biological warfare attacks ¹²⁰²

PERSON NAME: Kingsley, Patrick. Private

POLITICAL UNIT: Kinhwa, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Kino Takeshi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Takeshi Kino

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Veterinarian, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Kino Takeshi was a Veterinarian assigned to Unit 100 from 1938 until the end of the war in Aug 1945. ¹²⁰³ Kino served in the military during World War II, and was assigned to Wakamatsu's Unit from 1943 until Japan's surrender. Postwar provided information on glanders experiments under the direction of General Wakamatsu and Major Hosaka working for the Ishii Unit. ¹²⁰⁴ Kino was uncertain if experiments were done on POW or Chinese laborers. ¹²⁰⁵ He was accused by Nishimura fnu of infecting former POW with glanders. ¹²⁰⁶ He denied to American interrogators postwar that he ever participated in human tests ¹²⁰⁷

In his interviews Kino did concede that he "heard rumors that experiments of that sort [human BW tests] were being performed." When asked what exactly the rumors were, Kino replied, "I heard others saying that about thirteen (13) persons had been injected with the disease [glanders]." Questioned as to how many of the experimentees died, Kino

¹²⁰⁰ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42-49, The National Archives

¹²⁰¹ The Chinese Medical Journal. William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁰² Bacterial Warfare. Dated: 4 Dec 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁰³ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹²⁰⁴ SCAP Investigative Division/Legal Section Report on information from Takeshi KINO. 27 Jun 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁰⁵ SCAP Investigative Division/Legal Section Report on information from Takeshi KINO. 27 Jun 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁰⁶ NISHIMURA, fnu. 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁰⁷ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

stated that “They all died from the experiment.” He identified Wakamatsu Yujiro as being responsible for the experiments¹²⁰⁸

On 10 Feb 1946, an individual giving his name as Kino Takeshi ... directed a letter to Legal Section reflected that certain residents of Hagishiji, Japan ... were responsible for using Allied POW’s as human guinea pigs at an experimental station at Mokotan, Hsinking (Changchun) in Jilin Province.¹²⁰⁹ Kino, was deposited by a Legal Section officer on 5 Mar 1947 in Fukuoka, Japan

Kino was questioned extensively, and under oath.¹²¹⁰ Kino testified that he was initially employed by Wakamatsu’s people in a civilian capacity from 1938 until 1940.¹²¹¹ As with others who appeared before Legal Section investigators, Kino denied participating in human experiments, but conceded that he was aware that they took place at Changchun (Hsinking).¹²¹² According to Kino he has heard of “rumors” that humans were infected with glanders and then were either vivisected while still alive, or dissected after the disease ran its course.¹²¹³ He did not know whether the victims were Chinese laborers or POW, but “there was a lot of talk going on in camp about these experiments”¹²¹⁴

Kino was familiar with at least one experiment that involved thirteen humans exposed to glanders. When asked the number who died during the experiment, Kino replied, “They all died from the experiment.”¹²¹⁵ As to who was responsible for the research, the answer was, “General Wakamatsu Yujiro.”¹²¹⁶ Kino acknowledged that there were other officers who participated in human experiments, and cited several with whom he was personally familiar¹²¹⁷

Kino revealed that Unit 100’s “Experiment Section,” the section that conducted human tests, consisted of approximately three hundred persons, thirty of whom were officers.¹²¹⁸ When a Legal Section officer confronted Kino with information that a close friend accused him of participating in human research, Kino could only reply that his friend was “mistaken or probably mistook my name for another.”¹²¹⁹ Kino Takeshi may also be known as: Takeshi Kino

PERSON NAME: Kingoro Hashimoto

PERSON NAME: Kino Tatsuzo¹²²⁰

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kino Tatsuzo was interrogated on 11 Mar 1947. He testified about human experimentation¹²²¹

PERSON NAME: Kino Takeshi

Kino Takeshi refers to: Takeshi Kino

PERSON NAME: Kinoshita Yo-jun

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Osaka Imperial University

PROFESSOR: Professor of Pathology at Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan

¹²⁰⁸ Martiano, Joseph. Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, National Archives. 28 Jan 1947.

¹²⁰⁹ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹²¹⁰ “Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 Mar 1947

¹²¹¹ “Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 Mar 1947

¹²¹² “Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 Mar 1947

¹²¹³ “Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 Mar 1947

¹²¹⁴ “Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 Mar 1947

¹²¹⁵ “Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 Mar 1947

¹²¹⁶ “Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 Mar 1947

¹²¹⁷ “Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 Mar 1947

¹²¹⁸ “Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 Mar 1947

¹²¹⁹ “Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 Mar 1947

¹²²⁰ Testimony of Takeshi KINO. Dated: 11 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹²²¹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 11 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

Kinoshita Yo-jun was a Professor of Pathology at Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kisei Toyoyama

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Civilian Contractor

ASSIGNED: Burma-Thailand Railway, Songkurai, Thailand

Kisei Toyoyama was a Korean gonzoku or civilian contractor whose real name was Hong Ki-song but went by his Japanese name, Kisei Toyoyama. He was one of the most hated guards on the Burma-Thailand Railway, and was notorious for beating POW with the shaft of a golf club. Toyoyama, who volunteered for the duty, was sentenced to death by a British military court in Singapore. The sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment

PERSON NAME: Kita Ezo

PERSON NAME: Kita Seiichi

PERSON NAME: Kitagawa Masataka

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Commander, Unit Oka 9420, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

ASSIGNED: Chief, 2nd Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Harbin (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kitagawa Masataka was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as Chief, 2nd Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit at Harbin in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. He was the second Commander of Unit Oka 9420 in Singapore

PERSON NAME: Kitagawa Yasuo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Commander

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kitagawa Yasuo was a Commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He prepared wartime policy on the use of chemical warfare.¹²²² He was the author of “*Policy and Intention of the Japanese Navy in the use of Chemical Weapon*”¹²²³

PERSON NAME: Kitahara fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Youth Corps, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kitahara fnu served as a member of the Youth Corps. He enlisted in 1945 at age of 14. He then served with Unit 731 in Manchukuo. He stated on 18 Aug 2015 at the Shinshu-War Exhibition for peace on at the Ina Cultural Center,” POW had been treated as experimental material rather than a person. Also, when the instruction was made to destroy the facility for the destruction of evidence that many of the prisoners were killed”¹²²⁴

PERSON NAME: Kitakara Akio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 9420, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

ASSIGNED: Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

LECTURER: Unit 100

In 1939 Kitakara Akio served as a lecturer at Unit 100. From 1942 until the end of the war he served at Unit 9420 in Singapore

¹²²² Interrogation of Commander Yasuo Kitazato. Dated: 13 Mar 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²²³ Interrogation of CDR Yasuo Kitazato. Dated: 13 Mar 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²²⁴ 731 部隊元隊員が証言, 平和のための信州・戦争展 <http://inamai.com/www/ictnews/detail.jsp?id=41471>

PERSON NAME: Kitano fnu ¹²²⁵
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kitano Masaji
Kitano fnu may also be known as: Kitano Masaji

PERSON NAME: Kitano Masaji (14 July 1894 - 17 May 1986)
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University
KNOWN RANK: Major General
ASSIGNED: Unknown Laboratory in Shanghai, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China
ASSIGNED: Commander, 13th Army Medical Corps, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
ASSIGNED: Manchuria Medical College, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
PROFESSOR: Manchuria Medical College
GRADUATE: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan
POSTWAR: In 1950 he helped to form the Japan Blood Bank Tokyo, subsequently known as Green Cross ¹²²⁶
POSTWAR: Member of the Science Council of Japan ¹²²⁷
POSTWAR: Director of the Tokyo-branch of the Green Cross Company and later rose to become the company's chief Executive Officer ¹²²⁸

Kitano Masaji was a Doctor of Medicine and a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He graduated Tokyo Imperial University, School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan in 1920 and served as an Army Surgeon and Surgeon-School Instructor. He arrived in Manchukuo as a Major where he was assigned to the Manchuria Medical College and served as a professor of microbiology, a position he held for a period of ten years while simultaneously maintaining his commission. ¹²²⁹ He was assigned to Unit 731 in 1942 and remained there until late 1944 or early 1945 when he was reassigned to Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China. Kitano served as the second commander of Unit 731 from Apr 1942 until May 1945. ¹²³⁰ He was the one time head of the First, Third and Fourth Sections of Unit 731

Kitano conducted experiments with Tick Encephalitis on humans. ¹²³¹ He investigated the Songo Fever epidemic of 1943, writing: "When the epidemic broke out in Songo, I went to the epidemic site and conducted tests. Diagnosing the infection process, I believed it had most necessary to examine ticks being carried by rats. I had Asahina collect a kind of toge-dani [thorny tick, lealaps jettmar, Vitzithum] attached to Sesuji-nezumi [rat Apodemus egarius]; on Nov 6, Dr. Kanazawa performed tests on these ticks; subsequently Dr. Kasahara took over the tests; on Dec 14 of the same year I received the pathological opinion of Dr. Ishikawa and knew the success of our experiment. After that Dr. Kasahara et al. made much effort to determine that the agent was a virus. When Dr. Ishikawa was transferred to Kanazawa University, Dr. Tokoro took over pathological study and was successful in that work" ¹²³²

He is known to have conducted experiments with Songo Fever on humans and animals. ¹²³³ He conducted experiments with typhus on humans and ¹²³⁴ with Kasahara Yukio on Tsutsugamushi Fever on human subjects. ¹²³⁵

¹²²⁵ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²²⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹²²⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹²²⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹²²⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹²³⁰ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

¹²³¹ Interviews with Dr. Yukio Kasahara & Masaji Kitano. 13 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²³² Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20c/classweb/dw2/page2.html>

¹²³³ Interview with Shiro [Yukio?] KASAHARA & Masaji KITANO. 13 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²³⁴ Interview with Masaji KITANO. 13 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²³⁵ Interviews with Dr. Yukio KASAHARA & Masaji KITANO. Dated Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

He worked in Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China from early 1945 until arrested at the end of the war.



Kitano's time in Shanghai Municipality corresponds to the period of time the Osaka Chemical Research Institute, Osaka was producing tuberculosis, plague, malaria, & typhoid germs and shipping these products to Shanghai Municipality

Kitano was held POW in Shanghai Municipality into 1946 when he escaped and returned to Japan. He was interviewed in Tokyo, Japan, on 11 Jan by two US Army colonels, S.E. Whitesides and A.H. Schwichtenberg. During the interview Kitano claimed ignorance of Japan's biological warfare program and Ishii Shiro.¹²³⁶ Under questioning Kitano's answers were vague and disingenuous

Postwar, in 1950 he helped to form the Japan Blood Bank Tokyo, subsequently known as Green Cross. Kitano became a member of the Science Council of Japan. Kitano later became the director of the Tokyo-branch of the Green Cross Company and later rose to become the company's chief Executive

Officer^{1237 1238}

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1938-07-15	Colonel
1941-10-15	Major-General
1945-04-30	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1934-04-01 – 1942-08-01	Instructor – the Army Military Medical School
1942-08-01 – 1945-03-01	Head, Epidemic Water Protection, Kwantung Army
1945-03-01 – 1945-09-xx	Chief, Medical Section, 13 th Army
1946-03-31	Retired

PERSON NAME: Kitaoka Masami

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit Ei 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

POSTWAR: Vice Director of Japan's National Institute of Health from 1952 to 1955

Kitaoka Masami served with Unit 1644. Postwar he was Vice Director of Japan's National Institute of Health from 1952 to 1955. Postwar he continued to do experiments on unwilling Japanese subjects from 1947 to 1956 while working for the Japanese National Institute of Health Sciences, Tokyo, Japan

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Kitasato Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Kitasato Hospital and Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Kitasato Institute, Minato, Tokyo, Japan¹²³⁹

Kitasato Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Tokyo, Japan¹²⁴⁰

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Kitasato Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan

¹²³⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹²³⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹²³⁸ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

¹²³⁹ Extract from G-2, MIS, Economic Branch. Identifies Kitasato Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo. Notes it issues periodicals from Archives of Experimental medicine. Dated: 26 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹²⁴⁰ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

PERSON NAME: Kitato fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****

Kitato fnu was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. When interviewed in 1947 General Kitato gave extensive details of research by Unit 731 including offensive and defensive developments. However, he did not reveal anything concerning human experiments ¹²⁴¹

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Kitazato Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan
Kitazato Institute for Infectious Diseases was identified postwar as civilian facility with no affiliation with Japan's biological warfare programs ¹²⁴²

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Kitazato Kenkyo Jo
LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

Kitazato Kenkyo Jo was identified in late 1945 by the Captured Personnel and Materiel Branch (CPMB) (US) as one of two civilian organizations known as Biological Experimental Centers, the other being the Densenbyo Kenkyu Jo ¹²⁴³

POLITICAL UNIT: Kityang, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China
Kityang in Guangdong Province was the site of an outbreak of cholera which occurred in Sept 1943 and was confirmed the US War Department G-2 (US) ¹²⁴⁴

PERSON NAME: Kiuchi Kikushiro
WAR CRIMES: Accused but never charged
Kiuchi Kikushiro Associated with Ishii Shiro and postwar was alleged to have committed war crimes ¹²⁴⁵

PERSON NAME: Kiyono Kenji
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kiyono Kennji
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
POSTWAR: Professor at Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan
Kiyono Kenji was a Pathologist. He was one of only four pathologists at Unit 731 only three of which are known, Kozo Okamoto, Sonoda Taro and Kiyono Kenji. Postwar he was a Professor at Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
Kiyono Kenji may also be known as: Kiyono Kennji

PERSON NAME: Kiyono Kennji
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kiyono Kennji
Kiyono Kennji may also be known as: Kiyono Kenji

¹²⁴¹ Statement of LT GEN KITATO concerning operations of the Ishii Unit (Water Purification and Supply Department) [UNIT 731]. Dated: 1 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁴² Extract from Draft CPMB Report # 1514T, 18 Apr 1945. Identifies Kitazato Institute for Infectious Diseases as a civilian facility with no affiliations to the military. Dated: 26 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁴³ Extract from Draft CPMB Report # 1492T. Identifies 2 Biological Experimental Centers, Tokyo: Kitazato Kenkyo Jo & Densenbyo Kenkyu Jo. These are civilian centers working on infectious diseases. Dated: 23 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁴⁴ Disease in China: Cholera epidemic in Kityang, China. Dated: 12 Sept 1943. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁴⁵ Report on cases of war crimes and civil crimes. Dated: 3 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Kiyoshi Eguchi
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Eguchi Yutaka
Kiyoshi Eguchi may also be known as: Eguchi Yutaka

PERSON NAME: Kiyoshi Hayakawa
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: *****
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Kiyoshi Hayakawa served with Unit 731. He conducted tests and experiments with brucellosis

PERSON NAME: Kiyoshi Miki

PERSON NAME: Kiyoshi Ota
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Oota Kiyosi
Kiyoshi Ota may also be known as: Oota Kiyosi

PERSON NAME: Kiyoshi Sato

PERSON NAME: Kiyoshi Takewaki ¹²⁴⁶
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: *****
ASSIGNED: *****
LOCATION: *****
Kiyoshi Takewaki wrote a single-author article for the *Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report*

POLITICAL FACTION: KMT – Kuomintang

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Knee Mortar, 50-mm, model 89
The Knee Mortar was an infantry weapon known as the model 89 grenade discharger (also erroneously as “knee mortar,” weighed 5.67 kg (10.25 lbs.) and had an over-all height of 24 inches. The barrel, 10 inches in length, was rifled with eight grooves. The small artillery-like shell was projected 65 to 700 yards, depending upon the adjustment of the weapon. The weapon was not equipped with mechanical elevation, the projector was held by hand at an approximate elevation of 45 degrees. Different ranges were obtained by altering the chamber capacity by means of a knurled screw attached to the lower right of the barrel. The projectile was hand-fired by means of a short leather thong attached to a trigger, located at the front base of the barrel, which cocks and operates a firing pin in one downward movement; a trip-action firing mechanism. ¹²⁴⁷ The weapon also fired smoke and time-fuzed grenades from 45 to 206 yards, and three signal flares 100 yards vertically. It was carried and operated by one man

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ko-No-Dai ¹²⁴⁸
LOCATION: Tokyo area, Japan
Ko-No-Dai was a Quarantine Station

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ko 1855 Force, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Ko 1855 Force refers to the North China Area Army Water Purification Section (Unit 1855). It was also known as the: Beijing Unit, the Goto Unit (Japanese), Ko 1855 Unit, the North China Area Army Water Purification Section and Unit 1855

¹²⁴⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹²⁴⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹²⁴⁸ Extract from CINCPAC-CINCPOA Bulletin 88-45, Translations No. 24, 23 Apr 1945, MIS 142890. Report on 4 research facilities: Army Medical School & Hospital, Tokyo; Army Emergency Hospital & Ko-NO-DAI Hospital near Tokyo, a Quarantine Station. Dated: 23 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ko 1855 Unit, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Ko 1855 Unit Force refers to the North China Area Army Water Purification Section (Unit 1855). It was also known as the: the Beijing Unit, the Goto Unit (Japanese), Ko 1855 Force, North China Area Army Water Purification Section (Unit 1855) and Unit 1855

TEMPLE: Koa Kannon

PERSON NAME: Kobata Ishio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Aviation Section, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kobata Ishio was 17-year old Japanese pilot and assigned squad Commander of a planned aircraft attack to deliver biological weapons against San Diego, California. ¹²⁴⁹ The planned attack is reported under various names to include: Cherry Blossoms at Night, Ishimura Takai, Ishimaru Takao, Kakata Ishii, Sakura at Night and Tomobuchi

PERSON NAME: Kobayashi fnu

ACADEMY: Nan-Ling Girls Academy

Principal of the Nan-Ling Girls Academy

PERSON NAME: Kobayashi fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kobayashi fnu was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Kobayashi Gunji (24 February 1897 – 21 October 1981)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1939-03-09 Colonel

1943-08-02 Major-General

SERVICE:

1939-03-09 – 1940-02-08 Staff Officer, Army Fortification Department

1940-02-08 – 1941-06-15 Chief, Branch Army Technical Headquarters

1941-06-15 – 1942-10-15 Staff Officer, Research Institute, Army Technical Headquarters

1941-06-15 – 1942-10-15 Research Staff Member Army Technical Headquarters

1942-10-15 – 1943-08-06 Staff Officer, 2nd Army Technical Research Institute

1943-08-06 – 1945-01-12 Chief, 2nd Factory, 1st Tokyo Army Arsenal

1944-08-30 – 1945-03-01 Attached, Tama Army Technical Research Institute

1945-01-12 – 1945-09-02 Chief, Oomiya Factory, 1st Tokyo Army Arsenal

PERSON NAME: Kobayashi Eizou

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Eizo Kobayashi

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kobayashi Eizou may also be known as: Eizo Kobayashi

PERSON NAME: Kobayashi Kenzo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

¹²⁴⁹ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

Kobayashi Kenzo was interrogated as a POW held by the US in Oct 1945 during the initial US investigation into the Japanese biological warfare program ¹²⁵⁰

PERSON NAME: Kobayashi Kiichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Commander, Mukden Military Police, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

According to his written confession of Kobayashi Kiichi was born in Saitama Prefecture, Japan in 1895. During the Japanese War of Aggression against China, he was unit Commander of the Mukden Military Police. He was involved in the following incidents: Mid-Nov 1935: ordered the subordinates to send an arrested Chinese to the military surgeon for appendectomy experiment and later, “ordered the subordinates to kill with saber this person and another 3 (a total of 4) people on the riverside one kilometer to the north of Chifeng.” ¹²⁵¹ Early Sept 1936: ordered the subordinates to “kill with saber three Chinese “on the riverside one kilometer to the north of Chifeng, Inner Mongolia” and send another one by truck to Manchurian Railway’s Chifeng Hospital, where “Director Kawasaki and another Japanese surgeon (the name is forgotten) injected poison into the person, killed him, dissected the body and buried the body in the hospital compound.” ¹²⁵² In Jan 1944: he sent the “useless” “Soviet spies” “in ‘special transfer’ to the Ishii Unit in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo for bacteriological experiments.” ¹²⁵³ On 20 Aug 1945, he was arrested by the Soviet Army in Shenyang, Liaoning Province

PERSON NAME: Kobayashi Rokuzo ¹²⁵⁴

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Keio University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Adviser, Institute of Infectious Diseases Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Japanese Army Medical College, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Institute of Infectious Diseases Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Keio University Faculty of Medicine/Unit 731, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

PROFESSOR: Kobayashi Rokuzo was a Professor at the Keio University Faculty of Medicine, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, under commission by Unit 731

Kobayashi Rokuzo was a Professor at the Keio University Faculty of Medicine, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, under commission by Unit 731. ¹²⁵⁵ He served as an Adviser to the Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University; Tokyo, Japan attached to the Army’s Medical College at the headquarters of the BW network. ¹²⁵⁶ He was a Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese

¹²⁵⁰ An extract from Preliminary Report of Interrogation of P/W Kobayashi, Kenzo re biological warfare. Dated: 15 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 67. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁵¹ Kiichi Kobayashi 小林喜一 (Aug.15). China.org.cn, 15 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/15/content_33247985.htm

¹²⁵² Kiichi Kobayashi 小林喜一 (Aug.15). China.org.cn, 15 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/15/content_33247985.htm

¹²⁵³ Kiichi Kobayashi 小林喜一 (Aug.15). China.org.cn, 15 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/15/content_33247985.htm

¹²⁵⁴ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID <http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

¹²⁵⁵ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹²⁵⁶ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID <http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; Tokyo, Japan.¹²⁵⁷ During the war he served as an Advisor to the Institute of Infectious Diseases Laboratory which was attached to the Japanese Army's Medical College.¹²⁵⁸ He was the one-time Chief of the Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan. He wrote 11 single-author articles for the *Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report*¹²⁵⁹

POLITICAL UNIT: Kobe, Hyōgo Prefecture, Japan

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Kobe Eisei¹²⁶⁰

LOCATION: Kobe, Hyōgo Prefecture, Japan

POSTWAR: President - National Epidemic Prevention Institute¹²⁶¹

Kobe Eisei was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kobe, Japan. Postwar he became President - National Epidemic Prevention Institute.¹²⁶² He later worked for the Japanese National Institute of Health

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Kobe POW Hospital, Kobe, Hyōgo Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Koch Foundation, Arlington, Virginia

The Koch Laboratories, located near Paris, France served as the premier pre-WWII French biological warfare research facilities available to the French government.¹²⁶³ During WWII the laboratories were occupied by Germany

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Koch Laboratories, Paris, France

The Koch Laboratories, located near Paris, France served as the premier pre-WWII French biological warfare research facilities available to the French government.¹²⁶⁴ During WWII the laboratories were occupied by Germany

POLITICAL FACTION: Kodaha

Kodaha - a Japanese language terms referring to the Imperial Benevolent Rule or Action Group

PERSON NAME: Kodama fnu

PERSON NAME: Kogetsu Seiji (Seiji Kazuki) (Katsuki Kiyoshi [6 October 1881 – 29 January 1950])

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Commander, Stationary Forces, China, Tianjin, Japanese Occupied China

Kogetsu Seiji served as the Commander of Stationary Forces in China. He was given permission by the General Staff to employ chemical weapons in China on 28 Jul 1937¹²⁶⁵

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1923-08-06	Colonel
1929-01-28	Major-General
1933-03-18	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1921-03-06 – 1921-07-20	Instructor – Army Infantry School
1921-07-20 – 1924-04-10	Instructor – War College

¹²⁵⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹²⁵⁸ Paul Zimmerman A Primer in the Art of Deception The Cult of Nuclearists, Uranium Weapons and Fraudulent Science. Lyndonville, NY

¹²⁵⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹²⁶⁰ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹²⁶¹ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

¹²⁶² Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

¹²⁶³ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹²⁶⁴ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹²⁶⁵ Gendai-shi shiro (Modern History Documents), volume 9. Mirai-sha, Tokyo. 1964

1924-04-10 – 1925-05-01 Commanding Officer, 60th Infantry Regiment
 1925-05-01 – 1926-03-02 Commanding Officer, 8th Infantry Regiment
 1926-03-02 – 1927-07-26 Instructor – War College
 1927-07-26 – 1929-01-28 Chief, Military Administration Branch, Military Service Bureau,
 Ministry of War
 1929-01-28 – 1930-08-01 Commanding Officer, 30th Infantry Brigade
 1930-08-01 – 1930-12-22 Instructor – War College
 1930-12-22 – 1932-04-11 Executive Officer, War College
 1932-04-11 – 1933-03-18 Executive Officer, Army Infantry College
 1933-03-18 – 1935-03-15 Commandant, Army Infantry School
 1935-03-15 – 1936-03-07 General Officer Commanding, 12th Division
 1936-03-07 – 1936-03-23 Attached – General Staff
 1936-03-23 – 1937-03-01 General Officer Commanding, Imperial Guards Division
 1937-03-01 – 1937-08-02 Director-General Inspectorate-General, Military Training
 1937-07-12 – 1937-08-26 General Officer Commanding, China Garrison Army
 1937-08-26 – 1938-05-30 General Officer Commanding, 1st Army [China]
 1938-05-30 – 1938-07-29 Attached – General Staff
 1938-07-29 Retired

PERSON NAME: Kohara Shimuru

PERSON NAME: Koichiro Saito

PERSON NAME: Koiso Kuniaki (1 April 1880-3 November 1950)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General, Governors-General of Korea, Cabinet Member, Prime Minister

ASSIGNED: Prime Minister, Japan, Tokyo, Japan

GRADUATE: Army Staff College Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1910

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan

WAR CRIMES: Arrested and tried as a Class A War Criminal, tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE)

SENTENCE: Condemned to life imprisonment as War Criminal

EXECUTED: Died in prison on 3 November 1950

Koiso Kuniaki was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army, one-time Prime Minister of Japan and Governor of Korea

Koiso was born on 22 Mar 1880 in Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture into a samurai family. He graduated from the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1900. In Jun 1901 he was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in 30th Infantry Regiment and 1st Lieutenant in Nov 1903. During the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905), Koiso served as Battalion Adjutant (Sept 1904), Company Commander (Mar 1905) and was promoted to captain in Jun 1905 – all in the same regiment. Following graduation of the Army Staff College; Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in Nov 1910, Koiso returned to the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan as an instructor that December. Koiso was assigned to the Kwantung Army in Sept 1912

In Aug 1914 Koiso was promoted to Major and as assigned as Battalion Commander of the 2nd Infantry Regiment. He returned to the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Headquarters in Jun 1915, was promoted to Lieutenant



Colonel in Jul 1918. He was seconded to the Imperial Japanese Army Air Service in Jul 1921. After his promotion to Colonel in Feb 1922, he served as a military attaché to Europe in Jun 1922, returning to assume command of the Imperial Japanese Army 51st Division in Aug 1923

Returning to the Army General Staff in May 1925, he was promoted to Major General in Dec 1926 and Lieutenant-General in Aug 1931. Koiso was heavily involved with the ultranationalist Sakura Kai and its attempted coup d'état against the government in 1931 (the "March Incident"). Koiso retired from active duty in Jul 1938

From April–Aug 1939, he served in the cabinet of Prime Minister Hiranuma Kiichiro as Minister of Colonial Affairs. He returned to the same post again from Jan-Jul 1940 under the Yonai administration. Koiso served as Governor-General of Korea from

May 1942 to 1944. After the loss of Saipan in the Marianas and downfall of the Tojo cabinet in Jul 1944, Koiso was chosen to serve as Prime Minister of Japan

As Prime Minister he was not allowed to participate in any military decision-making. He was not popular with government ministers who favored making peace, nor with those who wished to prosecute the war until the bitter end. Koiso considered making peace, but could not find a solution that would appease both the Japanese military and the Allies. He was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE). Koiso died of esophageal cancer in Sugamo Prison on 3 Nov 1950

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1922-02-08	Colonel
1926-12-01	Major-General
1931-08-01	Lieutenant-General
1937-11-01	General

SERVICE:

1918-08-xx	– 1919-04-15	Attached, 12 th Division
1919-04-15	– 1921-07-20	Attached – General Staff
1921-07-20	– 1923-03-17	Attached, Army Aviation Headquarters
1923-03-17	– 1923-08-06	Instructor – War College
1923-08-06	– 1925-05-01	Commanding Officer, 51 st Infantry Regiment
1925-05-01	– 1926-12-01	Chief, 1 st Section, (Organization & Mobilization), 1 st Section, General Staff
1926-12-01	– 1927-07-26	Instructor – War College
1927-07-26	– 1929-08-01	Chief, General Affairs Section, Army Aviation Headquarters
1929-08-01	– 1930-08-01	Head, Economic Mobilization Bureau, Ministry of War
1930-08-01	– 1932-02-28	Head, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1930-08-01	– 1932-02-28	Chief Secretary, Supreme War Council
1932-02-28	– 1932-08-08	Vice Minister of War
1932-08-08	– 1934-03-05	Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army
1932-08-08	– 1934-03-05	Chief, Special Duty Section, Kwantung Army
1934-03-05	– 1935-12-02	General Officer Commanding, 5 th Division
1935-12-02	– 1938-07-15	Commander-in-Chief, Chosen Army [Korea]
1938-07-15	– 1938-07-29	Attached – General Staff
1938-07-29		Retired
1939-04-07	– 1939-08-30	Minister of Overseas Affairs

1940-01-16 – 1940-07-22	Minister of Overseas Affairs
1942-05-29 – 1944-07-22	Governor-General, Korea
1944-07-22 – 1945-xx-xx	Prime Minister
1945-11-xx – 1948-11-xx	Arrested and tried as a Class A War Criminal
1948-11-xx	Condemned to life imprisonment as War Criminal
1950-11-03	Died in prison



PERSON NAME: Koizumi fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Koizumi Chikahiko

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

Koizumi fnu was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He provided financial backing to Unit 731. ¹²⁶⁶

Koizumi fnu may also be known as: Koizumi Chikahiko

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Koizumi Chikahiko (9 September 1884 – 13 September 1945)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1924-08-20	Army Surgeon 1 st Class
1930-03-06	Surgeon Major-General
1934-03-05	Surgeon General
1937-02-15	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1932-04-11 – 1933-08-01	Chief, Medical Section, Imperial Guards Division
1932-04-11 – 1933-08-01	Instructor – Army Medical School
1933-08-01 – 1934-03-05	Commandant, Army Medical School
1934-03-05 – 1938-12-10	Head, Medical Bureau, Ministry of War
1938-12-10	Retired
1941-07-18 – 1944-07-22	Minister of Health

¹²⁶⁶ 441st CIC Summary of Information on Shiro Ishii. Alleges Ishii was operating an intelligence net in North China during the war. He is now contacting Chinese, whom he sees as Japan's natural ally in the future. Dated: 28 Jul 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Koizumi Chikahiko (9 September 1884-13 September 1945)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Koizumi Shin

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Minister of Health

ASSIGNED: Army Surgeon General

ASSIGNED: Dean of the Japanese Army Medical College



Koizumi Chikahiko was a pioneer in medical military science, a former Dean of the Japanese Army Medical College, a former Army Surgeon General and at one time served as Japan's Minister of Health. Koizumi was a fierce nationalist, one who supported Japan's expansionist program. He is considered the father of Japan's Biological and Chemical Warfare Program. Koizumi supported Ishii Shiro's efforts to establish a Department of Immunology at the Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

In 1917 Koizumi had experimented with chlorine in his own lab, the first known experimental production of a poisonous gas in Japan.¹²⁶⁷ In 1918 Koizumi began running tests of poison gases produced by the Hodogaya Chemical Industry Corporation on animals. In late 1932 Koizumi provided land with an existing building on it within the Army Medical College (School), Tokyo, Japan for use by Ishii Shiro.¹²⁶⁸ Another building, measuring 1795 square meters, was built adjacent to the original structure in Aug 1933. This complex became Ishii's Tokyo center until Japan's 1945 defeat. It also was a signal that BW research was a respectable and routine form of study in the Army Medical

College, Tokyo, Japan.¹²⁶⁹ In 1933 he was made dean of the Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan, in 1934 he became the Army Surgeon General, and in 1936 he was appointed Japan's minister of health.¹²⁷⁰ Koizumi Chikahiko may also be known as: Koizumi Shin

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1924-08-20	Army Surgeon 1 st Class
1930-03-06	Surgeon Major-General
1934-03-05	Surgeon General
1937-02-15	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1932-04-11 – 1933-08-01	Chief, Medical Section, Imperial Guards Division
1932-04-11 – 1933-08-01	Instructor – Army Medical School
1933-08-01 – 1934-03-05	Commandant, Army Medical School
1934-03-05 – 1938-12-10	Head, Medical Bureau, Ministry of War
1938-12-10	Retired
1941-07-18 – 1944-07-22	Minister of Health

PERSON NAME: Koizumi Shin

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

¹²⁶⁷ Masao Koyanazu, "Kagakusn kekyu shi" (The History of Chemical Warfare Research), unpublished document (1956), reproduced by the Historical Records Office, Repatriation Relief Bureau, the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare, cited in Tanaka, Yuki. The Story Japan Would like to Forget, in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, Oct 1988 volume 5, number 5

¹²⁶⁸ Tsuneishi, Kei-ichi, "C. Koizumi: As a Promoter of the Ministry of Health and Welfare and an Originator of the BCW Research Program," *Historia Scientiarum*, No. 26. Tokyo, 1984

¹²⁶⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death* Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹²⁷⁰ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

ASSIGNED: Surgeon General, Tokyo, Japan
Koizumi Shin was a former Surgeon General in the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Kojima fnu ¹²⁷¹
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kojima Kinji
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kojima Saburo
Kojima fnu may also be known as: Kojima Kinji or Kojima Saburo

PERSON NAME: Kojima fnu ¹²⁷²
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kojima Kinji
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kojima Saburo
Kojima fnu may also be known as: Kojima Kinji or Kojima Saburo

PERSON NAME: Kojima Kinji ¹²⁷³
Kojima Kinji was a member of a “stay behind” intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war, whose purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces. ¹²⁷⁴ Kokima served in North China from 1937 to 1944. ¹²⁷⁵ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi, Suguhara Tetsugi, and Toyoda Hokyo

PERSON NAME: Kojima Saburo
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Japanese Army Medical School
KNOWN RANK: Civilian Contractor
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
ASSIGNED: Japanese Army Medical School (College), Tokyo, Japan
ASSIGNED: Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan
POSTWAR: First vice-director of the Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan
Kojima Saburo joined Institute for Infectious Diseases in Aug 1926 as a Technical Expert where he researched salmonella, dysentery and typhoid. ¹²⁷⁶ Research on Kojima Saburo shows no military record. ¹²⁷⁷ He was a confirmed member of the Tokyo Imperial University, Institute of Infectious Diseases (IID), Tokyo, Japan under commission from Unit 731. ¹²⁷⁸ He is known to have served at the Japanese Army Medical School (College), Tokyo, Japan from 1939. ¹²⁷⁹ He served in Unit 731 at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo and intensively

¹²⁷¹ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁷² Infectious Disease Research Laboratory [Densenbyo Kenkyusho]. Dated: 4 Feb 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁷³ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁷⁴ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁷⁵ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Kinji KOJIMA.” Dated: 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁷⁶ Interview with Dr. Saburo KOJIMA. Dated: 18 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A4900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁷⁷ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). Dated: 31 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁷⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹²⁷⁹ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). Dated: 31 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

cooperated with Unit 1644 in the vivisection of humans at Nanking (Nanjing) in Jiangsu Province and with the Institute of Infectious Diseases (IID) during the occupation of China.¹²⁸⁰ Postwar he was the first vice-director of the Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan. He may or may not have been at Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan while acting as an Advisor of the Bacteriological Laboratory¹²⁸¹

PERSON NAME: Kokata Ishio
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kobata Ishio
Kokata Ishio may also be known as: Kobata Ishio

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Kokka Army Hospital
LOCATION: ****

CAMPAIGN: Kokoda Campaign
LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

CAMPAIGN: Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

CAMPAIGN: Kokoda Trail, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL FACTION: Kokuhonsha

POLITICAL FACTION: Kokuhonsha Group

POLITICAL FACTION: Kokumin Giyu Sentotai

POLITICAL UNIT: Kokuzan
LOCATION: ****

Kokuzan, China was the location of a branch office of Unit 100.¹²⁸² Such offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings. The site was destroyed by retreating Japanese forces in Aug 1945. NFI – precise location unknown

PERSON NAME: Komatsubara Michitaro

PERSON NAME: Komori fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major
ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan
Komori fnu was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army.¹²⁸³ He was assign to the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. His area of expertise was the: Classification of salmonella¹²⁸⁴

¹²⁸⁰ Bertell, Rosalie. Limitations of the ICRP Recommendations for Worker and Public Protection from Ionizing Radiation. Ontario, Canada. 5 Feb 1998 http://www.ccnr.org/radiation_standards.html

¹²⁸¹ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). Dated: 28 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁸² Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹²⁸³ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹²⁸⁴ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

PERSON NAME: Komori Takio ¹²⁸⁵

PERSON NAME: Komori Taku ¹²⁸⁶

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyushu Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Apprentice Army Surgeon, Faculty of Medicine, Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan

Komori Taku was an Apprentice Army Surgeon at the Faculty of Medicine, Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan. ¹²⁸⁷ He conducted experiments to include vivisection on the crew of a US B-29 shot down over Japan.

Komori died in an air raid on Fukuoka in Jul 1945 ¹²⁸⁸

PERSON NAME: Kondo fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Army Science Institute, Tokyo, Japan

Kondo fnu was a Surgeon and Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army and served at the Army Science Institute, Tokyo, Japan. There he presented a report titled “*Results of Basic Studies for Chemical Warfare*” at the Department of Army on 16 Oct 1939

PERSON NAME: Kondo Hideo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kondo Hideo was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Kondo Masabumi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Kondo Masabumi was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. ¹²⁸⁹ He was assigned to the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. His area of expertise: *Spirochatae icterohaemorrh* ¹²⁹⁰

PERSON NAME: Kondo Yuso ¹²⁹¹

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Sergeant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

¹²⁸⁵ Murder of Eight (8) POWs in Medical Experiment at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. Dated: 25 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1784, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁸⁶ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹²⁸⁷ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹²⁸⁸ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹²⁸⁹ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹²⁹⁰ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹²⁹¹ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government, “Interrogation report no. 50:” Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

Kondo Yuso was a Sergeant in the Medical Services of the Imperial Japanese Army. In late 1942, Sergeant Kondo noted that on Papua New Guinea fifty percent of the troops in the rear echelon had malaria.¹²⁹² Kondo Yuso is reported to have been captured in Papua New Guinea¹²⁹³

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kono Unit, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation
The Kono Unit was one of two units, the other being the Umeoka Unit, which made up Unit Oka 9420 otherwise known as the Central Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Southern Expeditionary Army Group of the Imperial Japanese Army. Unit Oka 9420 was organized in 1942 to support the Japanese Southern Army. Unit 9420 consisted of two units; the Umeoka Unit, which specialized in the plague, and the Kono Unit, which specialized in malaria but coupled itself to work on the plague, the Umeoka Unit was also responsible for rat catching. Most of the Kono Unit's work involved preventing the spread of disease in Singapore

Unit Oka 9420 was commanded by Major General Kitagawa Masataka. The unit was headquartered in the Permai Hospital in Tampoi, Johor, near the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, 13 km northeast of Johor Bahru and Singapore. Some evidence suggests that Unit Oka 9420 also had sub-units operating in Thailand and working on unknown diseases. According to the testimony of politician Othman Wok, Singapore was also an important biological weapons base. A laboratory was established there within days of the Japanese conquest. It became one of the largest of the BW installations outside the Chinese mainland

Initially, Unit 9420 was under the command of Hareyama Yoshio, but in 1942, Lieutenant Colonel Naito Ryoichi, one of Ishii Shiro's most trusted colleagues, assumed command of the facility for several years. Unit 9420 was staffed with approximately 150 physicians and scientists, and produced huge quantities of pathogens annually. Naito and his staff worked primarily with typhus, plague, and pesticides. It is unknown whether Singapore was a BW research facility, or whether it was simply a laboratory employed to produce pathogens for use elsewhere

PERSON NAME: Konoe Fujimaro

PERSON NAME: Konoe Fumimaro (12 Oct 1891-16 Dec 1945)

WAR CRIMES: Rumored to be under review for War Crimes

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

SENTENCE: N/A

WAR CRIMES: Having refused to collaborate with Bonner Fellers in OPERATION BLACKLIST to exonerate Hirohito and the imperial family of criminal responsibility for the war, Konoe came under suspicion of war crimes. In Dec 1945, during the last call by the Americans for alleged war criminals to report to the Americans, he took potassium cyanide poison and committed suicide

EXECUTED: Committed suicide on 16 December 1945

Konoe was a Japanese politician in the Empire of Japan who served as the 34th, 38th and 39th Prime Minister of Japan and founder/leader of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Konoe was Prime Minister in the lead-up to Japan entering World War II

Prince Fumimaro Konoe was born into the ancient Fujiwara clan, and was the heir of the Konoe family. In Jun 1937, Prince Konoe Fumimaro became Prime Minister of Japan. One month after he came into office, Japanese troops clashed with Chinese troops near Peking (Municipality), China, in the Marco Polo Bridge Incident. Konoe dispatched three divisions of troops, admonishing the military to be sure not to escalate the conflict. Within three weeks the army launched a general assault

Konoe and his cabinet feared that Japanese troops would not respect any peace agreement. He was also unsure that Chiang Kai-shek could control his own forces. In August, Chinese sentries returned fire and killed two Japanese marines who crashed a gate at a Chinese military airfield in the Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China. Konoe then agreed with Army Minister General Sugiyama Hajime to send two divisions to defend Japanese honor.

¹²⁹² Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government, "Interrogation report no. 50:" Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

¹²⁹³ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government, "Interrogation report no. 50:" Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

His cabinet then issued a declaration, accusing both nationalist and communist Chinese of “increasingly provocative and insulting” behavior toward Japan

Due to dissatisfaction with the policies of Prime Minister Yonai Mitsumasa, the Japanese Army demanded Konoe’s recall as Prime Minister. On 23 June, Konoe resigned his position as Chairman of the Privy Council, and on 16 Jul 1940, the Yonai cabinet resigned and Konoe was again appointed Prime Minister.



One of his first moves was to launch the League of Diet Members Believing the Objectives of the Holy War to counter opposition from politicians such as deputy Saito Takao who had spoken against the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945) in the Diet on 2 Feb. In a cabinet meeting on 14 October, Army Minister Tojo Hideki stated that negotiations had failed, the deadline had passed. At the close of this meeting, Konoe realized he was not able to win Navy backing against the adamant Army stance. Konoe resigned on 16 Oct 1941, one day after having recommended Prince Higashikuni Naruhiko to the Emperor as his successor. Two days later, Hirohito chose General Tojo as Prime Minister. In 1946, Hirohito explained this decision: “I actually thought Prince Higashikuni suitable as Chief-of-Staff of the Army; but I think the appointment of a member of the imperial house to a political office must be considered very carefully. Above all, in time of peace this is fine, but when there is a fear that there may even be a war, then more importantly,

considering the welfare of the imperial house, I wonder about the wisdom of a member of the imperial family serving [as prime minister].” Six weeks later, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor

Konoe played a large role in the fall of the Tojo government in 1944. In Feb 1945, during the first private audience he had been allowed in three years he advised the Emperor to begin negotiations to end World War II. According to Grand Chamberlain Fujita Hisanori, Hirohito, still looking for a tennozan (a great victory); firmly rejected Konoe’s recommendation

After the beginning of the American occupation, Konoe served in the cabinet of Prince Higashikuni Naruhiko, the first post-war government. Having refused to collaborate with Bonner Fellers in OPERATION BLACKLIST to exonerate Hirohito and the imperial family of criminal responsibility for the war, Konoe came under suspicion of war crimes. In Dec 1945, during the last call by the Americans for alleged war criminals to report to the Americans, he took potassium cyanide poison and committed suicide. It was 1945, exactly 1300 years after his ancestor, Fujiwara no Kamatari, led a coup d’état at court during the Soga clan. His grave is at the Konoe clan cemetery at the Temple of Daitoku-ji in Kyoto, Japan

PERSON NAME: Konoe Fumitaka

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Konoe Fumitake

Konoe Fumitaka may also be known as: Konoe Fumitake

PERSON NAME: Konoe Fumitake

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Prisoner, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Manchukuo

GRADUATE: Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

Konoe Fumitake was an Imperial Prince and descendant of the northern branch of the Fujiwara clan. He the eldest son of Japanese Prime Minister Konoe Fumimaro. He was a 1938 graduate of Princeton. At the end of the war in 1945 Konoe held the rank of lieutenant, commanding a troop of heavy artillery.¹²⁹⁴ He was captured on 19 Aug 1945 in Manchukuo by a Soviet intelligence unit and held in Siberia. He was sentenced in 1949 to 25 years for

¹²⁹⁴ V.V. Agarkov – The general Yamada’s diary about the last days of captivity in the USSR is declassified. Asia-Pacific International Relation Study Center. 6 Oct 2013 <http://apircenter.org/archives/1099>

“aiding the international bourgeoisie.”¹²⁹⁵ While incarcerated Konoe was held at 15 different prison camps, spending several months in Vladimir Prison № 2 and Camp № 48 Cherntsy; the Generals Camp, USSR. The camps were referred to as “Voykovo.” He was moved from Vladimir Prison № 2 to the Generals Camp in Cherntsy, on 15 Jul 1956.¹²⁹⁶ He died in Oct 1956 at the Ivanovo Camp, outside Moscow, just after the signing of the normalization treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union, two months before he was to have been released from prison of major bleeding in the brain, a cerebral hemorrhage brought on by nephritis. Major Kohara Shimuru, a former military surgeon attended the subsequent Soviet autopsy and agreed with its results.¹²⁹⁷ Claim persist that he was murdered.¹²⁹⁸ Declassified Soviet documents indicate that in 1953 the Soviet Union attempted to recruit Konoe to spy for Moscow against Japan.¹²⁹⁹ May be found spelled as “Fumitaka”

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Konoye Division

POLITICAL UNIT: Korea

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Korea Army

POISON: Korean Bindweed

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Korean Governor’s Hospital, Korea under the Japanese Rule
Korean Governor’s Hospital promoted sterilization in Korea¹³⁰⁰

PLACE NAME: Korean Peninsula

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Korean Volunteer Group¹³⁰¹

PERSON NAME: Koritaki Ouchi

DISEASE: Korsakoff’s syndrome

LOCATION: Koshi, Kumamoto, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kota Bharu - Dai 11 Boeki Kyusuibu, 1st of 4th

POLITICAL UNIT: Kota Bharu, Malaya, Straits Settlements

CAMPAIGN: Kota Bharu Invasion, Kota Bharu, Malaya, Straits Settlements

PERSON NAME: Kotake fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

¹²⁹⁵ Andrew E. Barshay. The Gods Left First: The Captivity and Repatriation of Japanese POWs in Northeast Asia, 1945-1956. University of California. Berkeley, California. 2013

¹²⁹⁶ V.V. Agarkov – The general Yamada’s diary about the last days of captivity in the USSR is declassified. Asia-Pacific International Relation Study Center. 6 Oct 2013 <http://apircenter.org/archives/1099>

¹²⁹⁷ Comments on the deaths of Prince FUMITAKA and KARASAWA in the USSR. Field Information Report. Country: Japan/USSR. 31 Jan 1957. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹²⁹⁸ V.V. Agarkov – The general Yamada’s diary about the last days of captivity in the USSR is declassified. Asia-Pacific International Relation Study Center. 6 Oct 2013 <http://apircenter.org/archives/1099>

¹²⁹⁹ Document shows Soviets tried to turn Konoe into spy. Japan Policy & Politics. 24 Jul 2000. <http://business.highbeam.com/435558/article-1G1-63674354/document-shows-soviets-tried-turn-konoe-into-spy>

¹³⁰⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹³⁰¹ Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

Kotake fnu was a Colonel in the Medical Service of the Imperial Japanese Army.¹³⁰² He served at a Japanese army hospital in Shansi Province¹³⁰³

PERSON NAME: Kotake fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kozakai Nozomu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Kotake fnu was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables. Kozakai Nozomi may also be known as: Kozakai Nozomu

PERSON NAME: Koto Yoshio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Koto Yoshio served as a soldier under Unit 731. Postwar he testified that "...A group of Russians, Chinese, and Mongolians all fitted with manacles in groups of two to sixteen at a time were brought out into the yard under the harsh cold weather. They were forced at gunpoint to dip their hands into the buckets of water and then expose their hands or arms in the cold, depending on the weather, for 10 minutes to two hours until they became frozen. They were then brought back to the prison laboratory for tests. . ." "The result of these evil experiments is always the same: The limbs of the prisoners deteriorated into gangrene and would be chopped off until the prisoner died. The purpose of these experiments was to find medical solutions for treating the Japanese soldiers who might suffer from frostbite in future wars against the Russians"

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kou 1855

POLITICAL UNIT: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Kozaburo Tachibana

PERSON NAME: Kozakai Nozomi

PERSON NAME: Kozakai Nozomu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kozakai Nozomi

Kozakai Nozomu may also be known as: Kozakai Nozomi

PERSON NAME: Kozo Okamoto

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Okamoto Kouzou

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Okamoto Kozo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Pathology Squad Leader, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Togo Unit (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POSTWAR: Postwar he became an Assistant Professor, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan

POSTWAR: Professor - Hyogo College of Medicine, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan

Kozo Okamoto was a Pathologist at Unit 731 and served as the Pathology Squad Leader at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo between 1938 and 1945 where he studied cholera. He autopsied victims of potassium cyanide poisoning killed during experiments conducted by the Togo Unit from 1934 to 1936.¹³⁰⁴ Kozo did not know the nature of the victim's death at the time of the autopsies. According to notes taken in Kyoto Imperial University,

¹³⁰² Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwef/wiihist/confess/demondoc.html>

¹³⁰³ Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwef/wiihist/confess/demondoc.html>

¹³⁰⁴ Kai's note; Kai's notes recorded every day the report by each investigator on Teigin's (Imperial Bank) case that is a bank robbery incident in Tokyo in Jan, 1948, by Kai Bunsuke chief of 1st section of investigation of the Metropolitan Police Department. Teigin's case was an incident in which 12 persons were killed with cyanide and money was taken. The researchers on toxic in the former Japanese Army and members of Unit 731 were suspected. But in August, a painter was arrested and was sentenced to death. He had denied his commitment to Teigin's case until his death of 95 years in the hospital prison in 1992

Kyoto, Japan at an investigative council held in Jul of 1948 by Kai Bunsake, Chief of 1st Section of Investigation of the Metropolitan Police Department, “The unit physicians inoculated about 15 prisoners at one time. In order to study the conditions of the patients’ illness they murdered them on 3rd day, 4th day, and so on after its onset and before death, and then performed autopsies on the corpses. The bodies had most likely been poisoned with potassium cyanide since the cause of death was suffocation, but because Okamoto was only directly to perform research on the subjects after they were dead, he had no idea who these poisoned criminals were”¹³⁰⁵

Kozo was one of only four pathologists at Unit 731. Only three of which are known, Kozo Okamoto, Sonoda Taro and Kiyono Kenji. Postwar he became an Assistant Professor, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan and later a professor - Hyogo College of Medicine, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan (an institution of higher learn established after WWII). Kozo Okamoto may also be known as: Okamoto Kouzou or Okamoto Kozo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kuan Tung Immune and Water Department, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Kubota fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Technical Worker

ASSIGNED: Branch 2630, Detachment 100

LOCATION: ****

Kubota fnu was a Member of Branch 2630, Detachment 100

PERSON NAME: Kuhara fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

Kuhara fnu was a member of a “stay behind” intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war, whose purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces.¹³⁰⁶ He served as the liaison between Ishii Shiro and the Chinese.¹³⁰⁷ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi, Suguhara Tetsugi, and Toyoda Hokyo. Kuhara may be found spelled as “Kihara”¹³⁰⁸

POLITICAL UNIT: Kumage District, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kumamoto fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Flight Engineer, Aviation Section, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.

Kumamoto fnu was a Flight Engineer assigned to Unit 731

POLITICAL UNIT: Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

COLLEGE: Kumamoto National Medical College, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

¹³⁰⁵ Kai’s note; Kai’s notes recorded every day the report by each investigator on Teigin’s (Imperial Bank) case that is a bank robbery incident in Tokyo in Jan, 1948, by Kai Bunsuke chief of 1st section of investigation of the Metropolitan Police Department. Teigin’s case was an incident in which 12 persons were killed with cyanide and money was taken. The researchers on toxic in the former Japanese Army and members of Unit 731 were suspected. But in August, a painter was arrested and was sentenced to death. He had denied his commitment to Teigin’s case until his death of 95 years in the hospital prison in 1992

¹³⁰⁶ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹³⁰⁷ 441st CIC Summary of Information on Shiro Ishii. Alleges Ishii was operating an intelligence net in North China during the war. He is now contacting Chinese, whom he sees as Japan’s natural ally in the future. Dated: 28 Jul 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹³⁰⁸ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Kumamoto National Medical College in Kumamoto, Japan trained surgeons prior to and during the war ¹³⁰⁹

PERSON NAME: Kumao Imoto ¹³¹⁰

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kumao Imoto served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. ¹³¹¹ He produced, “*A Study of Cha*” which concerned cyanide poisoning ¹³¹²

POLITICAL UNIT: Kumamoto, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Kumamoto Biological Institute, Kumamoto, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan ¹³¹³

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kumamoto Jikken Institute, Kumamoto, Japan

The Kumamoto Biological Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kumamoto, Japan. The Kumamoto Biological Institute may also be known as: Kumamoto Jikken Institute, Kumamoto, Japan

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Kumamoto Jikken Institute, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan ¹³¹⁴

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kumamoto Biological Institute, Kumamoto, Japan

The Kumamoto Jikken Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kumamoto, Japan. Kumamoto Jikken Institute may also be known as: Kumamoto Biological Institute, Kumamoto, Japan

COLLEGE: Kumamoto Medical College, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

COLLEGE: Kumamoto University School of Medicine, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

Kumamoto University School of Medicine refers to the Kumamoto Medical College, Kumamoto, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kumazawa Jirokichi

POLITICAL UNIT: Kuming, Yunnan Province, under the Republic of China

Kuming, Yunnan Province refers to Kunming, Yunnan Province

PLACE NAME: Kumusi River, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Kunimatsu Hamada

PERSON NAME: Kunitake Terute

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kunitake Terute was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. Interviewed in early 1946, denied the use of gas warfare against the Chinese ¹³¹⁵

¹³⁰⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹³¹⁰ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹³¹¹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹³¹² The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹³¹³ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹³¹⁴ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹³¹⁵ Interrogation of LTC Shinroku Iwakoshi and LTC Terute Kunitake. Dated: 13 Mar 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

POLITICAL UNIT: Kunming, Yunnan Province, under the Republic of China

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Kunoshima Industry Corporation

LOCATION: Mihara Plant, Kunoshima Sangyo Kabushiki Kaisha, En-ichi-machi, Mihara-shi, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan ¹³¹⁶

POLITICAL FACTION: Kuomintang (KMT)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Kuomintang Army

PERSON NAME: Kurakazu Satoro

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kurakazu Satoru

GENDARME: Gendarme

ASSIGNED: Harbin Gendarme (Administration), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Gendarme, Unit 731 (1940-1941), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Witness, Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: N/A

EXECUTED: N/A

Kurakazu Satoro observed human frostbite experiments conducted under Yoshimura Hisato. ¹³¹⁷ Kurakazu testified at Khabarovsk: "I saw experiments performed on living people for the first time in Dec 1940. I was shown these experiments by researcher Yoshimura, a member of the 1st Division. These experiments were performed in the prison laboratory." ¹³¹⁸ "When I walked into the prison laboratory, five Chinese experimentees were sitting on the long form; two of these Chinese had no fingers at all, their hands were black; in those of three others the bones were visible. They had fingers, but they were only bones. Yoshimura told me that this was the result of freezing experiments." ¹³¹⁹ Kurakazu Satoro may also be known as: Kurakazu Satoru ¹³²⁰

PERSON NAME: Kurakazu Satoru (1915- ?)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Sergeant Major

GENDARME: Harbin Gendarme, Gendarme, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Witness, Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: N/A

EXECUTED: N/A

Kurakazu Satoru was a Sergeant Major in the Military Police of the Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to Unit 731. Kurakazu Satoru testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial in 1949

PERSON NAME: Kurauchi fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kurauchi fnu Army Surgeon with the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Kurauchi fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

¹³¹⁶ Official Gazette. Government Printing Bureau. English Edition. No. 792. 18 November 1948.

¹³¹⁷ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹³¹⁸ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹³¹⁹ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹³²⁰ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

Kurauchi fnu was an Engineer with the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan ¹³²¹

POLITICAL UNIT: Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Kure Naval District

GENDARME: Kure Police Station, Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kurihara Yoshio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Togo Unit (Togo Troop) (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kurihara Yoshio served as a nonmilitary assistant under the Togo Unit (Togo Troop) from 1935 to 1936 at Beiyinhe in Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. ¹³²² He described a torture test with distilled water stating: “I was ordered to help civilian Dr. Satoshi Sugawara’s experiment to learn how long man can live only on distilled water. The subject lived for 45 days with ordinary water and 33 days with distilled water. A subject forced to drink distilled water asked me, “Mister, please give me tasty water.” The subject who lived for 45 days was a physician called Zuo Guangya, a very intelligent man, not a bandit” ¹³²³

PLACE NAME: Kuril Islands, Northern Territories, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kuritsu Mitsuichi

Kuritsu Mitsuichi was the owner and operator of the Japan Special Factory which produced the Ishii water purification filter

PERSON NAME: Kurihara Yoshio

PERSON NAME: Kuritsu fnu ¹³²⁴

POLITICAL UNIT: Kurume, Kyushu, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kurumizawa Masakuni

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Autopsy Assistant, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Kurumizawa Masakuni was a Medical Doctor who saw service with Unit 731. ¹³²⁵ At Unit 731 he served as Autopsy Assistant

PERSON NAME: Kurushima Yuji (1923-?)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Medic/Laboratory Orderly, Branch 162, Linkou, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

¹³²¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹³²² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹³²³ Tsuneishi K 常石敬一. Igakusha Tachi no Soshiki Hanzai 医学者たちの組織犯罪 (The Conspiracy of Medical Researchers). Tokyo: Asahi Shimbun Sha 朝日新聞社 1994 (reprinted in Asahi Bunko 朝日文庫 1999).

¹³²⁴ Concerning the activities at secret laboratories of the former Army Medical School. Dated: 21 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹³²⁵ Byrd, Gregory Dean. General Ishii Shiro: His Legacy is That of Genius and Madman. East Tennessee State University. East Tennessee State University. Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University. 5-2005

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: 3 Years. Hard labor

EXECUTED: N/A

Born in 1923 Kurushima Yuji was a Medic who served with Branch 162. He was present and testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial as a defendant

PERSON NAME: Kurusu Saburo

SANATORIUM: Kuryu Rakusen-en Sanatorium

LOCATION: Kusatsu-machi, Azuma-gun, Gunma Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kusa-mihan Team – Pharmacological Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kusa Section

Kusa-mihan Team – Pharmacological Research, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.

Kusa Section/Kusa-mihan Team – Pharmacological Research was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe in Wuchang County, to Harbin in 1937. The Section was responsible for Pharmacological Research.¹³²⁶ The label “Kusa” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time

PERSON NAME: Kusaba fnu (16 December 1899-5 May 1973)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kusaba fnu was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Kusaba Sueki

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1940-08-01 Colonel

1944-08-01 Major-General

SERVICE:

1940-08-15 – 1942-08-01 Commanding Officer, 27th Independent Engineer Regiment

1942-08-01 – 1942-10-15 Research Staff Member Army Technical Headquarters

1942-10-15 – 1945-09-xx Staff Officer, 9th Army Technical Research Institute.

PERSON NAME: Kusami Masao

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Kusami Masao was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Arm

PLACE NAME: Kusatsu Hot Spring, Gunma Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Kuwubara Akira

PERSON NAME: Kuwabara Hiroyuki

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Petty Officer Second Class

¹³²⁶ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Kuwabara Hiroyuki was a Corpsman, Petty Officer Second Class, Imperial Japanese Navy. He served at Dublon Island with the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.¹³²⁷ In 1947 Kuwabara was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison¹³²⁸

PLACE NAME: Kwajalein Atoll, South Pacific Mandate, League of Nations Mandate

From 16 Jul 1943 to 27 Aug 1943 Kwajalein Atoll saw the torture, abuse and inhumane treatment of two American POW by experimentation with intravenous injection of Coconut juice, confinement for 43 days in small unsanitary cells, denying bedding and medical care, beatings and throwing boiling water in the face, etc¹³²⁹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwan Tung Army Epidemic Prevention Department, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Renamed the “Togo Unit” and then the “Kwan Tung Army Water Supply and Epidemic Prevention Department.” In 1941, it was renamed to Kwan Tung Army Unit 731

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwan Tung Army Military Horse Epidemic Prevention Department, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Unit 100

Kwan Tung Army Military Horse Epidemic Prevention Department may also be known as: the Wakamatsu Unit. The Kwan Tung Army Military Horse Epidemic Prevention Department was renamed “Unit 100” in 1941.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwan Tung Army Water Supply and Epidemic Prevention Department, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwan Tung Army Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwan Tung Unit, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Anti-Epizootic Protection of Horses Unit, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

The Kwantung Army Anti-Epizootic Protection of Horses Unit was established by Imperial Decree in 1936. The unit was created to enable veterinarians to study diseases that might affect horses and other animals useful to the Kwantung Army.¹³³⁰ The veterinarians assigned there engaged in studies of animal diseases and disease prevention. However, those activities were a cover for the unit’s real purpose of expanding research in plant and animal biological warfare.¹³³¹ The Kwantung Army Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit was completely independent of Ishii’s operations, although both organizations were to cooperate in joint ventures over the years¹³³²

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Chemical Department, Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME: Tsushogo Unit

ALTERNATE NAME: Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

¹³²⁷ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

¹³²⁸ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

¹³²⁹ Military Commission Referral. Case Number 165564. 10 May 1948. Kobayashi Masashi. Vice Admiral. 29 Dec 1948. Guam, Marianas Island. 13 May 1948

¹³³⁰ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹³³¹ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹³³² Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

The Kwantung Army Chemical Department conducted joint Chemical Weapons Tests with Unit 731 against Chinese prisoners. The Kwantung Army Chemical Department may also be known as: Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Chemical Department, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar) Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME: Tsushogo Unit

ALTERNATE NAME: Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Kwantung Army Chemical Department, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), may also be known as: Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo is also known as: Unit 731

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit, Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

The Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit in Dairen, Liaoning Province is also known as the: Dairen Research Institute, Dairen Research Unit, the Dalian Branch or the Dalian Institute of Health

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Purified Water Supply Department
¹³³³

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Kwantung Army Field Railway Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo ¹³³⁴

GENDARME: Kwantung Army Kempeitai

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Military Horse Epidemic Prevention Department, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Military Horse Epidemic Prevention Workshop, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Manchuria Unit 100

The Kwantung Army Military Horse Epidemic Prevention Workshop may also be known as: Manchuria Unit 100

GENDARME: Kwantung Army Military Police

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Military Police

The Kwantung Army Military Police may also be known as: Military Police

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Quarantine, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
¹³³⁵

¹³³³ Perkins, Dorothy. A Chronology of Japanese Military Expansion from the Meiji Era to the Attack on Pearl Harbor (1868-1941). Japan Goes to War

¹³³⁴ Statement by Motoji YAMAGUCHI. Dated Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434.

Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹³³⁵ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. 14 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434.

Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo¹³³⁶

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Special Guard Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Special Intelligence Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Stables Manchu 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo¹³³⁷

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Traffic Department, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Veterinarian Corps, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Veterinary Department, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Warhorse Protection Unit, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

DEPOT: Kwantung Army Water Purification Depot, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Kwantung Army 1st Field Hospital Water Supply Department, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Kwantung Army 1st Field Hospital Water Supply Department was a department within Unit 731¹³³⁸

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Kwantung Boeki Kyusuibu

GENDARME: Kwantung Gendarme

GENDARME: Kwantung Gendarme Headquarters

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Kwantung Tokunu Kikan (intelligence) Unit

POLITICAL UNIT: Kweichow Province

MEDIA: Kyodo News Agency, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

Kyoto was the location of Imperial Japanese Army laboratories established in 1928. The laboratories were assigned to devise a means of introducing germs into water system.¹³³⁹ These labs were the subject of a report taken from a

¹³³⁶ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. 12 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 143. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹³³⁷ Interrogation of WAKAMATSU, Yujiro. Dated: 29 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹³³⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹³³⁹ Reports on early efforts of Japanese to develop BW techniques. Dated: 21 Dec 1942. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Japanese POW of a Kyoto research laboratory working on “propagation of germs for use in contamination of water as part of Japanese War Program”¹³⁴⁰

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Kyoto Army Hospital, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Kyoto Army Medical Hospital, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan
The Kyoto Army Medical Hospital was the second posting or assignment of Ishii Shiro

POLITICAL UNIT: Kwantung (Guangdong) Province, Japanese Occupied China

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Kyoto Biseibutsu Institute, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan¹³⁴¹
The Kyoto Biseibutsu Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kyoto, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan¹³⁴²
The Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan¹³⁴³ trained surgeons prior to and during the war.¹³⁴⁴ The university was Ishii Shiro’s alma mater. Ishii entered the university in Apr 1916 and graduated in Dec 1920. Post-graduation Ishii maintained close ties with his alma mater, and was a loyal alumnus. In 1924 Ishii returned to Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan for advanced training. Some research connected to biological warfare was conducted at the university during the period 1936-1945

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Kyoto Imperial University Laboratory, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan¹³⁴⁵
Kyoto Imperial University Laboratory was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kyoto, Japan

SCHOOL: Kyoto Imperial University Medical School, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Kyoto Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Medical Association, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan¹³⁴⁶

UNIVERSITY: Kyoto Municipal Medical University, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan
Kyoto Municipal Medical University refers to the Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan

COLLEGE: Kyoto Prefectural Medical College, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan
Kyoto Prefectural Medical College trained surgeons prior to and during the war¹³⁴⁷

UNIVERSITY: Kyoto Prefectural Medical University, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

¹³⁴⁰ Extract from Intelligence Report, Serial # 110-43, 21 Dec 1943, from Navy, CNO, ONI. Report through a POW of Kyoto research laboratory working on “propagation of germs for use in contamination of water as part of Japanese War Program.” Dated: 26 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹³⁴¹ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹³⁴² Extract from G-2, MIS, Economic Branch. Provides identification of Kyoto Imperial University as a biological research site. Dated: 26 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹³⁴³ Extract from G-2, MIS, Economic Branch. Provides identification of Kyoto Imperial University as a biological research site. Dated: 26 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹³⁴⁴ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹³⁴⁵ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹³⁴⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹³⁴⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

UNIVERSITY: Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Kyoto University, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

Postwar Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731.¹³⁴⁸ Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731 include: Juntendo University, Kanazawa University, Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Osaka University, Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Showa Pharmaceutical University, and Tokyo University

SCHOOL: Kyoto University School of Medicine, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan
Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) was headquartered in Kanagawa Prefecture overlooking the Tama River and the city of Kawasaki. During the war the Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) Technical Second Branch engaged in the development of secret weapons, biological and chemical. During the war Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) cooperated with Ei 1644. Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) conducting tests at Nanking (Nanjing) in Jiangsu Province primarily on the effects of prussic (Hydrocyanic) acid as a potentially effective CW weapon, especially in tank warfare. Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) experimented on humans at Nanking (Nanjing) with nitrile Prussiate, acetone, cyanide hydric, Arsenite, poison taken from Taiwanese snakes such as the cobra, Habu, and Amagasa, as well as crystallized blowfish poison and refined “Trikabuto” poison

INCIDENT: Kyujo Incident

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

Just hours before the radio broadcast of Emperor Hirohito’s announcement to the Japanese people that their government had accepted the military’s unconditional surrender in World War II, a coup d’état was being hatched with one of the aims being to steal the master records and stop the airing at all costs



The attempted coup, known as the Kyujo Incident, happened after midnight on Aug. 14, 1945 after Emperor Hirohito, posthumously known as Emperor Showa, recorded the Imperial Rescript of Surrender inside the Imperial Palace to announce Japan’s capitulation to the Allied forces

kkkkkk

Emperor Hirohito had decided to accept the conditions of the Potsdam Declaration laid out by the Allies at an Imperial staff meeting on Aug. 14 inside a bomb shelter at the Imperial Palace

Emperor Hirohito made the announcement, called Gyokuon Hoso (Jewel Voice Broadcast), after entering an office at 11:25 p.m. that night at the then

Imperial Household Ministry, now the site of the Imperial Household Agency.

Hidden away inside a bunker in the palace compound, Emperor Hirohito recorded the announcement twice using a microphone, saying Japan accepted the Potsdam Declaration, in which the United States, Britain and China — and later the Soviet Union — demanded Japan’s unconditional surrender

But it was delivered in a courtly style of Japanese that few common people could easily understand and the poor sound quality added to confusion over whether Japan had surrendered or not

The records were locked in a small safe at the grand chamberlain’s office before a group of renegade officers stormed the palace in a failed bid to block the airing of the surrender announcement, as it was unclear to them if the Imperial system would be maintained under the conditions of the Potsdam Declaration

¹³⁴⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

According to the Imperial annals, the officers led by Maj. Hatanaka Kenji killed Lt. Gen. Takeshi Mori of the First Imperial Guards Division and counterfeited an order that would allow them to greatly augment the forces occupying the Imperial Palace and Imperial Household Ministry

Hatanaka and the rebels disarmed the palace guards, blocked all entrances and severed communication with the outside world by cutting telephone wires. Hiroshi Shimomura, the director of the Information Bureau who had attended Emperor Hirohito's recording, was one of several people captured and detained that night

The rebels searched in vain over the next several hours for the master recordings of the surrender speech. Shortly after 5 a.m. Hatanaka was persuaded to give up the rebellion by the commanding officer of the Eastern District Army, and he later shot himself in the head about an hour before the Emperor's noon broadcast on Aug. 15. Many of Hatanaka's co-conspirators also committed suicide

"I was ordered to meticulously search any vehicle leaving the palace no matter how important the person was," recalled Nishiyama Hajime, 90, who at the time was assigned to the palace guards and posted at the Sakashita-mon Gate ¹³⁴⁹

The order was apparently given to ensure that the master recordings had not been stolen, but Nishiyama said he had no idea of the situation he was in. "I searched vehicles but the people who came out weren't carrying anything," he said ¹³⁵⁰

One 93-year-old former guard who entered the palace to quash the rebellion said: "I had no idea why I was pointing my pistol at the ministry. I intended to strictly carry out my duties, but unfortunately because of that incident we were all thought of as a renegade army" ¹³⁵¹

According to the Imperial annals, the recordings were taken to a broadcasting hall in nearby Uchisaiwaicho a little after 11 a.m

In the speech, Emperor Hirohito famously referred to the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki that occurred just days before, saying, "The enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is, indeed, incalculable, taking a toll of many innocent lives"

POLITICAL UNIT: Kyushu, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan ¹³⁵²
Kyushu Imperial University Trained surgeons prior to and during the war ¹³⁵³

UNIVERSITY: Kyushu Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan

INCIDENT: Kyushu Imperial University Incident, Fukuoka, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan

¹³⁴⁹ The coup against the Emperor's broadcast that never was. KYODO. THE JAPAN TIMES
[HTTPS://WWW.JAPANTIMES.CO.JP/NEWS/2015/08/06/NATIONAL/HISTORY/COUP-EMPERORS-BROADCAST-NEVER/#.WVTFDYGvYUk](https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/08/06/national/history/coup-emperors-broadcast-never/#.WVTFDYGvYUk)

¹³⁵⁰ The coup against the Emperor's broadcast that never was. KYODO. THE JAPAN TIMES
[HTTPS://WWW.JAPANTIMES.CO.JP/NEWS/2015/08/06/NATIONAL/HISTORY/COUP-EMPERORS-BROADCAST-NEVER/#.WVTFDYGvYUk](https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/08/06/national/history/coup-emperors-broadcast-never/#.WVTFDYGvYUk)

¹³⁵¹ The coup against the Emperor's broadcast that never was. KYODO. THE JAPAN TIMES
[HTTPS://WWW.JAPANTIMES.CO.JP/NEWS/2015/08/06/NATIONAL/HISTORY/COUP-EMPERORS-BROADCAST-NEVER/#.WVTFDYGvYUk](https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/08/06/national/history/coup-emperors-broadcast-never/#.WVTFDYGvYUk)

¹³⁵² Extract from CINCPAC-CINCPAC Bulletin 88-45, Translations No. 24, 10 Apr 1945, MIS 142890. Report on the Kyushu University Medical School & Hospital. Dated: 21 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹³⁵³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

SCHOOL: Kyushu Imperial University Medical School, Fukuoka, Japan ¹³⁵⁴

SANATORIUM: Kyushu Sanatorium, Fukuoka, Japan

AROCITY: The Kyushu Imperial University Case

LOCATION: Fukuoka, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan

At 10am, 5 May 1946, about a dozen of US B-29s raided Aso city of Kumamoto Prefecture in Kyushu. One B-29 was shot down with its 11-member crew, 3 dead and 8 captured. ¹³⁵⁵ These eight POW were later dissected alive by the medical students of Kyushu Imperial University under the guidance of their professors ¹³⁵⁶



After the Japanese surrender, the US Army pressed the Japanese government to find out the fate of these 8 men. A lengthy wide search ensued. SCAP HQ set up an ad hoc group composed of 8 officers in charge of translation, 7 interpreters, and 7 investigators with its general office at Kurume, Kyushu. U. S. authorities were so serious in the investigation that they had secured the help from Lt. Gen. Suzuki Shigezo, a legal expert, and Oyama Ayao, Chief of Bureau of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of the Army. ¹³⁵⁷ After two years of investigation, it was discovered that the 8 American fliers had been vivisected, and more than 30 people of the medical school of Kyushu Imperial University were indicted ¹³⁵⁸

The way the medical students and their teachers conducted the live dissection on the 8 Americans was shocking and incredible. The indictment pointed out that: The accused engaged in live dissection of the 8 captured US airmen to death by plucking out their brains, lungs, livers, stomachs, and hearts. ¹³⁵⁹ They injected sea-water into their arteries as the substitution for blood. After they all died, parts of their viscera were cooked for a gourmet dinner served in the dining room of the medical faculty of Kyushu Imperial University. ¹³⁶⁰ Their frenzied, bizarre behavior illustrated how little they felt guilty for vivisection. In spite of the method of vivisection at the Kyushu Imperial University being similar to that of Unit 731, no trace of relation between them was known. ¹³⁶¹ On 27 Aug 1948, all the accused were sentenced to severe punishment: two to be hanged (one, Professor Ishiyama, committed suicide) and the rest to serve term imprisonment from 15 to 25 years ¹³⁶²

LABORATORY: Laboratory for Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
Laboratory for Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University; Tokyo, Japan was attached to the Imperial Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

LABORATORY: Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

LABORATORY: Laboratory 7

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Building 7

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Number 7 Block

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: 7 Block

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

¹³⁵⁴ Extract from CINCPAC-CINCPAC Bulletin 88-45, Translations No. 24, 10 Apr 1945, MIS 142890. Report on the Kyushu University Medical School & Hospital. Dated: 21 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹³⁵⁵ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

¹³⁵⁶ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

¹³⁵⁷ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

¹³⁵⁸ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

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¹³⁶¹ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

¹³⁶² Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

Laboratory 7 and 8 were located at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. They are also known as the “Ro” and “Ha” buildings respectively. The two were buildings, prisons that housed the human subjects who were to be the victims of biological warfare experiments in Unit 731 experiments ¹³⁶³

Victims arrived at buildings 7 and 8 by way of a secret tunnel that led from the administration building to the prison. Other tunnels honeycombed the administration building and the prison, the latter leading to the experimental laboratories and to the crematorium where “sacrificed” casualties were destroyed. Each of the numerous tunnels was roughly 8 meters wide and 3 meters tall

Buildings 7 and 8 were designed to hold up to 400 prisoners, but most authorities believe the prison housed on average about 200 inmates at any one time. Each building was approximately 35 to 40 meters long and 20 meters wide. Building number 7 housed male inmates only, while building number 8 held members of both sexes ¹³⁶⁴

Each cell within the laboratory was separated from the next by a soundproof wall of concrete over one foot in width. On the floor of the cell lay bedding materials and blankets, and a flush toilet built into the floor surface. The interiors of these rooms were heated in the winter and air-conditioned in the summer so that environmental temperature could be controlled and did not distort the results of a human experiment one way or the other ¹³⁶⁵

The two structures were constructed with such thick concrete, bricks, steel, and mortar that at the end of the war the Japanese were unable to destroy 7 and 8 by conventional methods. Dynamite proved ineffective

Desperate to keep the prison’s existence secret, even at this late date, Ishii would not entrust the task of demolishing the prison to his engineers. Ultimately, he turned to the most dedicated 731 loyalists, who filled several trucks with 50-kilogram bombs and rammed the buildings in a suicide attack, setting off a giant blast which reduced them to rubble. ¹³⁶⁶ Laboratory 7 may also be known as: Building 7, the Number 7 Block and the 7 Block

LABORATORY: Laboratory 8

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Building 8

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Number 8 Block

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: 8 Block

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

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¹³⁶³ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹³⁶⁴ Williams and Wallace, *Unit 731*

¹³⁶⁵ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

¹³⁶⁶ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹³⁶⁷ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹³⁶⁸ Williams and Wallace, *Unit 731*

¹³⁶⁹ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

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CHEMICAL AGENT: Lachrymator - eye irritant

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Lacrimatory candle, model 89

The Lacrimatory candle was $7\frac{1}{16}$ inches long and weighed approximately 8.5 ounces, including its chemical filling.¹³⁷¹ The chemical filling weighed 4.6 ounces and consisted of collodion flakes impregnated with CN (Chloracetophenone).¹³⁷² The candle container was painted a greenish-gray color

The grenade's label indicated that the candle had two chief uses: to enable police to disperse crowds, riots, etc., and, on maneuvers, to represent non-persistent gas.¹³⁷³ Instructions for its use stated that the candle may either be placed on the ground or thrown, the gas being emitted approximately 4 seconds after ignition. It was not to be used near inflammable objects, and if any part of the body or hands came into contact with the filling, soldiers were advised to wash the area immediately with soap and water¹³⁷⁴

The effective life of the grenade was 1 year after manufacture; thereafter, the candle was to be examined for effectiveness every 6 months.¹³⁷⁵ To use the candle it's the waterproof adhesive tape was torn off and the lid removed. The fuze was ignited by a scratch block against the top of the match head¹³⁷⁶

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Lacrimatory Grenade, Model G

The total weight of this grenade was approximately 11 ounces, including the Lacrimatory filling, which weighed 4.84 ounces. The agent used was CN (chloracetophenone) dissolved in carbon tetrachloride. The grenade was 2.1 inches in diameter and 5.1 inches long. The label on the body of the grenade gave the details of its use and the method of operation. The grenade was painted a silver-gray color

When the grenade was removed from the outer container, a match head forming the top of the fuze was exposed. The match was ignited with the abrasive surface of a scratch block, and after a delay of 4 to 5 seconds the burster charge ignited. Upon exploding, the grenade is shattered and the Lacrimatory filling scattered. The container for the fuze, the insulating tube, and the container for the Lacrimatory may be vulcanite, celluloid, or some plastic material which would not be corroded by the liquid filling

PERSON NAME: Lady Fu

PERSON NAME: Lady Hiro Saga

PERSON NAME: Lady Lingiya

¹³⁷⁰ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹³⁷¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹³⁷² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹³⁷³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹³⁷⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹³⁷⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹³⁷⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

PERSON NAME: Lady Yehenara Wanzhen

POLITICAL UNIT: Lae, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: *Lagocephalus*

POLITICAL UNIT: Lagu, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China
Lagu was the location of a branch office of Unit 100.¹³⁷⁷ Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings

PLACE NAME: Lake Buir, Mongolian People's Republic

PLACE NAME: Lake Baikal, Southern Siberia (USSR)

PLACE NAME: Lake Dongtinghu, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

PLACE NAME: Lake Khasan, Lake Khasan, Soviet Union

PLACE NAME: Lake Tung Ting Hu, Lake Dongtinghu, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

PERSON NAME: Lance Naik Hatam Ali¹³⁷⁸

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Lance Naik Hatam Ali was an Indian POW held in Papua New Guinea. Postwar he testified that in Papua New Guinea: "the Japanese started selecting prisoners and everyday one prisoner was taken out and killed and eaten by the soldiers. I personally saw this happen and about 100 prisoners were eaten at this place by the Japanese. The remainder of us were taken to another spot 50 miles [80 km] away where 10 prisoners died of sickness. At this place, the Japanese again started selecting prisoners to eat. Those selected were taken to a hut where their flesh was cut from their bodies while they were alive and they were thrown into a ditch where they later died"¹³⁷⁹

INFECTION: Lanjiao Bing

Lanjiao Bing was a term used by local Chinese to describe the symptoms of anthrax which invaded the area of Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China in Aug 1942 after a biological warfare attack by Japanese force earlier that month.¹³⁸⁰ Its rough translation means, Rotting Leg Disease

PERSON NAME: Lanigan, Richard

LOCATION: Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Richard Lanigan served as an AR 2/C in the US Naval Reserve. He was the subject of experimental blood tests conducted by Captain Hirano Einosuke that directly resulted in his death. From the McMurria affidavit; RG 331 Box 943 Rabaul Reports; NARA #7 IMG_0029

Q. Describe all you know about malaria medical experiments conducted by Medical Officer Captain Einosuke Hirano which resulted in the deaths of Ensign Donald David Atkiss, USNR, and AR 2/C Richard Lanigan, USNR. Were these medical experiments performed on the prisoners over their protests? Dr. Einosuke Hirano has been interrogated recently in Tokyo, and he claims that he performed these

¹³⁷⁷ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹³⁷⁸ Japanese ate Indian PoWs. Tnn, New Delhi http://www.thedailystar.net/print_post/japanese-ate-indian-pows-37089

¹³⁷⁹ Cannibalism. B-29 CREWS TORTURED BY THE JAPANESE - Page 4 <http://www.b-29s-over-korea.com/Japanese-War-Crimes/index4.html>

¹³⁸⁰ Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 Mar 2003 <http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37>

experiments with the consent of the prisoners. Describe in detail all that you know about these medical experiments. Was sheep's blood used in these experiments?

A. About 25 Jul 1945, Captain Einosuke Hirano conducted medical experiments on five (5) prisoners. They were: Lt. Holguin, Lt. (Jg) Nason, Ensign Donald David Atkiss, AR 2/c Lanigan and myself. We were promised quinine and other malaria treatments if any harm resulted from these experiments. About every three days these five men gave a few ounces of blood to the doctor and we in turn were given an equal amount of blood taken from Japanese soldiers, who were visibly and noticeably suffering from malaria. This exchange of blood occurred several times and lasted over a period of about a month

During this time an orderly was stationed near our compound and he made three or four smears each day, I suppose to determine whether or not we were contracting the malaria thus injected. These experiments were performed over our protests. Such protest being taken very lightly and, of course, disregarded. We made no physical effort to prevent these experiments. Dr. Einosuke Hirano as such as offered bribes, e.g., medical treatment later, perhaps an improved diet, etc. Such promises, of course, were never fulfilled. I have no way of knowing whether sheep's blood was used in any of these experiments. Ensign Donald David Atkiss and AR 2/c Richard Lanigan's death was unquestionably a direct result of these experiments

1381

POLITICAL UNIT: Laos

PERSON NAME: The Last Emperor

PERSON NAME: The Last Emperor of the Qing Dynasty

PLANT DISEASE: Late blight of potato

LEGISLATION: Law of Guarantees (Italy)

PERSON NAME: Lawrence of Manchuria

POLITICAL FACTION: League of Diet Members Believing the Objectives of the Holy War

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION: League of Nations

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION: League of Nations' Epidemic Commission

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION: League of Nations Lytton Commission

PERSON NAME: Leahy, William

William Leahy was an Admiral in the US Navy and served as the Military Chief-of-Staff to President Franklin Roosevelt. Strongly opposed the US deployment of biological weapons. ¹³⁸² Leahy felt that biological warfare "would violate every Christian ethic I have ever heard of and all of the known laws of war." ¹³⁸³ Leahy was also strongly against the use of the atomic bomb believing that it would never work

POLITICAL UNIT: Ledo, Assam, India

PLACE NAME: Ledo Road, Yunnan Province, under the Republic of China

¹³⁸¹ 1st Lt James A. McMurria Affidavit Regarding medical experiments and executions at Rabaul Tunnel Hill POW Camp. Taken At: Columbus, Georgia Date: 21 Jul 1948 McMurria affidavit; RG 331 Box 943 Rabaul Reports

http://www.mansell.com/pow_resources/camplists/other/rabaul/mcmerria_affidavit_rabaul.html

¹³⁸² Bernstein, Barton J., "America's Biological Warfare Program in the Second World War," *Journal of Strategic Studies*, vol. 2, No. 3. Sept 1988

¹³⁸³ Leahy, William, *I Was There*. New York: Whittlesey. 1950

The Ledo Road extends from Ledo in Assam, India to Kunming in Yunnan Province. The road was built during World War II as an alternative to the Burma Road which had been cut by the Japanese in 1942. The road was used by the US and Britain to move supplies to the Nationalist Chinese government of Chiang Kai-shek

The Ledo Road was renamed the Stilwell Road, after General Joseph Stilwell, US Army, in early 1945 at the suggestion of Chiang Kai-shek. In Apr of 1945 the Ledo Road was the subject of reports that the Japanese planned to launch biological warfare attacks against the road to prevent supplies from reaching the Nationalist Chinese¹³⁸⁴

PERSON NAME: Lee Chang

Chinese laborer who was killed by the Japanese using guard dogs for showing disrespect during a morning obedience ceremony¹³⁸⁵

PERSON NAME: Lee Jisua¹³⁸⁶

Lee Jisua was a 28-years old Korean national and victim of the biological warfare tests of Unit 731

PRISON: Lefortovo Prison

POLITICAL UNIT: Moscow (USSR)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Left Sector Unit

LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Lenin, Vladimir

DISEASE: Leprosy

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Leprosy Prevention Association

LEGISLATION: Leprosy Prevention Law

The Leprosy Prevention Law was passed in 1931

POISON: Leopard's bane

REPORT: Lessons from the China Incident.

PERSON NAME: Levy, R.M.

R.M Levy was a Colonel in the US Army. He was assigned to the Adjutant General's Office (US) in Tokyo, Japan

On 3 Jun 1947 Colonel Levy sent a cable in code to the War Department offering a judicial explanation for not prosecuting the BW scientists. The cable referred to the Japanese BW project as the "Baker William Project," and Ishii as "Baker King," the United States as "Uncle Sugar," the War Crimes Tribunal was "Uncle Mike," and Dr. Peter Z. King, an American physician who had previously corroborated Chinese charges of Japanese use of BW, as "Easy Zebra"¹³⁸⁷

The message indicated that Legal Section had developed a working thesis to justify a grant of immunity. According to Levy: The complaints against Ishii and the others in Legal Section's files, Levy and Carpenter argued, were "based on anonymous letters... hearsay affidavits and rumors."¹³⁸⁸ The interrogations of the many persons involved

¹³⁸⁴ BW Information. Dated: 5 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹³⁸⁵ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹³⁸⁶ Documents prove the truth can't be buried. China Daily. 29 Apr 2014 <http://www.sino-us.com/11/Documents-prove-the-truth-can-t-be-buried.html>

¹³⁸⁷ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42-49, The National Archives

¹³⁸⁸ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE

with “Baker William Project” in Manchukuo and China, “do not reveal sufficient evidence to support war crimes charges.”¹³⁸⁹ The “alleged victims” were of an “unknown identity”¹³⁹⁰

The charges against “Ishii Baker King,” including the claim that the “bacterial war army...conducted experiments on captured Americans in Mukden,” were dismissed because they came from the Japanese Communist Party.¹³⁹¹ The affidavits of captured Kwantung Army leaders and of Ishii subordinates submitted by the Soviets were discounted because of the source.¹³⁹² Legal Section contended, moreover, that even if the statements of BW work were true, the affidavits did “not state that the [Japanese] General Staff intended to resort to bacteria warfare”¹³⁹³

As Army lawyers pointed out “none of our allies to date have filed war crimes charges against Ishii or any of his associates.”¹³⁹⁴ Neither he “nor his associates are included among major Japanese war criminals awaiting trial.”¹³⁹⁵ None of Ishii’s men were charged, “or held as war crimes suspects, nor is there sufficient evidence on file against them”¹³⁹⁶

Colonels Levy and Carpenter conceded that some of Ishii’s superiors were on trial before the “Item Mike Tare Fox Easy (International Military Tribunal for the Far East),” and that a “Peter Sugar” (the International Prosecution Section) in Dec 1946 pondered the use against them of some of the materials that accompanied the BW accusations.¹³⁹⁷ The prosecutor decided not to proceed against Ishii Shiro and his associates as, on the basis of the information then available, “evidence was not sufficient to connect any of these accused with Ishii’s detachments secret activities”

Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives

¹³⁸⁹ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives

¹³⁹⁰ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives

¹³⁹¹ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives

¹³⁹² All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives

¹³⁹³ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives

¹³⁹⁴ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives

¹³⁹⁵ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives

¹³⁹⁶ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives

¹³⁹⁷ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives

The message concluded on a note of caution. The War Department should be prepared for the Soviet prosecutor to try to introduce into evidence some of the BW material and accusations submitted to Legal Section, as well as “other evidence which may have resulted from their independent investigation”¹³⁹⁸

Colonel Carpenter would also play a role in discounting Japan’s wartime atomic energy and weapons research program

CHEMICAL AGENT: Lewisite

MONGOLIAN CLAN: Li Clan

PERSON NAME: Li Shuxian

PERSON NAME: Li Tiyu

PERSON NAME: Li Wenda

PERSON NAME: Li Ye Guang¹³⁹⁹

LOCATION: Mokotan, Changchun, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

GRADUATE: Japanese Army Supply School, Changchun, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Li Ye Guang was a Chinese student who graduated from the Japanese Army Supply School in Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province in the summer of 1937. Li and his classmates were sent to visit different Army supply depots in and around Changchun (Hsinking) as part of their orientation before graduation. In July, he was told that he would visit a camp in Mokotan

The next day, after lunch, Li and his classmates were driven to a red-brick walled barracks. Li remembered that on the gate facing north was an attractive sign with black lettering on a white background that read, “Army Horse Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department of the Kwantung Army.”¹⁴⁰⁰ As Li recalled the brick walls surrounding the facility stood about 3 meters high, and were surrounded by a deep ditch. “No trespass” signs were posted every 50 meters¹⁴⁰¹

Before being admitted to the camp, all the students were given a physical examination. They were then instructed that they must obey their guide explicitly; they were not to speak Chinese; they were to observe; they would not be permitted to ask any questions; they were not to touch anything during their visit; note taking or photographs were prohibited; no one would be permitted to walk alone during their tour of underground tunnels and underground laboratories¹⁴⁰²

They were then escorted to a row of buildings that had the appearance of being dormitories.¹⁴⁰³ As they approached the buildings, “an ambulance dashed to the gate we had just entered.” One of the students exclaimed, “My goodness! Is there infectious disease here?” One of the other students scoffed, saying, “Nonsense! How can infectious disease happen here in an epidemic prevention organization?” The other replied, “Did you not recognize the markings on the ambulance? It came from the Changchun Infectious Disease Hospital. So strange!”¹⁴⁰⁴

The young men were welcomed by two Japanese Army lieutenants dressed in surgical gowns. One of the men was a medical doctor. The other was a veterinarian.¹⁴⁰⁵ The two lieutenants guided the visitors to a row of laboratories, all containing basements with iron-barred windows. They were greeted with a strong odor of disinfectant upon entering

¹³⁹⁸ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives

¹³⁹⁹ Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁴⁰⁰ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴⁰¹ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴⁰² Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴⁰³ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴⁰⁴ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴⁰⁵ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

one of the buildings. Here two technicians disinfected them by spraying a combination of cresol and mercuric chloride on their bodies

Everyone was provided with a gauze mask that also “smelled of medicine.” Fully disinfected, they were required to walk through a cement ditch filled with a white powder. This ditch separated the first set of laboratories from the second group

From the outside, the second facility resembled the one they just departed. The interior, however, was quite different. Adjacent rooms, with closed wooden doors, lined each side of a corridor that ran east-west through the building. Li was especially impressed with the fact that each door was numbered, and he knew that some work was being done behind the closed doors. Yet, “nothing could be heard. Everything was in dead silence.”¹⁴⁰⁶ The veterinarian led the group to an exhibition room

Photographs lined the room’s walls. Many of the photos dealt with anthrax, sheep plague, dry leaves, and smut. Their tour guide impressed his audience when he commented that “these plant and animal diseases can be used as weapons of war. They are less costly and more effective than ordinary weapons.”¹⁴⁰⁷ The group visited many laboratories and other building

From the “moment we entered, we were almost choked by the foul odor permeating the corridor.”¹⁴⁰⁸ The students were shown rows of cages filled with different species of mice and other rodents. The veterinarian cautioned them not to approach the cages, “because the rodents were captured in naturally infectious regions of the country.” The animals were brought to Changchun (Hsinking) for experimental purposes”¹⁴⁰⁹

The veterinarian proceeded to tell them that they “should pay attention to possibilities of biological warfare.” He urged them to study infectious diseases in order to develop vaccines necessary to combat possible biological warfare. Li remembered that “All the rooms in the building were closed and there was an eerie silence throughout the building. Outside two of the doors, armed guards were posted. We did not enter the rooms”¹⁴¹⁰

Their tour concluded with a visit to still another exhibition room. Before entering, the veterinarian cautioned them that “Nothing in here is pleasant. All the specimens you will see came from dead bodies of different infected disease carriers. You can look through the open door.”¹⁴¹¹ The veterinarian opened the door to the frightened youngsters. They observed a “room full of glass jars containing human heads, arms, thighs, hearts, spleens and sexual organs. All the specimens were soaked in formaldehyde”¹⁴¹²

Their guide had still one more treat in store for his visitors before they were permitted to return to their school. Once outside, he ordered a soldier to bring him a horse. He then fed it some wheat that had been contaminated with a pathogen. “A few minutes later, the horse lay dead”¹⁴¹³

They waited some time for their truck to take them back to the city. While waiting, they observed that “the great chimney was sending out dark yellow smoke that discharged a terrible odor. We thought that the veterinarian gave an order to burn the horse he had just poisoned”¹⁴¹⁴

PERSON NAME: Li Yeh-Jun

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

Li Yeh-Jun was a custodian at Unit 731. Postwar he testified: “Sometime in the fourth year of the reign of Kang-De, about 100 workers were taken from the Jiling area. By Jul all were missing. The chimneys spewed smoke every day. There was the smell of burnt human flesh”

¹⁴⁰⁶ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴⁰⁷ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴⁰⁸ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴⁰⁹ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴¹⁰ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴¹¹ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴¹² Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴¹³ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

¹⁴¹⁴ Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp”

PERSON NAME: Li Yuqin

PERSON NAME: Li Zhongshan

LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Li Zhongshan was a Chinese victim of Unit 731. He was taken captive by Warrant Officer Mio Yakata, Dalian Gendarme, in 1943 at Heishijiao; Dalian, Liaoning Province on the charge of being anti-Japanese

POLITICAL UNIT: Liang Jiang, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

PRISON: Liaodong No. 3 Prison, Xinfu District, Fushun, Liaoning Province, People's Republic of China

PLACE NAME: Liaodong Peninsula

LOCATION: Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

PRISON: Liaoning No. 3 Prison, Xinfu District, Fushun, Liaoning Province, People's Republic of China

ALTERNATE NAME: Fushun War Criminals Management Centre

ALTERNATE NAME: Liaodong No. 3 Prison

POLITICAL UNIT: Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Liaoning Province is located in northern Manchukuo. It is one of three provinces, the others to include Heilongjiang, and Jilin, which make up modern Manchuria. Shenyang is the capital city of Liaoning Province. The province was established in 1907 as Fengtian or Fengtien Province. The name was changed to Liaoning Province in 1929. It was also known as Mukden Province at the time, for the Manchu pronunciation of Shengjing, the former name of the provincial capital. Under the Japanese puppet Manchukuo regime, the province reverted to its 1907 name but the name Liaoning Province was restored in 1945 and again in 1954

POLITICAL UNIT: Liaoyang, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Liaoyang 2nd Army Hospital, Liaoyang, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo ¹⁴¹⁵

Liaoyang 2nd Army Hospital served the Kwantung Army. Unit 794 was collocated with the Liaoyang 2nd Army Hospital

LABORATORY: LIDC - Laboratory for Infectious Disease Control, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Light of the South

LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Lin Yuyue

LOCATION: Yunnan Province, under the Republic of China

Lin Yuyue was a Chinese eyewitness to the Baoshan-Kumming attack of 4 May 1942

MILITARY MEDICAL: Line-of-Communications Medical Unit

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Line-of-Communications Hospitals

Line-of-Communications Hospitals were manned with about 250 officers and enlisted men and could accommodate 500 to 1,000 patients. They were organized into 2 sections and were usually found at rear bases or along the lines of communication. ¹⁴¹⁶ Line-of-Communications Hospitals provided comprehensive medical and surgical care available within the combat zone; including surgery, treatment of gunshot fractures, a casualty sanitarium, a casualty assembly station, isolation units for patients with infectious diseases, and other specialized care units ¹⁴¹⁷

¹⁴¹⁵ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu) 野戦防疫給水部

¹⁴¹⁶ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

¹⁴¹⁷ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government, "Enemy publication no. 24: Records of the No. 67 Eastern New Guinea Giruwa L of C hospital, no. 2 sub-section:" Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager.

In 1942, the No. 67 Line-of-Communications Hospital in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea was divided and a 500-bed detachment was established in Papua New Guinea. ¹⁴¹⁸ It was soon swamped with casualties. In Sept 1942, it admitted 604 Japanese Army patients and 527 patients from the Korean Volunteer Group treated in a separate section ¹⁴¹⁹

MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL: Line-of-Communications Veterinary Hospital

POLITICAL UNIT: Ling Chin, Shantung Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Ling Sheng

POLITICAL UNIT: Linjiang, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Linkou Branch, Linkou, Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo Branch 162 was the Linkou Branch of Unit 731, Kwantung Army in Linkou County in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The Linkou Branch is also known as: Branch 162

POLITICAL UNIT: Linkou, Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The headquarters of Branch 162 was located at Linkou

POLITICAL UNIT: Linkow, Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Linkow in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was the location of a branch office of Unit 100. ¹⁴²⁰ Four biological warfare units, Linkow, Hailar, Hailin, and Sunyu, all located in Manchukuo, were established in 1941, and were under the direct control of the Unit 731 commander. ¹⁴²¹ In addition to biological warfare, these units also produced vaccines. These units also experimented on human beings with biological warfare agents. A fifth unit was located in Dairen in southern Manchukuo ¹⁴²²

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Linkow Branch IJA, Linkou, Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ¹⁴²³

Commanding officer, Medical Major Sakakihara H ¹⁴²⁴

PLACE NAME: Linshan Buddhist Temple

LOCATION: Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Linxian, Shanxi Province, under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Linxian County, Shanxi Province, under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Linyi, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

¹⁴¹⁸ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government, "Enemy publication no. 24: Records of the No. 67 Eastern New Guinea Giruwa L of C hospital, no. 2 sub-section:" Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

¹⁴¹⁹ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government, "Enemy publication no. 24: Records of the No. 67 Eastern New Guinea Giruwa L of C hospital, no. 2 sub-section:" Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

¹⁴²⁰ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁴²¹ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁴²² Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁴²³ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

¹⁴²⁴ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

POLITICAL UNIT: Lishui, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Liu Zhendong

MONGOLIAN CLAN: Liugiya Clan

PERSON NAME: Liu Xueqi

Liu Xueqi was a Chinese citizen and an assistant at Manchuria Medical College.¹⁴²⁵ In the course of his duties he observed evidence of vivisections carried out at the Manchuria Medical College.¹⁴²⁶ Postwar and after Japan's surrender Zhang Buqing testified that: "After the procedure, me, Liu Xueqi, and a Japanese named Nishimura together would be engaged in the tasks like clearing the anatomized remains, burning the bodies in the boiler room and the burials¹⁴²⁷

POLITICAL UNIT: Liutiaokou, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

DESENSITIZING TERM: Living material No. 1

DESENSITIZING TERM: Living Wood

VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Livestock Hygiene Institute, Pusan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

PERSON NAME: Lloyd, Selwyn

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: London Disarmament Conference

LOCATION: London, England

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: London Naval Conference

LOCATION: London, England

RECORDS: Log of Prisoner of War Clinical Records Sagamigahara Army Hospital

LOCATION: Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Logistic Base Hospital

DESENSITIZING TERM: Logs

The term "Logs" was used to refer to prisoners and victims held at Unit 731 were referred to as maruta, logs and Zaimoku

POLITICAL UNIT: Longmen, Heshun County, Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China

Longmen located in Heshun County in Anhui Province was the scene of a Feb 1942 biological warfare attack¹⁴²⁸

DESENSITIZING TERM: Long-tailed monkey

¹⁴²⁵ Central Archives, Second Historical Archives of China, and Jilin Academy of Social Sciences, eds., *Testimony: Vivisections*. Dobunkan Shuppan, 1991. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁴²⁶ Central Archives, Second Historical Archives of China, and Jilin Academy of Social Sciences, eds., *Testimony: Vivisections*. Dobunkan Shuppan, 1991. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁴²⁷ Central Archives, Second Historical Archives of China, and Jilin Academy of Social Sciences, eds., *Testimony: Vivisections*. Dobunkan Shuppan, 1991. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁴²⁸ Abstract of Giichi Sumioka's confession. China.org.cn, 16 Jul 2014
http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/16/content_32967816.htm

Long-tailed monkey was the term used in published scientific papers in reference to experiments and tests conducted by Unit 731 using actual monkeys vice humans. Human test subjects were referred to in scientific papers as “Manchurian Monkeys”

SANATORIUM: Losheng Sanatorium, Formosa ¹⁴²⁹

Losheng Sanatorium, Formosa was built by Imperial Edit in 1929. ¹⁴³⁰ It was used to house victims of Hansen’s disease ¹⁴³¹

PERSON NAME: Lu Zongyu

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Lu-an Army Hospital Shang Xi, Luan, Shanxi Province, under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Luan, Shanxi Province, under Japanese Occupation

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Luan Army Hospital, Luan, Shanxi Province, under Japanese Occupation



INCIDENT: Lugou Bridge Incident (Marco Polo)

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugou Bridge (Marco Polo)

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugouqiao Bridge (Marco Polo)

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lukouchiao Bridge (Marco Polo)

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Marco Polo Bridge

ALTERNATE NAME: Lugouqiao Incident (1937)

ALTERNATE NAME: Lukouchiao Bridge Incident

ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Incident

ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Lugou Bridge Incident

LOCATION: Vicinity of Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

Lugouqiao Incident of 1937 is synonymous with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, 1937 ¹⁴³²

INCIDENT: Lugouqiao Incident (1937)

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugou Bridge

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugouqiao Bridge

¹⁴²⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁴³⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁴³¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁴³² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lukouchiao Bridge
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Marco Polo Bridge
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugou Bridge Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: Lukouchiao Bridge Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Lugou Bridge Incident
LOCATION: Vicinity of Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Lugouqiao Incident of 1937 is synonymous with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, 1937 ¹⁴³³

INCIDENT: Lukouchiao Bridge Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugou Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugouqiao Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lukouchiao Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Marco Polo Bridge
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugou Bridge Incident (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugouqiao Incident (1937)
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Lugou Bridge Incident
LOCATION: Vicinity of Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Lugouqiao Incident of 1937 is synonymous with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, 1937 ¹⁴³⁴

DESENSITIZING TERM: Lumber material

POLITICAL UNIT: Lung Chuan, Shanxi Province, under Japanese Occupation ¹⁴³⁵

POLITICAL UNIT: Lung-ch'uan, Chekiang Province, Reorganized National Government of China (Japanese Puppet State)
Lung-ch'uan, Chekiang Province was the site of a 1943 outbreak of bubonic plague ¹⁴³⁶

PERSON NAME: Luo Zhenyu

POLITICAL UNIT: Luoyang City, Henan Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Lüshunkou District, Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Lytton

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION: Lytton Commission

REPORT: *Lytton Report to the League of Nations*

CODE NAME: (M)

DISEASE: *M malleomycea* (glanders)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: M Special Unit

¹⁴³³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁴³⁴ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁴³⁵ Plague outbreak in Lung-ch'uan, Chekiang, China. 16 Oct 1943. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁴³⁶ Outbreak of bubonic plague in Lung-ch'uan, Chekiang Province. Dated: 7 Apr 1943. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

M Special Unit conducted reconnaissance behind enemy (Japanese) lines

POLITICAL UNIT: Mabuni area, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: MacArthur, Douglas

PERSON NAME: Machibana Takeo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tachibana Takeo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Kwantung Army Kempeitai, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Machibana Takeo was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army he was assigned to the Kwantung Army where he served in the Kempetai. In 1949 he defined the term “Special consignment” as: “Special consignment” persons fell into one of several categories: “persons accused of espionage...or suspected of being implicated in foreign espionage...so-called hunghutzu, that is, Chinese partisans; then came the category of anti-Japanese elements, [and, finally,] incorrigible criminal elements.”¹⁴³⁷ While police chief in a small Manchurian town in northeast China in 1940, Machibana admitted that he sent “no less than six people” as “special consignments” to Ishii. They “never returned...and perished...as a result of experiments. In 1943 while serving in the Kwantung Army Kempeitai headquarters in Changchun Colonel Machibana authorized the dispatch of “over a hundred people” to the Pingfan death factory.¹⁴³⁸ Machibana Takeo may also be known as: Tachibana Takeo

PERSON NAME: Machida fnu¹⁴³⁹

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Machida Tokio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Machida fnu was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. Machida fnu may also be known as: Machida Tokio

PERSON NAME: Machida Tokio

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Machida fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Doctor of Veterinarian Medicine, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Machida Tokio was a Doctor of Veterinarian Medicine and Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with Unit 100 of the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables from 1944 to 1945.¹⁴⁴⁰ He was interrogated on 17 Mar 1947.

¹⁴⁴¹ Machida Tokio may also be known as: Machida fnu

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: MAD - (Military Administration Department)

PERSON NAME: Madokoro fnu

COLLEGE: Maebasi National Medical School

ALTERNATE NAME: Maebashi Medical College

LOCATION: Showa-machi, Maebashi, Gunma Prefecture, Japan

¹⁴³⁷ “Notice Concerning ‘Special Consignments’,” 12 Mar 1943. Cited in: Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁴³⁸ “Notice Concerning ‘Special Consignments’,” 12 Mar 1943. Cited in: Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁴³⁹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 2 Dec 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁴⁴⁰ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 2 Dec 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁴⁴¹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 17 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Maebashi National Medical School was a national medical school that provided education to and trained surgeons prior to and during the war¹⁴⁴²

PERSON NAME: Maekawa fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Chief, Medical Division, Harbin Japanese Military Mission, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Maekawa fnu was an Army Surgeon and a Sub-Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Chief of the Medical Division, Harbin Japanese Military Mission in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

OSS OPERATION: MAGPIE

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Mainland Order No. 100

Mainland Order No. 100 refers to Chief of General Staff Order No. 100. It is more commonly known in the West as "Order No. 100." It was issued on 11 Apr 1938 by Prince Kan'in Kotohito. The order, released on 28 Jul 1937, issued for use, vomiting, nausea and sneezing gas for use against Chinese forces

POLITICAL UNIT: Maizuru, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Maizuru Fortress

PERSON NAME: Makino Akira

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: 33rd Coast Guard Squad, Mindanao, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

Makino Akira was a Medic in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Mindanao, the Philippine Islands arriving in Manila in Aug 1944 aboard the battleship, Yamato.¹⁴⁴³ He was subsequently transported to Zamboanga, Mindanao Island. There he was assigned to the 33rd Coast Guard Squad, a unit of about 20 people.¹⁴⁴⁴ He admitted at age 84 in an interview with the Kyodo News Agency that he had performed surgery and amputations on dozens of POW before they were executed in the Philippines.¹⁴⁴⁵ Most of these prisoners were Moro tribesmen¹⁴⁴⁶

Makino stated that at age 22, "As part of his medical training he said he had been ordered to conduct amputations, abdominal dissections and other experiments on condemned men, women and children, including two men who had been beaten unconscious for allegedly spying for the US."¹⁴⁴⁷ The vivisections took place at a Japanese airbase in Zamboanga

Makino sedated the subjects "by placing ether-soaked cloths over their faces..." According to Mr. Makino he was too scared to refuse. "I would have been killed if I had disobeyed the order," he said. "That's how it was in those days."¹⁴⁴⁸ Filipino patients who survived their ordeal were strangled with rope.¹⁴⁴⁹ At least two of those killed were

¹⁴⁴² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁴⁴³ Harumi Ozawa, Japanese Veteran speaks of Atrocities in the Philippines. Osaka, Japan. 6 Nov 2007
<http://www.taipetimes.com/News/editorials/archives/2007/11/06/2003386494>

¹⁴⁴⁴ Harumi Ozawa, Japanese Veteran speaks of Atrocities in the Philippines. Osaka, Japan. 6 Nov 2007
<http://www.taipetimes.com/News/editorials/archives/2007/11/06/2003386494>

¹⁴⁴⁵ Justin McCurry. Japanese veteran admits vivisection tests on POWs [theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com), 27 Nov 2006
<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2006/nov/27/secondworldwar.japan>

¹⁴⁴⁶ Harumi Ozawa, Japanese Veteran speaks of Atrocities in the Philippines. Osaka, Japan. 6 Nov 2007
<http://www.taipetimes.com/News/editorials/archives/2007/11/06/2003386494>

¹⁴⁴⁷ Justin McCurry. Japanese veteran admits vivisection tests on POWs [theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com), 27 Nov 2006
<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2006/nov/27/secondworldwar.japan>

¹⁴⁴⁸ Justin McCurry. Japanese veteran admits vivisection tests on POWs [theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com), 27 Nov 2006
<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2006/nov/27/secondworldwar.japan>

¹⁴⁴⁹ Justin McCurry. Japanese veteran admits vivisection tests on POWs [theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com), 27 Nov 2006
<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2006/nov/27/secondworldwar.japan>

girls aged 18 or 19.¹⁴⁵⁰ Makino was the first former Japanese soldier to have been stationed in the Philippines to speak of vivisections on hostages¹⁴⁵¹

PERSON NAME: Makoto Takatsuka

DISEASE: Malaria

Malaria was the most widespread disease encountered by the Japanese in Papua New Guinea and almost all Japanese soldiers were soon infected. Malnourished soldiers had a diminished antibody response to malaria and a greater mortality risk.¹⁴⁵² The most common strain, falciparum malaria was also the most lethal. Infected patients complained of a chilly sensation that lasted 20-36 hours, prostration and headache. Complications, usually fatal, included cerebral malaria, which resulted in severe headache and delirium, and Blackwater Fever, which caused the destruction of red blood cells, shock and anemia. Beriberi increased the patient's chances of contracting cerebral malaria.¹⁴⁵³ Although vivax malaria had a lower mortality rate, it was more persistent. The patient initially complained of chills followed by recurring fever and sweats, which lasted from 1-8 hours. If untreated, the symptoms subside spontaneously in 10 to 30 days, but may recur at varying intervals

Malaria is a blood borne disease spread by a mosquito bite. It is caused by the parasites *Plasmodium falciparum* or *Plasmodium vivax*, which attack the red blood cells (erythrocyte) in the bloodstream. A 1935 survey of malaria patients along the North Coast of Papua New Guinea found that 75% were infected with *Plasmodium falciparum* and 25% were infected with *Plasmodium vivax*.³ Since the mosquitoes that spread malaria required sunlight for breeding, Japanese soldiers were more likely to become infected in the coastal regions of Papua New Guinea rather than in the dense jungles further inland, although mosquitoes that carried malaria had been found inland at altitudes up to 3,000 feet. Large numbers of Japanese soldiers became infected with malaria. In late 1942, Sergeant Kondo Yuso noted that fifty percent of the troops in the rear echelon had malaria⁴ and Medical 2nd Lieutenant Savatari Zengoro reported 100 % incidence at the front lines with morbidity rate of at least ten percent¹⁴⁵⁴

Rear-echelon Japanese troops attempted mosquito eradication, mostly by digging ditches to drain stagnant water where mosquitoes breed. However, the highly saturated soil in Papua New Guinea thwarted their efforts. Soldiers were issued insect repellent and mosquito head-nets, although many did not use them due to the heat. Mosquito netting was issued for use with bedrolls, although the American internee reported that some Japanese officers discarded their mosquito netting and used white surgical gauze, which they believed to be more becoming of their rank.⁶ In an effort to prevent malaria, Japanese soldiers were required to take 0.2 gm. of quinine for six days and 1 tablet of Plasmochin every seventh day, a dosage incapable of suppressing neither strain of malaria^{1455 1456}

According to Kondo, patients were treated with two to six 0.5 gram quinine tablets three-times a day, sometimes in combination with Atabrine and Plasmochin which approximated dosages found effective by western physicians.¹⁴⁵⁷

¹⁴⁵⁰ Christopher Hudson. Doctors of Depravity. Mail Online. 2 Mar 2007 <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-439776/Doctors-Depravity.html>

¹⁴⁵¹ A life haunted by WWII surgical killings. OSAKA, JAPAN. The Brunei. Times 31 Oct 2007 http://www.bt.com.bn/focus/2007/10/31/a_life_haunted_by_wwii_surgical_killings

¹⁴⁵² Anuraj Shankar, "Nutritional modulation of malaria morbidity and mortality," The Journal of Infectious Diseases: 182:supplement 1 (Sept 2000): S37-S53. Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America

¹⁴⁵³ S. Krishna, "Thiamine deficiency and malaria in adults from southeast Asia," The Lancet, 353:9152 (Feb 13 1999): 546-549. Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America

¹⁴⁵⁴ War Department (US Government), "TB MED 18, Medical and Sanitary Data on Dutch New Guinea," 10 Mar 1944:2-3 & 10-11 and Interrogation report no. 86: "Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

¹⁴⁵⁵ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government, "Enemy publication no. 24: Records of the No. 67 Eastern New Guinea Giruwa L of C hospital, no. 2 sub-section:" Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

¹⁴⁵⁶ American clinical trials in New Guinea showed that daily doses 0.6 gm of failed to prevent attacks of falciparum malaria and 0.3 gm was incapable of preventing vivax malaria. Harry Most, "Clinical Trials of Antimalaria Drugs," Chapter XVIII in John Coates (ed.), Internal Medicine in World War II, Vol. II Infectious Diseases. Washington: Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1963

¹⁴⁵⁷ In 1947, American doctors proscribed 1 gm three times daily for the first day, 0.65 grams three times a day for six

Malaria patients who could not retain or respond to oral medications were treated with intravenous injections of quinine. Unlike their western counterparts, Japanese physicians routinely included stimulants in the treatment of malaria, which may have impaired liver function and worsened the patient's chances of recovery.¹⁴⁵⁸ The most commonly used combination stimulant/anti-malarial used by the Japanese was Bagnon, which was described by the American internee, "Doctors felt, however, that in a Quinine Urethane Cum Caffeine compounded in ampules called "Bagnon," they had achieved wonders in malaria therapy. The soldiers were not very fond of it, though"

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Malaria Research Institute, Java, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

The Malaria Research Institute was established by the Imperial Japanese Army in Java to control malaria.

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Malaria Institute, Makassar, Celebes, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

The Malaria Institute was established by the Imperial Japanese Navy in the Celebes, Eastern Indonesia to 1943 to control malaria. Although it was planned that the Institute would recruit nearly 500 employees, it was closed in May 1945 before the arrival of most of the researchers¹⁴⁵⁹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Malaria Prevention Group, Rangoon, Japanese Occupied Burma

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Malaria Prevention Section (24th Field EPWSD), Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: The Malaria Prevention Section was a subsection of the Water Purification Department, 24th Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Malaria Prevention Section of the 24th Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD), Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

PLACE NAME: Malay Peninsula, Straits Settlements

POLITICAL UNIT: Malaya, Straits Settlements

CAMPAIGN: Malayan Campaign

POLITICAL UNIT: Straits Settlements

EXPERIMENT: Malnutrition Experiments

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Malnutrition Experiments were also conducted by Unit 731. Former medical orderly Naokato Ishibashi described what he observed at one of many malnutrition experiments performed at Pingfan: "The purpose . . . was to find out how long a human being could survive just with water and biscuits. Two maruta were used for this experiment. They continuously circled a prescribed course within the grounds of the Unit carrying, approximately, a 20-kilogram sandbag on their backs. . . The duration of the experiment was about two months. They received only Army biscuits

days. War Department, "TB MED 72, Treatment of clinical malaria and malarial parasitemia," 4 Mar 1947: 5. Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

¹⁴⁵⁸ Nicholas day et. al., "The effects of dopamine and adrenaline infusions on acid-base balance and systemic haemodynamics in severe infection," *The Lancet*: 348:9022 (27 Jul 1996):219-223. Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

¹⁴⁵⁹ Setoguchi, Akihisa. Control of Insect Vectors in the Japanese Empire: Transformation of the Colonial/Metropolitan Environment, 1920–1945. *East Asian Science, Technology and Society: an International Journal*. Dec 2007, Volume 1, Issue 2

to eat, and water to drink, so they would not have been able to survive for very long. They weren't allowed a lot of sleep either. One succumbed before the other”¹⁴⁶⁰

PERSON NAME: Mamiya Rinzo

PLACE NAME: Mamiya Strait (USSR)

The Strait of Tartary or Gulf of Tartary is a strait in the Pacific Ocean dividing the Russian island of Sakhalin from mainland Asia (South-East Russia), connecting the Sea of Okhotsk on the north with the Sea of Japan on the south. It is 900 kilometers (560 mi) long, 4–20 m (13-66 ft.) deep, and 7.3 kilometers (4.5 mi) wide at the narrowest point. Japanese refer to the strait as the Mamiya Strait

PERSON NAME: Mamoru Iijima

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit Ei 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

PROFESSOR: Assistant Professor and Biological Warfare scientist at Ei 1644

Mamoru Iijima was an Assistant Professor and Biological Warfare scientist at Ei 1644. He was a Christian and a socialist. He was the brother-in-law of Masuda Tomosada.¹⁴⁶¹ He eventually committed suicide. Mamoru Iijima was one of two physicians who worked within Japan's biological warfare program and was immortalized by Tsuneishi Kei-ichi and Asano Tomizo in their book *“The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians”* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932–45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Manchu 100¹⁴⁶²

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

MONGOLIAN CLAN: Manchu Aisin Gioro Clan

POLITICAL UNIT: Manchukuo

LOCATION: Manchuria

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Manchukuo Air Force

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Manchukuo Imperial Army

GENDARME: Manchukuo Military Police¹⁴⁶³

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Manchukuo National Hygiene Technology Agency¹⁴⁶⁴

LOCATION: ****

GENDARME: Manchukuo Police

LOCATION: ****

The Manchukuo Police was a gendarme comprised primarily of Koreans

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Manchukuo State Council (Manzhougou guowuyuan)

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

¹⁴⁶⁰ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

¹⁴⁶¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁴⁶² Interrogation of WAKAMATSU, Yujiro. Dated: 29 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹⁴⁶³ Manyu Utsugi 宇津木孟雄 (31 July). China.org.cn, 31 Jul 2014 www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/31/content_33105563.htm

¹⁴⁶⁴ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Manchukuo 731, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Manchukuo 731 was an Imperial Japanese Army germ warfare agent factory code.¹⁴⁶⁵ Manchukuo 731 was the factory code for the Kamo Force

POLITICAL UNIT: Manchukuo
LOCATION: Manchuria

POLITICAL UNIT: Manchuria
LOCATION: Northeast China

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Manchuria Airline Company

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Manchuria Medical Association
LOCATION: ****

COLLEGE: Manchuria Medical College, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
ALTERNATE NAME: Mukden Medical College
PROFESSOR: Professor of microbiology at the Manchuria Medical College
Manchuria Medical College was a private medical college that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war.¹⁴⁶⁶ It served as a location for human vaccine experiments¹⁴⁶⁷

Masaji Kitano, then a Professor of microbiology at that University and later the Commander of Unit 731, and his colleagues wrote in an unpublished paper found in China after the war, "In Linjiang area we performed human experiments with 10 volunteers and 3 condemned... They were healthy men of 32-74 years old with no anamnesis of typhus and other acute fever."¹⁴⁶⁸ Kitano and his colleagues injected typhus bacteria into 11 subjects who had been vaccinated and into two condemned without vaccination as controls.¹⁴⁶⁹ The condemned subjects both developed fever and were vivisected on the 11th and 19th day of the experiment. Of the 11 who were vaccinated, five became feverish, and one was vivisected¹⁴⁷⁰

UNIVERSITY: Manchuria Medical University, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Manchuria Military Mission
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Manchuria Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

ETHNIC GROUP: Manchurian Chinese
LOCATION: ****

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Manchurian Development Science Research Institute
LOCATION: ****

INCIDENT: Manchurian Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: Mukden Incident

¹⁴⁶⁵ University Museum Day 731 panels removed to conceal the alleged negative history. International News Site.

<http://www.eneews163.com/2014/05/21/university-museum-day-731-panels-removed-to-conceal-the-alleged-negative-history-6377.html>

¹⁴⁶⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁴⁶⁷ TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

¹⁴⁶⁸ TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

¹⁴⁶⁹ TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

¹⁴⁷⁰ TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

LOCATION: Near Mukden, Liaoning Province, Republic of China

DESENSITIZING TERM: Manchurian Monkey

Manchurian Monkey was a term used in published scientific studies conducted by Japanese doctors and researchers in Manchukuo to disguise their experiments on humans. The Japanese referred to their human test subjects as “Manchurian Monkeys.” Actual experiments conducted on animals used the term “long-tailed monkey,” “Taiwan monkey,” or “Formosan Monkey”¹⁴⁷¹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Manchurian Occupational Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Manchurian Occupational Army, 5th Unit

DESENSITIZING TERM: Manchurian Passage

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Manchurian Railway

HEADQUARTERS: Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC)¹⁴⁷²

HEADQUARTERS: Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)

POLITICAL UNIT: Mandalay, Burma, Japanese Occupied Burma

POLITICAL CONCEPT: Mandate of Heaven

POLITICAL UNIT: Manila, Luzon Island, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

RAIL STATION: Manila Railroad Station, Manila, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Manshu Kabushi Kaisha Aircraft Company

ALTERNATE NAME: Manchuria Airplane Manufacturing Company

ALTERNATE NAME: Manshū Koku Hikōki Seizō Kabushiki Kaisha

LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Manufacturing and Fabricating Division (Section IV)

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Manufacturing and Fabricating Division was Section IV of Unit 731 at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Its personnel managed and operated all the facilities dedicated to mass-breeding of an assortment of pathogens. The section was also responsible for storage and maintenance of the enormous quantities of germs that Unit 731 produced at any given time

POLITICAL UNIT: Manzhouguo

LOCATION: Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Manzhouli

LOCATION: Inner Mongolia

GENDARME: Manzhouli Military Police Branch, Manzhouli, Inner Mongolia

PERSON NAME: Mao Zedong

POLITICAL UNIT: Mar Village, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

¹⁴⁷¹ Tsuneishi. Research Guided by Military Secrecy

¹⁴⁷² Interrogation of Dr. Yutaro Nishigaki. Dated: 13 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box. 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

INCIDENT: The March Incident
LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

INCIDENT: March Incident of 1931
LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

INCIDENT: Marco Polo Bridge Incident
LOCATION: Vicinity of Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

COLLEGE: Marei Ika Daigaku (Syonan Medical College)
LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Marine Epidemic Prevention Division, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
LOCATION: Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Marine Hygiene Division, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
The Marine Hygiene Division moved to Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, in Jul 1945. It was commanded at that time by a Lieutenant Colonel Otani

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Marine Intelligence Unit
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Marine Quarantine Division, Kobe City

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Mark 7 Bomb

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Mark 7, Experimental Type 13, Bacillus Bomb ¹⁴⁷³
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy
The Mark 7, Experimental Type 13, Bacillus Bomb was a weapon sponsored by the Imperial Japanese Navy. The bomb advanced through preliminary designs but never left the drawing board. ¹⁴⁷⁴ No test models are known to have ever been produced

PERSON NAME: Marquand, John P ¹⁴⁷⁵
John P. Marquand served as the Director of Research and Development for the War Reserve Service (WRS) (US) ¹⁴⁷⁶

PERSON NAME: Marshall, George C

DESENSITIZING TERM: Maruta

PERSON NAME: Maruyama fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 8604, Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China
Maruyama fnu was a member of Army Unit 8604 in Canton, Guangdong Province. After the war he testified that: "After the Japanese Army took over Hong Kong, it was ordered that all refugees to Canton be killed. At the time his

¹⁴⁷³ Diagram of Mark 7, Experimental Type 13, Bacillus Bomb. Dated: 20 May 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 469, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁴⁷⁴ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹⁴⁷⁵ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁴⁷⁶ *US Army Activity in the US Biological Warfare Programs*, vol. 1, Unclassified. Presumably a US Army Publication, Washington, DC. 24 Feb 1977

good friend Matoba Sueo was responsible for these orders, and he was instructed to keep them a secret. “Because my friend was afraid I might be contaminated by the germs, he tearfully told me the secret. In order to keep peace in Canton, the Japanese officers were instructed to put the refugees in camps. However, because there were too many refugees and the camps were too crowded, he was instructed to kill them using biological weapons”¹⁴⁷⁷

PERSON NAME: Maruyama fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Sergeant
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****

Maruyama fnu was a Sergeant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He is believed to have committed suicide from his guilt over contaminating local Chinese water systems. Maruyama fnu have been pressured to commit suicide after Warrant Officer Murakami fnu committed suicide over that same issue¹⁴⁷⁸

PERSON NAME: Maruyama Shigeru

PERSON NAME: Marx, Karl

PERSON NAME: Masada fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****

Masada fnu is noted in 1948 as authoring reports related to cholera, glanders, bacilli and Mucins¹⁴⁷⁹

PERSON NAME: Masahiko Amakasu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: General
GENERAL OFFICER:

PERSON NAME: Masaji Takahashi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****

On 12 Aug 1945 Masaji Takahashi supervised the dumping of Japanese war reserve chemical weapons into the Nen River. The order, recalled Takahashi in 1998, “was to throw them from the bridge” into the Nen River in China

PERSON NAME: Masao Horiguchi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Colonel
ASSIGNED: Commander, Jinzhou Military Police, Dunhua, Jilin Province, Manchukuo
ASSIGNED: Commander, Dunhua Branch of the Japanese Xinjing Military Police, Xinjing (Changchun) (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
According to his written confession Masao Horiguchi was born in Tokyo, Japan in 1901. He went to Manchukuo to join the War of Aggression against China in 1937 and served successively as Commander, Dunhua Branch of the Japanese Xinjing Military Police, Xinjing (Changchun) (Hsinking), Colonel and Commander, Jinzhou Military Police in Dunhua, Jilin Province, Manchukuo.¹⁴⁸⁰ He was involved in the following incidents from the end of 1938 to Aug 1939: after interrogating with torture 8 captured Chinese patriots, he “sent 3 of them in special transfer

¹⁴⁷⁷ “Japanese Germ Warfare Unit 731 “ -- A film made by the Japanese Unit 731 Exhibit National Committee

¹⁴⁷⁸ Anonymous, “Hygiene Specialist (Anonymous)” in *Unit 731: Testimony*, Hal Gold. Yenbooks. Tokyo. 1996

¹⁴⁷⁹ Foreign Documents Branch Translation No. 102: Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research (Vol. 2). Dated: 12 Jan 1948. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁴⁸⁰ Masao Horiguchi (Aug.11). China.org.cn, 11 Aug 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/11/content_33200794.htm

(special punishment) to Unit 731 in Harbin....”¹⁴⁸¹ From Aug 1942 to Aug 1943: arrested a total of 80 anti-Japanese people, “with the permission and instruction of the Commander of The Military Police, 20 of them were sent to Unit 731 in Harbin,” China¹⁴⁸²

PERSON NAME: Masao Iguchi¹⁴⁸³

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Masao Iguchi was the author of a single-author article published in the *Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report*¹⁴⁸⁴

PERSON NAME: Masaro Toda

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

Masaro Toda was the President of Kyoto Imperial University’s Medical Department, Kyoto, Japan. He was an ardent disciple of biological warfare research. Masaro’s expressed philosophy was, “Research which is not beneficial to the state should be abandoned.” Professor Masaro used blandishments and threats to enlist researchers into Japan’s BW program. In the case of one of “the “Gang of Seven” who was reluctant to go to Manchukuo. Masaro “ordered me to go.” He would not accept any excuse, telling the doubter that “if you can’t do what you are told, I’ll see to it that you’re put out of the university”¹⁴⁸⁵

PERSON NAME: Masao Horiguchi

PERSON NAME: Masao Iguchi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army Military Medical College

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Keio University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Japanese Army Military Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Assistant, Bacteriology Department of Keio University, Tokyo, Japan

Masao Iguchi was commissioned through the Imperial Japanese Army Military Medical College. There he served as an Assistant in the Bacteriology Department of Keio University in Minato, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Masaro Toda

PERSON NAME: Masauji Hata

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Masauji Hata was a member of Unit 731. He conducted experiments on Chinese prisoners involving overdoses of salt¹⁴⁸⁶

PERSON NAME: Masayo Enomoto

¹⁴⁸¹ Masao Horiguchi (Aug.11). China.org.cn, 11 Aug 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/11/content_33200794.htm

¹⁴⁸² Masao Horiguchi (Aug.11). China.org.cn, 11 Aug 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/11/content_33200794.htm

¹⁴⁸³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁴⁸⁴ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁴⁸⁵ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁴⁸⁶ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

PERSON NAME: Masayuki Tani

PERSON NAME: Masahiko Takahashi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Masahiko Takahashi was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army and served with Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Masamichi Rinnnosuke

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Shoji Noriyuki

Masamichi Rinnnosuke may also be known as: Shoji Noriyuki

PERSON NAME: Masahiro Miyauchi

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Maskenbrecher

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts

PERSON NAME: Masuda fnu ¹⁴⁸⁷

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Masuda Chisada

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Masuda Tomosa

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Masuda Tomosada

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Masuda Yashiyasu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Masuda Yoshisada

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Masuda Yoshiseki

Masuda fnu may also be known as: Masuda Chisada, Masuda Tomosa, Masuda Tomosada, Masuda Yashiyasu, Masuda Yoshisada or Masuda Yoshiseki

PERSON NAME: Masuda Chisada

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Masuda Chisada coauthored with Ishii Shiro and Unchino Senji the “*Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoids (PA), Vol. V of Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins*” ¹⁴⁸⁸

PERSON NAME: Masuda Tomosa (1901-1952)

PERSON NAME: Masuda Tomosada

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief, Administration, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Harbin (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Southern Army Command Headquarters (Indochina HQ), Saigon, Japanese Occupied French Indochina

ASSIGNED: Burma Malaria Control Group, Rangoon, Japanese Occupied Burma

ASSIGNED: Epidemic Prevention Center, Rangoon, Japanese Occupied Burma

ASSIGNED: Director, Unit 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

¹⁴⁸⁷ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁴⁸⁸ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 918: “Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoids (PA), Vol. V of Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins,” by Shiro Ishii, Senji UCHINO, & Chisada MASUDA. Dated: 1949. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

ASSIGNED: Acting Director of the Dairen Anti-Epidemic Center, Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
GRADUATE: Bacteriology Microbiological Institute, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan - 1931

GRADUATE: Kyoto Imperial University Medical School, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan - 1926

Masuda Tomosada was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army.¹⁴⁸⁹ He served as the Chief, Administration, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo (Unit 731). Masuda is known to have collaborated closely with Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, or Kyu-Ken¹⁴⁹⁰

Masuda Tomosada was born in Teramachi, Kanazawa city, in Ishikawa Prefecture, on 11 Jan 1901. He was the eldest son of a retired Army doctor. After receiving the standard primary and secondary school education in Tokyo, Japan and its environs, Masuda enrolled at Kyoto Imperial University's Medical School, Kyoto, Japan sometime in the early 1920s and graduated in 1926. From 1926 into 1928 Masuda served as a medical officer in the 4th Regiment of the Imperial Guards in Tokyo, Japan. He returned to Kyoto Imperial University Medical School in Kyoto, Japan in 1928 to begin his studies for a Ph.D. in microbiology

He completed his post-graduate degree at the Bacteriology Microbiological Institute under the Faculty of Medicine at Kyoto Imperial University in Kyoto, Japan.¹⁴⁹¹ Masuda was awarded his degree in 1931. His doctoral thesis was titled "Sedimentation Quantification in Sedimentation Reactions." Upon graduation he joined the staff of the Army Medical College (School), Tokyo, Japan in 1931. He was posted to Manchukuo in 1932 while remaining with the staff of the Army Medical College (School) until 1936 when he joined the staff of the Ministry of the Army Medical Bureau. On 1 Sept 1937, he became Acting Director of the Dairen Anti-Epidemic Center, a branch unit of Ishii's BW operation

Masuda was housed in a luxurious one-story concrete villa that formerly was owned by an expatriate German. The villa was known as the "Momohara Lodge," and was less than a ten minute stroll from his East Zhongshan Street office. He entertained in an extravagant fashion at the "Lodge," and especially enjoyed heavy drinking bouts with his brother-in-law, Assistant Professor Iijima Mamoru, a fellow biological warfare scientist. A number of small buildings in the grounds provided comfortable living quarters for other high-ranking staff members and visiting officials. Masuda stressed studies of cholera, typhus, and plague, but he did not ignore snake poisons, blowfish poisons, cyanide, and arsenic. In 1939 Masada became the acting director of Ei 1644

From 1939 to 1943 he served as the Director of Unit 1644, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China. On 15 Dec 1942 Masuda delivered a lecture titled "*The Bacteriological Warfare*," to an audience of scientists in Tokyo, Japan on in which he: Indicated that the notion of using biological warfare in wartime originated "from the possibilities of introducing artificially created epidemics among the enemy troops"¹⁴⁹²

Masuda defined biological warfare as "The acts of employing pathogens (sic) to destroy the living matters of the enemy and thereby attaining the more favorable position on our part."¹⁴⁹³ Masuda noted that "BW can be used not only against the enemy personnel[,] but all living matters within the enemy territory including the people, livestock, domestic animals, grains, and vegetables."¹⁴⁹⁴ In his lecture Masuda stated "It [BW] can be also employed against the neutral countries which manifest signs of becoming the allies of the enemy country."¹⁴⁹⁵ He argued that offensively "The outbreaks of epidemics at various places will necessitate the country to expend much of its manpower and materials in bringing the epidemics under control and will greatly hinder the nation in carrying out its war."¹⁴⁹⁶ He stated that "The offensive tactics can be carried out in forms of bacterial rain or dropping bombs or firing shells filled with bacteria or through spies;" or "It can be used against the enemy not in direct contact with the friendly troops, especially against their navy by contaminating their foodstuffs with typhoid bacteria just prior to

¹⁴⁸⁹ Interview with COL Tomosada MASUDA & LTC Seiichi NIIZUMA on "BW Activities at Pingfan" provides some details on the development of toxins. Dated: 16 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁴⁹⁰ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁴⁹¹ Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive). Lt Col Saichi Niizuma. Appendix 29-E-d-1. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 8 Oct 1945

¹⁴⁹² "Japanese Interrogations & Reports. Document 013. Dugway Proving Grounds Library 15 Dec 1942"

¹⁴⁹³ "Japanese Interrogations & Reports. Document 013. Dugway Proving Grounds Library 15 Dec 1942"

¹⁴⁹⁴ "Japanese Interrogations & Reports. Document 013. Dugway Proving Grounds Library 15 Dec 1942"

¹⁴⁹⁵ "Japanese Interrogations & Reports. Document 013. Dugway Proving Grounds Library 15 Dec 1942"

¹⁴⁹⁶ "Japanese Interrogations & Reports. Document 013. Dugway Proving Grounds Library 15 Dec 1942"

their ships leaving port.”¹⁴⁹⁷ Masuda declared that “Various countries have been aware of the potential danger of the BW and its usefulness, but it is far from being a simple problem. To cause a great outbreak of epidemics, various complicated influencing factors must be considered”¹⁴⁹⁸

Masuda concluded that it is vitally essential that the BW must be a surprise attack. In defense it is impossible to eliminate in advance the danger of BW attacks, but more civilized nations can, through their trained scientific personnel and by their equipment, keep the epidemics to a minimum, but if unprepared for the BW attacks, the subsequent suffering will be great¹⁴⁹⁹

In 1943 Masuda was reassigned from China to Burma to head a new Epidemic Prevention Center in Rangoon.¹⁵⁰⁰ From Mar 1943 to Dec 1944 he was assigned to the Burma Malaria Control Group. From Apr 1944 to Mar 1945 he served at the Southern Army Command Headquarters (Indochina HQ), in Saigon, French Indochina

Masuda was the author of an 18-page paper discussing biological weapons, offensive and defensive actions in war.¹⁵⁰¹ He was the coauthor with Ishii Shiro of a paper “Sedimentation Rate of Artificially Transplanted Malaria Blood Cells and Their Effects”¹⁵⁰²

At the end of the war and in Harbin, Masuda fled the area before he could be captured by the Soviet Red Army.¹⁵⁰³ He was subsequently interrogated by US investigators on 22 Apr 1947 in Japan by Norbert Fell.¹⁵⁰⁴ Fell subsequently met with Masuda over a period of four consecutive days; 28, 29, and 20 Apr and 1 May 1947

Masuda Tomosada was one of three Japanese, the others being Naito Ryoichi and Kaneko Jun'ichi that confessed to experimenting with biological agents on human beings.¹⁵⁰⁵ Masuda also revealed the location of Japan's Pingfan facility¹⁵⁰⁶

PERSON NAME: Masuda Yoshio

PERSON NAME: Masuda Yoshiyasu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Aviation Branch, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Masuda Yoshiyasu was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army.¹⁵⁰⁷ He served as a pilot assigned to Unit 731. He was the Commander of the type-97 light bomber that spread plague infected fleas over Chantgde, Hunan Province on 4 Nov 1941¹⁵⁰⁸

Masuda arrived over the city at 6:50 a.m. where he reported that: “There was dense fog, at an altitude of less than 100 0 meters. One of the two boxes did not fully open so dropped the box on Lake Dongtinghu. Awa [foxtail millet]

¹⁴⁹⁷ “Japanese Interrogations & Reports, Document 013, Dugway Proving Grounds Library 15 Dec 1942”

¹⁴⁹⁸ “Japanese Interrogations & Reports, Document 013, Dugway Proving Grounds Library 15 Dec 1942”

¹⁴⁹⁹ “Japanese Interrogations & Reports, 15 Dec 1942.” Document 013, Dugway Proving Grounds Library

¹⁵⁰⁰ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁵⁰¹ Bacteriological Warfare by COL Tomosada Masuda, instructor, Army Medical College. Dated: 15 Dec 1942. Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹⁵⁰² TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁵⁰³ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁵⁰⁴ Interrogation of MASUDA, Tomosada. Dated: 22 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹⁵⁰⁵ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁵⁰⁶ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

¹⁵⁰⁷ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

¹⁵⁰⁸ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

36 kg.”¹⁵⁰⁹ Awa was the secret codename for “plague infected fleas.”¹⁵¹⁰ Some of the objects were brought into the local Presbyterian Missionary Hospital for Examination. Tan Xuehua, a local doctor, and Wang Zhengyu, in inspector, discovered the presence of micro-organisms resembling *Pasteurella Pestis*¹⁵¹¹

On the following day, preventive measures against epidemics were taken and a plague specialist, Chen Wengui, was then asked to come to the city.¹⁵¹² Almost three weeks later Chen arrived at Changde on 24 November, by which time six patients had already died. He conducted autopsies and by the bacteriological culture method and animal inoculation test confirmed the diagnosis of bubonic plague.¹⁵¹³ He also analyzed the records of the other five victims and came to the conclusion that all of them had died from the same cause.¹⁵¹⁴ His intervention seemed to have been successful in stopping the plague from spreading. He departed Changde on 12 December¹⁵¹⁵

PERSON NAME: Masuda Yashiyasu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Masuda Yoshiyasu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Chief, Pharmacy Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Harbin. (Unit 731). Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Masuda Yashiyasu was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Chief, Pharmacy Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo (Unit 731). Masuda Yashiyasu may also be known as: Masuda Yoshiyasu

PERSON NAME: Masuda Yoshio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Aviation Section. (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Masuda Yoshio serve with Unit 731 as Chief of its Aviation Section

PERSON NAME: Masuda Yoshisada¹⁵¹⁶

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Masuda Yoshisada was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was interrogated in Tokyo, Japan by Lieutenant Colonel A.C. Thompson on 9 Feb 1946

¹⁵⁰⁹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

¹⁵¹⁰ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent

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¹⁵¹¹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

¹⁵¹² MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

¹⁵¹³ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent

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¹⁵¹⁴ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

¹⁵¹⁵ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

¹⁵¹⁶ “Stenographic Transcript of Interrogation of Major Yoshisada Masuda in Tokyo Japan by Lieutenant Colonel A.C. Thompson on 9 Feb 1946,” in document entitled “Stenographic Transcript of Lt. General Masaji Kitano in Tokyo by Colonel S.E. Whiteside and Colonel A.H. Schwichtenberg on 11 Jan 1946,” Document 004, Dugway Library

PERSON NAME: Masuda Yoshiyasu
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Masuda Yashiyasu
Masuda Yoshiyasu may also be known as: Masuda Yashiyasu

PERSON NAME: Masuda Yoshiseki
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Aviation Section, Group Leader, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Masuda Yoshiseki served as the Aviation Section Group Leader of Unit 731

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Materials Division, Hailar Branch, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Materials Division, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: The Materials Section, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Materials Section was Section VII of Unit 731 at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The Materials Section manufactured BW bombs. It also prepared and stored required materials, such as agar-agar, that was essential for the production of pathogens

PERSON NAME: Matoba Sueo
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan
INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”
Matoba Sueo was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He participated in the Chichijima Incident

PERSON NAME: Matsumoto fnu

SCHOOL: Matsumoto National Medical School
LOCATION: ****
Matsumoto National Medical School was a national medical school that provided education to and trained surgeons prior to and during the war ¹⁵¹⁷

PERSON NAME: Matsumura fnu (Chisho?) (13 October 1899-7 May 1979)
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major General
ASSIGNED: Vice Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
Matsumura fnu (Chisho?) was a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as Vice Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army. He wrote of Ishii Shiro as being a: “manful and resolute military surgeon who possessed great skill in public relations and the ability to execute actions—one who has been referred to as the “army’s crazed (wild) surgeon.” He has been endowed since his younger times with the ability to do the unusual. In his military Surgeon School faculty days, about 1937, while the writer was on duty with the staff headquarters organization unit, he came barging in and made a forceful request for funds and organization related to epidemic prevention water supply. In doing this, he startled the upper stratum of the staff headquarters by performing such antics before their very eyes, for example, as licking salt that he claimed was recycled from human urine.... He was indeed greatly endowed with planning skills and an ability to implement actions” ¹⁵¹⁸
GENERAL OFFICER:
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
RANK: Major-General
PROMOTIONS:

¹⁵¹⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁵¹⁸ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

1941-03-01 Colonel
1945-03-01 Major-General

SERVICE:

1937-01-xx – 1940-12-02 Attached – General Staff
1940-12-02 – 1941-10-15 Chief, 12th Section (Military History), 4th Section, General Staff
1941-10-15 – 1943-08-02 Chief, 5th Section (Russian Intelligence), 2nd Section, General Staff
1943-08-02 – 1945-03-01 Chief, Strategy Branch, Kwantung Army
1945-03-01 – 1945-09-xx Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army
1945-09-xx – 1956-12-xx Prisoner of War [Soviet Union]
1956-12-xx Released

PERSON NAME: Matsuoka Yosuke

POSITION: Vice-President, South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC)

HEADQUARTERS: Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)

GRADUATE: University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon - 1900

Matsuoka Yosuke served as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Empire of Japan during the early stages of World War II. He is best known for his speech at the League of Nations in 1933, ending Japan's participation in that organization. Matsuoka was also one of the architects of the Tripartite Pact and the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact in the years immediately prior to the outbreak of war

Matsuoka Yosuke was born: 3 Mar 1880 in Kumage District, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan. At the age of 11, his father's business went bankrupt, and Matsuoka was sent to the United States with a cousin in 1893 under the sponsorship of Methodist missionaries to study English. He settled in Portland, Oregon, living initially at the Methodist Mission, and was subsequently taken into the household of the widower William Dunbar, which included Dunbar's son Lambert, and Dunbar's sister, Mrs. Isabelle Dunbar Beveridge. Mrs. Beveridge served as a foster mother to Matsuoka and helped him adjust to American society. Matsuoka's affection for her lasted well after he returned to Japan. She died in 1906. While living at Mrs. Beveridge, Matsuoka became a Presbyterian, being baptized by a Rev. Kawabe



Matsuoka graduated from the University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon law school in 1900. In 1904, Matsuoka passed the Foreign Service examinations and was accepted into the Foreign Ministry. Over the next 18 years Matsuoka advanced quickly through the ranks of diplomats. He was briefly assigned as First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Washington DC., in 1914, and served as a member of the Japanese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. Matsuoka was assigned as Japanese Consul to China in 1921, but turned down the assignment to return to Manchukuo as director of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province in 1922

In 1927, Matsuoka was promoted to the position of Vice-President of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC). Following the Manchurian Incident of 1931, the establishment of Manchukuo and the *Lytton Report* to the League of Nations condemning Japan's actions, Matsuoka returned to foreign affairs to head Japan's delegation to the League of Nations in 1933. In 1935 he returned to Manchukuo as president of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), headquartered in Dalian holding that post into 1939

In 1940, Matsuoka was asked to assume the cabinet position of Minister of Foreign Affairs under Prime Minister Konoe Fumimaro. Matsuoka was a major advocate of a Japanese alliance with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, whose assistance he saw as a perfect balancing force against the United States, and was one of the primary orchestrators of the Tripartite Pact in 1940. During Mar–Apr 1941 Matsuoka visited Moscow and Berlin. Matsuoka signed the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact during his visit to Moscow in Apr 1941

After Nazi Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union in Jun 1941 Matsuoka continued to loudly advocate an invasion of Russia and became increasingly reckless in his diplomatic dealings with the United States, which he believed was conspiring to provoke Japan into a war. Matsuoka's hostility towards the United States alarmed Konoe, who wanted to avoid war with the United States. Konoe and the military hierarchy colluded to get rid of Matsuoka

In Jul 1941 Konoe resigned and his cabinet ministers resigned with him, including Matsuoka. Konoe was immediately appointed prime minister again, and replaced Matsuoka as Foreign Minister with Admiral Toyoda Teijiro

Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) Matsuoka died of natural causes on 26 Jun 1946 during the trial

PLACE NAME: Matang Fortress

LOCATION: This fortress was situated on the south bank of the Yangtze River in a narrow defile between the river and Lake Tienpohu

Fighting between Chinese and Japanese forces saw the use of gas in the final attack on Matang Fortress on the Yangtze River on 26 Jun 1938 during the Battle of Wuhan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Materials Section (Section VII), Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Matsu Unit, Medical Section

LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Matsuhita Shiro ¹⁵¹⁹

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

WAR CRIMES: Accused but never charged

Postwar Matsuhita Shiro was accused by Nishimura fnu of infecting former POW with glanders ¹⁵²⁰

PERSON NAME: Matsui Iwane (27 July 1878-23 December 1948)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: Commander, Central China Area Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

ASSIGNED: Commander, Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF), Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

GRADUATE: Army Staff College - 1906

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1897

WAR CRIMES: Arrested and tried as a Class A War Criminal in the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE)

SENTENCE: Death penalty

EXECUTED: Hanged. 23 December 1945

Matsui Iwane was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Commander, Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF) and Central China Area Army

¹⁵¹⁹ NISHIMURA, fnu. Dated: 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772.

Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁵²⁰ NISHIMURA, fnu. 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006



Matsui Iwane was born 27 Jul 1878, in Aichi Prefecture the sixth son of a former samurai retainer of the Tokugawa clan of Owari Han. Matsui graduated from the 9th class of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1897. His classmates included future Prime Minister Abe Nobuyuki, and generals Araki Sadao, Mazaki Jinzaburo and Shigeru Honjo. Matsui fought in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905) and graduated from the 18th class of the Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in 1906. He served as commanding officer of the 29th Regiment from 1919 to 1921

From 1921 to 1922, Matsui was attached to the Vladivostok Expeditionary Force Staff for the Japanese Siberian Intervention against Bolshevik Red Army forces in eastern Russia. From 1922 to 1924, he served as head of the Harbin Special Services Agency; Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Matsui was then made commanding officer of the Imperial Japanese Army 35th Infantry Brigade until 1925. From 1925 to 1928 he served as head of the 2nd Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff, and then attached to the Army General Staff until 1929 when he was promoted to Major General and assigned command of the Imperial Japanese Army 11th Division

From 1931 to 1932, Matsui was a member of the Japanese delegation to the Geneva Disarmament Conference and then again attached to the Army General Staff until 1933. In 1933 he became one of the initiators of “Greater Asia Association,” and also established a “Taiwan-Asia Association.” Matsui was recalled to duty on 15 Aug 1937 to become the Commander of the Japanese Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF) during the Battle of Shanghai

The Japanese Central China Area Army was rearranged and Lieutenant-General Prince Asaka (Yasuhiko), an uncle of Emperor Hirohito, was appointed as the Commander of the SEF, while Matsui stayed as the Commander of Central China Area Army overseeing both the SEF and the 10th Army. Matsui’s forces later attacked Nanking (Nanjing) and were heavily involved in the rape of that city though Matsui’s responsibility for the rape remains in question

Matsui tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE). He was executed at Sugamo Prison in Ikebukuro on 23 Dec 1948. Though Matsui Iwane was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan’s biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government it is inconceivable that he did not have at the least some knowledge of Japan’s biological warfare program

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1915-08-10	Lieutenant-Colonel
1918-07-24	Colonel
1923-03-17	Major-General

1927-07-26 Lieutenant-General
1933-10-20 General

SERVICE:

1915-08-10 – 1915-12-25 Attached, 22nd Regiment
1915-12-25 – 1919-02-20 Attached – General Staff
1919-02-20 – 1921-05-26 Commanding Officer, 39th Infantry Regiment
1921-05-26 – 1922-11-06 Senior Staff Officer, Vladivostok Expeditionary Force
1922-11-06 – 1924-02-04 Chief, Harbin Special Agency [Manchukuo]
1924-02-04 – 1925-05-01 Commanding Officer, 35th Infantry Brigade
1925-05-01 – 1928-12-21 Head, 2nd Section, General Staff
1928-12-21 – 1929-08-01 Attached – General Staff
1929-08-01 – 1931-10-01 General Officer Commanding, 11th Division
1931-10-01 – 1931-12-09 Attached – General Staff
1931-12-09 – 1932-08-26 Member, Japanese Delegation to Geneva Disarmament Conference
1932-08-26 – 1933-03-18 Attached – General Staff
1933-03-18 – 1933-08-01 Member, Supreme War Council
1933-08-01 – 1934-08-01 Commander-in-Chief, Taiwan Army District
1934-08-01 – 1935-08-28 Member, Supreme War Council
1935-08-28 Retired
1937-08-15 Recalled
1937-08-15 – 1937-12-02 Commander-in-Chief, Shanghai Expeditionary Army
1937-10-30 – 1938-02-14 Commander-in-Chief, Central China Expeditionary Army
1937-10-30 – 1938-02-14 Commander-in-Chief, Central China Area Army
1938-03-05 Retired
1938-07-xx – 1940-01-xx State Councilor
1945-09-xx – 1948-12-23 Arrested and tried as a Class A War Criminal
1948-12-23 Condemned to death and hanged as War Criminal

PERSON NAME: Matsui Tsunetaka

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: *****

ASSIGNED: Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Matsui Tsunetaka served with Unit 100.¹⁵²¹ From Aug to Sept 1944 Matsui Tsunetaka conducted experiments on Chinese captives using deadly poisons¹⁵²²

PERSON NAME: Matsumoto Hiroshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: *****

ASSIGNED: Unit Ei 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

Matsumoto Hiroshi was a Medical Assistant assigned to Unit Ei 1644.¹⁵²³ In 1942 Matsumoto's job was to infect victims with Cholera and Plague germs to produce additional pathogens for further production of materials for weapons production.¹⁵²⁴ Postwar he testified in a one-hour documentary that Chinese prisoners of the unit were held in wire cages, less than 1m² each. Matsumoto relates that prisoners were held in cages which were 45 to 50 inches square. Victims were held about six months. They were then chloroformed and tied to a table with a large belt securing their chests. The main artery through their thigh was then cut and clipped.¹⁵²⁵ Once the victim was secured, the clip was removed and the victim allowed to "bleed out." Technicians, assistants or soldiers were used to stand on the victim's chest to force out all the possible blood.¹⁵²⁶ Matsumoto admitted involvement with 40 to 50 deaths¹⁵²⁷

¹⁵²¹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹⁵²² The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹⁵²³ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

¹⁵²⁴ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

¹⁵²⁵ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

¹⁵²⁶ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

¹⁵²⁷ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

PERSON NAME: Matsumoto Shoichi ¹⁵²⁸

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Aviation Section, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Matsumoto Shoichi was a bomber pilot with Unit 731. Matsumoto reported postwar, a Japanese plan to launch two, 22-man German made gliders carrying biological warfare pathogens against US force invading Iwo Jima, Japan. ¹⁵²⁹
The gliders, ordered to Manchukuo broke down en route and never completed the trip

PERSON NAME: Matsumura Chisho

PERSON NAME: Matsumura Tomokatsu (13 October 1899 – 7 May 1979)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Second Deputy Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army and Chief of the Operations Division, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Matsumura Tomokatsu served as the Second Deputy Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army and Chief of the Operations Division, Kwantung Army ¹⁵³⁰

GENERAL OFFICER

NAME: Matsumura Tomokatsu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1941-03-01 Colonel

1945-03-01 Major-General

SERVICE:

1937-01-xx – 1940-12-02 Attached – General Staff

1940-12-02 – 1941-10-15 Chief, 12th Section, (Military History) 4th Section, General Staff

1941-10-15 – 1943-08-02 Chief, 5th Section, (Russian Intelligence) 2nd Section, General Staff

1943-08-02 – 1945-03-01 Chief, Strategy Branch, Kwantung Army

1945-03-01 – 1945-09-xx Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army

1945-09-xx – 1956-12-xx Prisoner of War [Soviet Union]

1956-12-xx Released

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Matsunaga Special Secret Service Unit

PERSON NAME: Matsunosuke Hasegawa

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Matsunosuke Hasegawa is one of three authors, the other two being Morii Maseo and Yoshida Tamio who composed a letter attempting to blackmail Ishii Shiro for his activities related to Japan's biological warfare program ¹⁵³¹

PERSON NAME: Matsushida Shiro ¹⁵³²

¹⁵²⁸ Unit 731, Japanese Human Medical Experiments during the WW2. Targeted Individuals Europe. Human Rights are not Negotiable. 20 Apr 2011 <http://www.targeted-individuals-europe.com/?q=node/7>

¹⁵²⁹ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

¹⁵³⁰ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁵³¹ Letter to Ishii from Hasegawa Matsunosuke, Maseo Morii, & Tamio Yoshida. [UNDATED]. Dated: 3 Jun 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁵³² Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al Motoji YAMAGUCHI, Yujiro WAKAMATSU, Yatsutaro HOSAKA, Shiro MATSUSHIDA, & Shiro Ishii alias Hajime TÔGÔ. Dated: 4 Apr 1947. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Matsushima fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Stores Manager (logistics and supply), Hailar Branch, Hailar, Inner Mongolia.
Matsushima fnu was a Stores Manager (logistics and supply) at the Hailar Branch, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

PERSON NAME: Matsushita Jiro ¹⁵³³
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Matsuhita Shiro
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamashita Shiro
Matsushita Jiro may also be known as: Matsuhita Shiro or Yamashita Shiro

PERSON NAME: Matsushita Shiro
ALIAS: Yamashita Shiro
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamashita Shiro
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Captain
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****
Matsushita Shiro was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. It was the alias used by Yamashita Shiro. ¹⁵³⁴
Matsushita Shiro may also be known as: Yamashita Shiro

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION: May 4th Movement

PERSON NAME: Mazaki Jinzaburo

PERSON NAME: Mazmodo fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Prison Guard, Unit 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China
Mazmodo fnu was a Prison Guard at Unit 1644, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. Postwar he testified that “On the fourth floor of the prison, there were iron cages. The height of the cage was about the height of a sitting person. The prisoner could not move freely in it. In experiments, live germs were injected into the maruta’s body. Blood tests were performed afterwards. Prisoners could not sleep and were constantly moaning. In one instance, a maruta’s main artery in the thigh was cut open to draw blood, and he bled to death” ¹⁵³⁵

PERSON NAME: McNutt, Paul V
Paul V McNutt served as the Head of the Federal Security Agency (US).

PERSON NAME: McQuail, Robert
McQuail, Robert Lieutenant Colonel, US Army. He served as the G-2 (US) officer assigned to assist Norbert Fell in his survey of the Japanese biological warfare program. ¹⁵³⁶ In a “Summary of Information” that McQuail prepared for his office in early Jan 1947, he noted that “A Confidential Informant claims that Ishii had his assistants injected bubonic plague bacilli into the bodies of some Americans in Mukden, northeast China, as an experiment.” ¹⁵³⁷
McQuail commented that “Naturally, the results of these experiments are of the highest intelligence value.” ⁵⁰
Intelligence value, not war crimes, would be the dominant factor in all discussions concerning the Japanese BW experts ¹⁵³⁸

Lieutenant Colonel Robert McQuail of G-2 (US) noted in early 1947 that the United States had interrogated at least twenty Japanese BW experts, “and as a result[,] the United States alone is in full possession of all the details of this

¹⁵³³ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqiu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

¹⁵³⁴ Case No. 330. Dated: 6 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁵³⁵ “Japanese Germ Warfare Unit 731” -- A film made by the Japanese Unit 731 Exhibit National Committee

¹⁵³⁶ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁵³⁷ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁵³⁸ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

work.”¹⁵³⁹ He observed for the record that “So far as is known, these twenty have been taken care of [,] and no other parties have attempted to contact them.”¹⁵⁴⁰ Moreover, “It is well known that the Soviet Union is greatly interested in obtaining as much data as possible concerning all phases of this work.”¹⁵⁴¹ To date, however, it is...unlikely that they have received anything of value from Japanese sources.”¹⁵⁴² However, given the rising tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, “It is natural, therefore, that Ishii, and his former medical secretary, should become intelligence targets for interested parties”¹⁵⁴³

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Medical Association of Japanese War Ministry

LOCATION: ****

BUREAU: Medical Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Army, Tokyo, Japan

BUREAU: Medical Bureau of the War Ministry, Tokyo, Japan

COLLEGE: Medical College of South Manchuria, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

HEADQUARTERS: Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)

The Medical College of South Manchuria was established by the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning Province in 1911.¹⁵⁴⁴ The name of the Medical College of South Manchuria was changed to the Manchurian Medical College, Mukden, China in 1922¹⁵⁴⁵

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: Medical Department of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

The Medical Department of the Kwantung Army exercised some level of authority over Ishii Shiro’s activities¹⁵⁴⁶

UNIVERSITY: Medical Department of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

Medical Department of Kyoto Imperial University was Ishii Shiro’s alma mater

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Medical Education Innovation Committee¹⁵⁴⁷

LOCATION: ****

The Medical Education Innovation Committee established the Japan Association of Industrial Health in Aug 1938.

The Medical Education Innovation Committee was renamed the Medical Education Innovation Council in 1942

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Medical Education Innovation Council

LOCATION: ****

The Medical Education Innovation Committee was renamed the Medical Education Innovation Council in 1942

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Medical Hospital

MILITARY MEDICAL: Medical Non-Coms

¹⁵³⁹ Summary of Information, Subject: Ishii, Shiro, 10 Jan 47, Document 41, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md

¹⁵⁴⁰ Summary of Information, Subject: Ishii, Shiro, 10 Jan 47, Document 41, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md

¹⁵⁴¹ Summary of Information, Subject: Ishii, Shiro, 10 Jan 47, Document 41, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md

¹⁵⁴² Summary of Information, Subject: Ishii, Shiro, 10 Jan 47, Document 41, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md

¹⁵⁴³ Summary of Information, Subject: Ishii, Shiro, 10 Jan 47, Document 41, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md

¹⁵⁴⁴ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

¹⁵⁴⁵ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

¹⁵⁴⁶ Han Xiao and Zhou Deli, “*Record of Actual Events of the Bacterial Factory in Ping Fan*,” translated by Ms. Wang Qing Ling; *People’s China*, vol. 3, 1971

¹⁵⁴⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Medical Patriotic Association ¹⁵⁴⁸

LOCATION: ****

The Medical Patriotic Association was established in 1941.

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Medical Section, Mukden POW Camp, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY MEDICAL: Medical Section of the First Army

MILITARY MEDICAL: Medical Service Unit, 30th Division, Elements

MILITARY MEDICAL: Medical Service Unit, 30th Division, Elements

MILITARY MEDICAL: Medical Service Unit, 30th Division (Murase Battalion)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Medical Section, 5th Army

DEPOT: Medical Supply Depot, Mukden Branch, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo ¹⁵⁴⁹

MILITARY MEDICAL: Medical Unit (Japanese Army)

A Japanese Army medical unit consisted of a headquarters and train and three collecting companies of three stretcher platoons and one ambulance platoon each. ¹⁵⁵⁰ The medical unit was manned to a strength of 700 to 1,000, was equipped with about 180 litters and 45 ambulances. The collecting companies each have about 20 litters and 15 ambulances. ¹⁵⁵¹ The headquarters train has additional carts for loading medical supplies and patients' clothing, as well as for chemical warfare decontamination material ¹⁵⁵²

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Meguro Institute, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan ¹⁵⁵³

The Meguro Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Osaka, Japan

PERSON NAME: Meguro Masahiko

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Meguro Masahiko was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served at the Dalian Institute of Health; Dairen, Liaoning Province

PERSON NAME: Meiji

UNIVERSITY: Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Mekro fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Dalian Branch (Subunit, Unit 731), Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

¹⁵⁴⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁵⁴⁹ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

¹⁵⁵⁰ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

¹⁵⁵¹ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

¹⁵⁵² HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

¹⁵⁵³ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

Mekro fnu served as a member of Unit 731 at its Dalian Branch, Dairen, Liaoning Province.¹⁵⁵⁴ He testified: “We photographed the facilities of Unit 731 before we blew them up with bombs. After finishing my mission, I fled with Ishii in an airplane.”¹⁵⁵⁵ Mekro drew a salary from the Japanese government from the end of WWII until his death¹⁵⁵⁶

POLITICAL UNIT: Melanesia

LOCATION: A sub region of Oceania, composed of thousands of small islands in the western Pacific Ocean

INFECTION: Melildosis

PERSON NAME: Mel’nikov fnu

Mel’nikov was a Lieutenant-General in the Soviet Red Army (USSR)

PERSON NAME: *Mencius*

POLITICAL UNIT: Mengchiatun, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo¹⁵⁵⁷

POLITICAL UNIT: Mengchiangtung (Mengjiang), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
Mengchiangtung was the location of the Headquarters for Unit 100. Detachment 100 was the secret name of the veterinary-bacteriological experimental detachment of the Kwantung Army. Detachment 100 carried out all its work under the immediate guidance of Lieutenant-General Takahashi Takaatsu, Chief of the Veterinary Service of the Kwantung Army. The headquarters and main part of the personnel of the given detachment were stationed in the city of Changchun (Hsinking), in the vicinity of the Chinese settlement of Mengchiangtung and its branches were located in the towns of Kiamusze, Kokuzan and Dairen.¹⁵⁵⁸

DISEASE: Meningitis

DISEASE: Meningococcus

POLITICAL UNIT: Mentougou, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Merck, George

George Merck was the President of the Merck Pharmaceutical Company, New Jersey (US). He chaired the War Reserve Service (WRS) (US), a civilian committee, created in Aug 1942 to serve as the coordinating body for all work on biological warfare. To ensure that War Reserve Service (WRS) (US) work would be conducted in complete secrecy, the committee was attached to the Federal Security Agency (US), a social service organization that handled Social Security, among its other responsibilities¹⁵⁵⁹

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Merck Pharmaceutical Company (US)

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Merck Pharmaceuticals (US)

REPORT: *Merck Report* (US)

REPORT: *Merck Report to the Secretary of War* (US)

The Merck Report to the Secretary of War (US) is the unofficial title of the “*Official Report on Biological Warfare*.” The Merck Report (US) was released on 3 Jan 1946. The report informed the public that the armed services, science and industry of the United States, were developing the means for the defense of the country against possible attack

¹⁵⁵⁴ Information adopted from “Japanese Germ Warfare Unit 731 “ -- A film made by the Japanese Unit 731 Exhibit National Committee

¹⁵⁵⁵ Information adopted from “Japanese Germ Warfare Unit 731 “ -- A film made by the Japanese Unit 731 Exhibit National Committee

¹⁵⁵⁶ Information adopted from “Japanese Germ Warfare Unit 731 “ -- A film made by the Japanese Unit 731 Exhibit National Committee

¹⁵⁵⁷ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

¹⁵⁵⁸ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁵⁵⁹ *US Army Activity in the US Biological Warfare Programs*, vol. 1, Unclassified. Presumably a US Army Publication, Washington, DC. 24 Feb 1977

or use of biological warfare. It was later supplemented by: “*Report to the Secretary of War by Mr. George W. Merck, Special Consultant for Biological Warfare*”

POISON: Mercuric chloride

PERSON NAME: Mershon, Marve

LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”



Marville “Marvie” William Mershon was an ARM3c in the US Navy. He served as a radio operator aboard TBM serial number 23637. He was taken prisoner of war on 18 Feb 1945 on Chichijima and executed on 22 Feb 1945

He was one of nine US airmen captured after their aircraft was shot down over Chichijima, the Bonin Islands where were executed and cannibalized. Two of the prisoners were beheaded in a public ceremony and per an account in Time Magazine their livers were immediately cut from their bodies and served as sukiyaki. It was not disputed that eight POW were executed

Some of the bodies were butchered by the division’s medical orderlies and portions were eaten by the senior staff of the Japanese garrison. Senior Japanese Army Officers hosted a Sake party for their Navy counterparts where the livers of American POW’s were roasted and served as an appetizer. Japanese Navy officers subsequently reciprocated by hosting a party where they butchered and served their own American POW

Metropolitan Police Department

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Metropolitan Toshima Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Mezner fnu

Mezner fnu was a German national and a chemical warfare scientist. He arrived in Japan in Apr 1926 to work for the Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan on chemical warfare

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Microbiological Institute, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan ¹⁵⁶⁰

MID50

MID50 – Minimum infective does of the agent for 50% of the subjects. ¹⁵⁶¹ Such data could not be identified without the actual administration of the agent to human subjects. ¹⁵⁶² The MID50 for anthrax, plague, typhus, paratyphoid A and B, dysentery, cholera, and glanders was identified by Japanese researchers ¹⁵⁶³

AROCITY: Middle Passage

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Midori To

Midori To – Red candle – vomiting gas ¹⁵⁶⁴

¹⁵⁶⁰ Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive). Lt Col Saichi Niizuma/. Appendix 29-E-d-1. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 8 Oct 1945

¹⁵⁶¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁵⁶² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁵⁶³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁵⁶⁴ Interrogation of COL Toyoaki Morita. Dated: 22 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

POLITICAL UNIT: Mihara, Japan, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Miho Masuda

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Miho Masuda was a Major and pilot in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the son-in-law of Lieutenant-General Ishii Shiro. He served as the pilot of the aircraft that returned Ishii to Japan



PERSON NAME: Mikasa (Takahito)

ALIAS: Miya Takeda

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Deputy Commander for Operations, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

INCIDENT: Manchurian Incident

Takahito, Prince Mikasa (Mikasa-no-miya Takahito Shinno, born 2 Dec 1915) is a member of the Imperial House of Japan. He was the fourth and youngest son of Emperor Taisho and Empress Teimei and the brother of Hirohito. He served as a Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army as the Deputy Commander for Operations, Kwantung Army. He controlled all request for visits to the Ishii facility at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. While in Manchuria he used the alias: Miya Takeda

Takahito, Prince Mikasa is known to have toured some of the Japanese facilities engaged in biomedical research during frequent inspection trips to the Japanese colony of Manchukuo and was shown films of Japanese experiments on Chinese nationals ¹⁵⁶⁵

In his memoirs Mikasa recalled seeing “films where large numbers of Chinese prisoners of war brought by cargo trains and lorries were made to march onto the Manchurian plain for poison gas experiments on live subjects.” ¹⁵⁶⁶ He also recalled: that “A high ranking military doctor [Ishii?] who took part in these experiments was telling me prior to this, at the time when Lord Lytton with his group was dispatched by the League of Nations [1932, at the time Ishii began his BW work in Manchuria] in order to investigate the Manchurian Incident, they attempted to give this group some fruit infected with cholera, but did not succeed” ¹⁵⁶⁷

In 1994 Prince Mikasa told the Yomiuri Shimbun that in 1944 he wrote a detailed report on wartime atrocities committed in China by Japanese soldiers. He also said he brought the charges to Hirohito’s attention in a fruitless effort to bring the war in China to an early end. ¹⁵⁶⁸ Mikasa also revealed that: Japanese military officials had attempted to poison member of the League of Nations Lytton Commission that visited Manchuria in the aftermath of Japan’s 1931 invasion of Manchuria with fruit poisoned with cholera.” ¹⁵⁶⁹ Prince Mikasa also knew that Japan’s military officers used Chinese POW for bayonet practice to instill “guts” in Japanese soldiers; they gassed and shot them en masse after tying them to posts ¹⁵⁷⁰

¹⁵⁶⁵ Interview by Sheldon H. Harris, PhD with the Deputy Director of the Ping Fan Museum, Mr. Han Xiao, 7 June 1989 cited in: *JAPANESE BIOMEDICAL EXPERIMENTATION DURING THE WORLD-WAR-II ERA* by Sheldon H. Harris

¹⁵⁶⁶ Mikasa-no-miya, Takahito, *Ancient Orient and I* (Tokyo: Gakusei Sha Publishers, 1984), pp. 16–17

¹⁵⁶⁷ Mikasa-no-miya, Takahito, *Ancient Orient and I* (Tokyo: Gakusei Sha Publishers, 1984), pp. 16–17

¹⁵⁶⁸ Merrill Goozner, *New Hirohito Revelations Startle Japan. Emperor’s Brother Says He Reported WWII China Atrocities To Him In 1944 Nation Doubts Them Now*. Chicago Tribune. 07 Jul 1994 http://articles.chicagotribune.com/1994-07-07/news/9407070182_1_prince-mikasa-emperor-hirohito-japanese-atrocities

¹⁵⁶⁹ Cordesman, Anthony. *The Challenge of Biological Terrorism*. Center for Strategic and International Studies. Volume 27. Number 7. Washington DC. 2005

¹⁵⁷⁰ WATANABE, TERESA. Hirohito’s Brother Assailed Japan’s WW II ‘Aggression’: Asia: Late emperor’s sibling confirms a bold 1944 speech to troops condemning military policy, atrocities in China. Los Angeles Times. Los Angeles. 7 Jul 1994 http://articles.latimes.com/1994-07-07/news/mn-12990_1_emperor-hirohito-s-death

PERSON NAME: Miki Tohru ¹⁵⁷¹
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Miki Tohoru
Miki Tohru may also be known as: Miki Tohoru

PERSON NAME: Miki Tohoru
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Miki Tohru
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant
ASSIGNED: Camp Guard, Mukden POW Camp, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
Miki Tohoru was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was sentenced to 25 years at hard labor for abuse and killing of Allied POW at Mukden POW Camp. ¹⁵⁷² Miki Tohoru may also be known as: Miki Tohru

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Military Administration Department (MAD)

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Military Administration Department (MAD) Notices, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation
Military Administration Department (MAD) Notices refers to documents issued by the Singapore military administration

BUREAU: Military Affairs Bureau, Tokyo, Japan
Military Affairs Bureau was one of the most powerful offices within the Japanese War Ministry. The office as an early and continuous supporter of Ishii Shiro's bacteriological warfare concept. The former heads of this office include Generals: Hitoshi Imamura, Joichiro Sanada, Nagata Tetsuzan, Sugiyama Hajime and Takeji Nara

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Military Affairs Division, Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Military Animals Epidemic Prevention Department (Gunju Boeki Shou), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Unit 100
Military Animals Epidemic Prevention Department (Gunju Boeki Shou) was located in Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo. The Military Animals Epidemic Prevention Department (Gunju Boeki Shou) may also be known as: Unit 100

WAR CRIMES: Military Commission

WAR CRIMES: Military Council

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Military Equine Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Section of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Military Government Department of Public Health and Welfare, Korea under the Japanese Rule

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Military History Branch 4th Section, General Staff

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Military Hospital

COLLEGE: Military Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

¹⁵⁷¹ Japanese War Criminal Records, 1950-1960: MIKI, Tohoru (Tohru). 22 May 1953. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 059, Entry 5058, Box 268. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁵⁷² Japanese War Criminal Records, 1950-1960: MIKI, Tohoru (Tohru). 22 May 1953. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 059, Entry 5058, Box 268. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

SCHOOL: Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit, Tokyo, Japan

GENDARME: Military Police

GENDARME: Military Police (Kempeitai)

GENDARME: Military Police (Kempeitai) Northern China Area Army

GENDARME: Military Police Training Section ¹⁵⁷³

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Military Research Committee, Ministry of War

LEGISLATION: Military Secrets Act

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War

COLLEGE: Military Surgeon College, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

MILITARY MEDICAL: Military Technician

Military Technician was a term used to refer to civilian members of Unit 731 that served as project directors on research assignments. The term was most closely associated with seven young research professors of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan that served at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo as project directors on research assignments dealing with bacteriology, pathology, and frostbite ¹⁵⁷⁴

PERSON NAME: Minami Jiro (10 August 1874-5 December 1957)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: Governor-General of Korea, Keijo (Seoul), Korea under the Japanese Rule

ASSIGNED: Commander of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Supreme War Council, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Minister of War, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Chief of the Chosen Army, Keijo (Seoul), Korea under the Japanese Rule

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1895

INCIDENT: Feb 26 Incident

INCIDENT: Imperial Colors Incident

INCIDENT: Mukden Incident

WAR CRIMES: Arrested as a Class-A War Criminal and tried by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE)

SENTENCE: Condemned to life imprisonment as War Criminal in January 1949

EXECUTED: Released on grounds of health in 1953

Minami Jiro was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army and one-time Commander of the Kwantung Army. He also served as Governor-General of Korea between 1936 and 1942

¹⁵⁷³ Mio Saito 齐藤美夫 (22 July). China.org.cn, 22 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/22/content_33023687.htm

¹⁵⁷⁴ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994



Minami Jiro was born on 10 Aug 1874 into samurai family in Hiji, Oita Prefecture, Japan. Minami graduated the Imperial Japanese Military Academy in Feb 1895. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in May 1895 promoted to lieutenant in Oct 1897 and to captain in Nov 1900. Minami served in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905) as a member of the headquarters staff and as a Company Commander in the 1st Cavalry Regiment, where he participated in the Siege of Port Arthur in Liaoning Province. He was promoted to Major in Mar 1905 and to Lieutenant Colonel in Feb 1910 and full Colonel in Aug 1915

From 1914-1917 he commanded the Imperial Japanese Army 13th Cavalry Regiment. From 1917-1919 Minami served as Chief of the Cavalry Section of the Ministry of War. In Jul 1919 Minami was promoted to Major General, and served as Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Cavalry Brigade from 1921–1923. From 1922–1923 he served as Commandant of the Cavalry School and served as the commandant of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya,

Tokyo, Japan from 1923 to 1924. Minami was promoted to Lieutenant-General in Feb 1924. From 1926 to 1927 he commanded the Imperial Japanese Army 16th Division

After serving as Vice Chief Imperial Japanese Army General Staff from 1927 to 1929, he served as Commander-in-Chief of the Chosen Army from 1929 to 1930 and was promoted to full General in Mar 1930. In 1931 Minami was appointed Minister of War under the Wakatsuki Cabinet. As War Minister, he sent Major General Tatekawa Yoshitsugu to Manchukuo to curb the militarist behaviors of the Kwantung Army, but the Mukden Incident took place before Tatekawa could act

Minami was War Minister during the Imperial Colors Incident. He served as a member of the Supreme War Council from 1931 to 1934. He then received a posting as Commander of the Kwantung Army from 1934 to 1936, during which time he was concurrently Japanese ambassador to Manchukuo

In 1936, following the Feb 26 Incident Minami was placed on the reserve list and forced into retirement. He was then was appointed as the 8th Governor-General of Korea serving from 1936 to 1942. His tenure was marked by a hardline rolling back of various liberal reforms of the 1920s. Minami outlawed all but one of the Korean language newspapers, and strongly pushed for the soshi-kamei policy of pressing Koreans to adopt Japanese names

Minami was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) Minami was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was paroled 1954. Though Minami Jiro was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan's biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government it is inconceivable that he did not have at the least some knowledge of Japan's biological warfare program. Minami died on 5 Dec 1955

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Minami Jirō

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1915-08-10	Colonel
1919-07-25	Major-General
1924-02-04	Lieutenant-General
1930-03-07	General

SERVICE:

1914-01-20 – 1917-08-08	Commanding Officer, 13 th Cavalry Regiment
1917-08-06 – 1919-07-25	Chief, Horse Administration Branch Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1919-07-27 – 1921-01-10	General Officer Commanding, China Occupation Army
1921-02-10 – 1922-02-08	Commanding Officer, 3 rd Cavalry Brigade
1922-02-08 – 1923-10-10	Commandant, Army Cavalry School
1923-10-10 – 1924-08-20	Commandant, Military Academy

1924-08-20 – 1926-03-02	Inspector – Cavalry
1926-03-02 – 1927-03-05	General Officer Commanding, 16 th Division
1927-03-05 – 1929-08-01	Vice Chief, General Staff
1929-08-01 – 1930-11-22	Commander-in-Chief, Chosen Army [Korea]
1930-12-22 – 1931-04-14	Member, Supreme War Council
1931-04-14 – 1931-12-13	Minister of War
1931-12-13 – 1934-12-10	Member, Supreme War Council
1934-12-10 – 1936-03-06	Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army
1936-03-06 – 1936-04-22	Placed in reserve
1936-04-22	Retired
1936-08-05 – 1942-05-29	Governor-General, Korea
1942-05-29 – 1945-03-29	Privy Councilor
1945-03-xx – 1945-12-xx	Member, Diet
1945-12-xx – 1949-01-xx	Arrested and tried as a Class-A War Criminal
1949-01-xx	Condemned to life imprisonment as War Criminal
1953-xx-xx	Released on grounds of health

ALIAS: Minami Seijin

PERSON NAME: Hojo Enryo

Minami Seijin is the known alias of Hojo Enryo

POLITICAL UNIT: Minato, China

Minato, China probably refers to: Minato, Tokyo, Japan.

POLITICAL UNIT: Minato, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Minato fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Minato fnu visited Mukden POW Camp to collect blood samples from Allied POW. He is believed to have studied the immunity of Anglo-Saxons to infectious disease.¹⁵⁷⁵ Minato fnu is believed to refer to Minato Masao

PERSON NAME: Minato fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Minato fnu was an Engineer in the Imperial Japanese Army.¹⁵⁷⁶ He was involved with the biological warfare attack on Ningpo, China¹⁵⁷⁷

PERSON NAME: Minato Masao

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Researcher (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

GRADUATE: Kyoto Imperial University School of Medicine, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

Minato Masao was a 1935 graduate of the Kyoto University School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan. He served as a researcher with Unit 731 in Mentougou when it move to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. There he

¹⁵⁷⁵ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁵⁷⁶ Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To” War Department. 27 Jun 1947. Formerly Top Secret

¹⁵⁷⁷ Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To” War Department. 27 Jun 1947. Formerly Top Secret

worked with Cholera and was involved in human experimentation. He was arrested in China in Aug 1945 and held at the Tixei Prisoner-of-War Camp after the war

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Minato Group – Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Minato Section – Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Minato Section/Minatohan Team was responsible for Cholera Research.¹⁵⁷⁸ It was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe in Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo to Harbin in 1937. The label “Minato” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time

PLACE NAME: Mindanao, Commonwealth of the Philippines

PERSON NAME: Mineoi Kioyashi

PLACE NAME: Ming Xiaoling Mausoleum

PERSON NAME: Mingxian

MINISTRY: Ministry of the Army, Tokyo, Japan

BUREAU: Ministry of the Army, Medical Bureau, Tokyo, Japan

MINISTRY: Ministry of Colonial Affairs, Tokyo, Japan

MINISTRY: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo, Japan

MINISTRY: Ministry of Finance (Japan), Tokyo, Japan

MINISTRY: Ministry of Financial Affairs, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

MINISTRY: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan

MINISTRY: Ministry of Greater East Asia, Tokyo, Japan

MINISTRY: Ministry of Health, Tokyo, Japan

MINISTRY: Ministry of Health and Welfare, Tokyo, Japan

MINISTRY: Ministry of Munitions, Tokyo, Japan

MINISTRY: Ministry of Public Order, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

MINISTRY: Ministry of War, Tokyo, Japan

MINISTER: Minister of Education

MINISTER: Minister of Health, Tokyo, Japan

MINISTER: Minister of Household Department (China)

MINISTER: Minister of War, Tokyo, Japan

¹⁵⁷⁸ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

PERSON NAME: Minning

PERSON NAME: Minori Shinano

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Yunnan Province, under the Republic of China

Minori Shinano would admit after the war to releasing contagions into the water in Yunnan Province, which was considered strategically important by the Japanese because it is on the border region of China and Burma ¹⁵⁷⁹

PERSON NAME: Mio Yukata

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

GENDARME: Gendarme

ASSIGNED: Gendarme, Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo, Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

PRISON: Fushun War Criminals Management Center, Fushun, Liaoning Province, People's Republic of China

SENTENCE: Mio Yukata was exempted from prosecution by China's Supreme People's Procuratorate in Aug 1956 and returned to Japan ¹⁵⁸⁰

Mio Yukata was born in 1914. He entered Manchukuo in 1934 where he served as warrant officer squad leader of the Dalian Gendarme in Dalian, Liaoning Province. ¹⁵⁸¹ In 1943 he arrested the follow anti-Japanese Chinese sending them to Unit 731: Li Zhongshan, Wang Xuenian and Wang Yuexuan. ¹⁵⁸² Mio was captured by the Soviet Red Army in Aug 1945. He later testified: That "as a military policeman in 1944, I took four Chinese men to Unit 731. I did not know exactly what Unit 731 was doing at the time, but I knew that the men I took there would never return alive. I have to say that my act should be regarded as murder." ¹⁵⁸³ In Jul 1950 he was transferred from the USSR to China's Fushun War Criminals Management Center. ¹⁵⁸⁴ He was exempted from prosecution by China's Supreme People's Procuratorate in Aug 1956 and returned to Japan with the third group sent home ¹⁵⁸⁵

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Miscellaneous Gas Bombs, Aerial Delivered

During the early part of the war details of a 15-kg (33 lb.) Miscellaneous Gas Bombs, Aerial Delivered combination HE and toxic smoke bomb (possibly of the nose-gas variety) were reported. ¹⁵⁸⁶ The construction and operation of this bomb are similar to that of the 50-kg gas bomb. A French report (Jul 1939) mentioned 25-, 50-, 100 -, and 200-kg gas bombs filled with mustard gas, Lewisite, phosgene, and diphosgene ¹⁵⁸⁷

PERSON NAME: Mishina Takayuki

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief-of-Staff, 39th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Hiroshima, Japan

Mishina Takayuki was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army he served as Chief-of-Staff, 39th Division

¹⁵⁷⁹ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

¹⁵⁸⁰ Place of New Life of Japanese War Criminals. China Fushun War Criminals Management Center. Compiled by China Fushun War Criminals Management Center. Chinese International Press, China. 2005

¹⁵⁸¹ Place of New Life of Japanese War Criminals. China Fushun War Criminals Management Center. Compiled by China Fushun War Criminals Management Center. Chinese International Press, China. 2005

¹⁵⁸² Place of New Life of Japanese War Criminals. China Fushun War Criminals Management Center. Compiled by China Fushun War Criminals Management Center. Chinese International Press, China. 2005

¹⁵⁸³ Bu Ping. Irrefutable Evidence. Beijing Review.com. 15 May 2014 http://www.bjreview.com.cn/nation/txt/2014-05/12/content_618338.htm

¹⁵⁸⁴ Place of New Life of Japanese War Criminals. China Fushun War Criminals Management Center. Compiled by China Fushun War Criminals Management Center. Chinese International Press, China. 2005

¹⁵⁸⁵ Place of New Life of Japanese War Criminals. China Fushun War Criminals Management Center. Compiled by China Fushun War Criminals Management Center. Chinese International Press, China. 2005

¹⁵⁸⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁵⁸⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

PERSON NAME: Mitani Yukio
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Mitani Yukio was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army who served in Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Mitomo fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (Unit 100), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo.
Mitomo fnu was attached to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Manchukuo.¹⁵⁸⁸ Mitomo told Takeshi Kino that he “took part in dissecting humans but warned me not to say anything about it as it was very secretive”¹⁵⁸⁹

PERSON NAME: Mitomo Kazuo
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Senior Sergeant
ASSIGNED: Sixth Section, 2nd Division, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)
SENTENCE: 15 Years. Hard labor
EXECUTED: N/A
Mitomo Kazuo was a Senior Sergeant in the Imperial Japanese Army.¹⁵⁹⁰ He served in the Sixth Section of the 2nd Division, Unit 100 where he conducted tests on humans involving Korean Blindweed, heroin, Bactal and castor-oil seed. He was present when three of the subjects he experimented on were executed by Japanese gendarmes. At the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Mitomo described poison experiments in which he assisted researcher Tsunetaka Matsui saying:¹⁵⁹¹ “Experiments on human beings were performed in August-Sept 1944. These experiments took the form of giving experimentees, without their knowledge, soporific drugs and poisons. The experimentees included 7-8 Russians and Chinese. Korean bindweed, heroin and castor-oil seed were among the poisons used in the experiments. These poisons were put in the food.” “The poisoned food was given to the experimentees five or six times over a period of two weeks. Korean bindweed was used mostly in soups, I think heroin in porridge, while tobacco was mixed with heroin and Bactal. After eating the soup mixed with Korean bindweed the experimentees dropped off into a deep five-hour sleep 30 minutes or an hour later. After two weeks the experimentees were so weak that they could no longer be used. “ “For purposes of secrecy all the experimentees were put to death.” “There was the case of a Russian experimentee who, on the orders of Matsui, a researcher, was put to death with an injection of one-tenth of a gram of potassium cyanide. I made the injection of potassium cyanide. I dissected the body at the detachment’s cattle cemetery...”¹⁵⁹²

PERSON NAME: Mitomo Kazuo
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Mitomo fnu
POSSIBLE ALIAS: May also be known as: Mitomo fnu

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Mitsubishi Ki-21 (Kyunana-shiki jubakugekiki)
ALTERNATE NAME: Type 97 Heavy Bomber

PERSON NAME: Mitsuda Kensuke
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University
Mitsuda Kensuke was born in Hofa City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, in 1876. He studied pathology at Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan where he developed an interest in Hansen’s disease (Leprosy)

¹⁵⁸⁸ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. 12 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 143. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁵⁸⁹ “Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 Mar 1947

¹⁵⁹⁰ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹⁵⁹¹ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁵⁹² Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

Working at the Tokyo Metropolitan Yoikuen Hospital in 1899, he began isolating leprosy patients within the hospital and created the “Kaishun Ward,” named after Kaishun Hospital of Kumamoto, Kumamoto, Japan.¹⁵⁹³ He created the “Recovery Ward” at the Tokyo Almshouse, the first isolation ward for leprosy patients in Japan.¹⁵⁹⁴ He cooperated in the foundation of housing facilities for the isolation of “wandering lepers” in several places across Japan. Conducted the first sterilization operation on an inpatient in 1915.¹⁵⁹⁵ Mitsuda believed the isolation of all leprosy patients was necessary for the purification of the country.¹⁵⁹⁶ He was heavily involved in the “No Leprosy Patients in Prefecture Movement” further stigmatizing lepers¹⁵⁹⁷

PERSON NAME: Mitsui fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo.

Mitsui fnu was attached to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Manchukuo¹⁵⁹⁸

PERSON NAME: Mitsuhashi Kichigoro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Petty Officer Second Class

ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Mitsuhashi Kichigoro was a Corpsman, Petty Officer Second Class, Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW¹⁵⁹⁹

PERSON NAME: Mitsui Tadashiotto

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Keio University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Tama Troop (Unit 731), Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

POSTWAR: Associate Professor, Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

Mitsui Tadashiotto served with the Tama Troop. Postwar he became an Associate Professor at Keio University in Minato, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Mitsuru Toyama

PERSON NAME: Mitsuyoshi fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Veterinarian Surgeon, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

¹⁵⁹³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁵⁹⁴ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁵⁹⁵ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁵⁹⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁵⁹⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁵⁹⁸ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. 12 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 143. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁵⁹⁹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

Mitsuyoshi fnu was a Veterinarian Surgeon with Unit 100. In a postwar interview he “observed dispassionately that the unit was composed essentially of bacteriologists, chemists, veterinarians, and agronomists, whose principal responsibility was to prepare for bacteriological sabotage and warfare.” ¹⁶⁰⁰ “Unit 100 personnel carried on research...in methods of employing bacteria and virulent poisons on a large scale for the mass extermination of animals and human beings.... In order to ascertain the effectiveness of these poisons, experiments were performed on animals and living people” ¹⁶⁰¹

PERSON NAME: Mitsui Yujiro ¹⁶⁰²

POLITICAL UNIT: Miura Peninsula, Kanagawa, Japan

PERSON NAME: Miura Rihei

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Miura Rihei was a Surgeon and Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He conducted a three-day training program with Surgeon Major Kazuharu Tanimura which involved lectures on military surgery, and exercise surgeries such as suturing of blood vessels and nerves, thoracotomy, celiotomy, craniotomy, blood transfusion, various anesthetizations, appendectomy, and nephrectomy, performed serially on “six bodies of prepared materials” ¹⁶⁰³

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Mixed Brigade Field Hospital

ALIAS: Miya Takeda

PERSON NAME: Takahito, Prince Mikasa

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Deputy Commander for Operations, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Miya Takeda is the known alias of Takahito, Prince Mikasa. As Miya Takeda, Prince Mikasa served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as Deputy Commander for Operations, Kwantung Army where he controlled all request for visits to the Ishii facility at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Miyagawa fnu

PROFESSOR: ****

Miyagawa fnu was a professor who conducted research on the intravenous application of various metals. ¹⁶⁰⁴

PERSON NAME: Miyagawa fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

GRADUATE: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

Miyagawa fnu was a graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan. He is believed to be associated with experiments concerning radiation

¹⁶⁰⁰ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁶⁰¹ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁶⁰² Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 16 Jun 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁰³ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

¹⁶⁰⁴ Summary of work of Drs. Miyagawa & Moriya. Dated: 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 342. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Miyagawa Masa
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: X-ray Unit, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
POSTWAR: Professor of Radiology at Tokyo Imperial University, Medical Department; Tokyo
Miyagawa Masa served with Unit 731 as the Chief of the X-ray Unit. Postwar he became a Professor of Radiology at Tokyo University, Medical Department; Tokyo

PERSON NAME: Miyagawa Tadashi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: X-ray Unit, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
POSTWAR: After the war he became a professor in Tokyo Imperial University's Medical Department, Tokyo, Japan
Miyagawa Tadashi joined Unit 731 in Apr 1944. ¹⁶⁰⁵ Miyagawa was in charge of X-rays of test subjects held at Unit 731. ¹⁶⁰⁶ After the war he became a professor in Tokyo University's Medical Department, Tokyo, Japan and lived to the age of 88 ¹⁶⁰⁷

PERSON NAME: Miyagawa Yoneji
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Peking University
LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
PROFESSOR: Professor of Bacteriology at Peking University in Peking, Hebei Province
Miyagawa Yoneji was a Professor of Bacteriology at Peking University in Peking, Hebei Province. He was associated with RIKEN – the Physical and Chemical Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Miyagi Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Miyamoto fnu
Miyamoto fnu provided Ishii Shiro financial support for two years after the war

PERSON NAME: Miyazaki Matsuki

PERSON NAME: Miyasaki Tadaomi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major
ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan
Miyasaki Tadaomi was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. ¹⁶⁰⁸ He was assigned to the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. His area of expertise: Prophylactic of tetanus and gas gangrene ¹⁶⁰⁹

ALIAS: Miyata fnu
PERSON NAME: Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

¹⁶⁰⁵ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

¹⁶⁰⁶ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

¹⁶⁰⁷ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

¹⁶⁰⁸ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹⁶⁰⁹ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

ASSIGNED: Deputy Commander for Operations, Kwantung Army, Mokotan, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
Miyata fnu was the alias of Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi. As Miyata fnu, Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi served as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Miyauchi Mashiro ¹⁶¹⁰

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Miyauchi Mashiro was a civilian serving the Imperial Japanese Army. ¹⁶¹¹ He was assigned to the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. His area of responsibility was Water Analysis ¹⁶¹²

PERSON NAME: Mizobuchi Toshimi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Mizobuchi Toshimi was assigned to Unit 731 in Jan 1943. ¹⁶¹³ He served as an instructor of new recruits, Unit 731. ¹⁶¹⁴ He later confirmed the existence of a plan to attack San Diego, California with biological warfare agents via submarine launched aircraft. ¹⁶¹⁵ The target date was to be 22 Sept 1945

PERSON NAME: Mizobuchi Toshimo

PERSON NAME: Mizobuchi Toshio

PERSON NAME: Mizuguchi Kazukichi ¹⁶¹⁶

Mizuguchi Kazukichi was a member of a “stay behind” intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war whose purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces. ¹⁶¹⁷ During World War II Hoia served in Manchukuo. ¹⁶¹⁸ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi, Suguhara Tetsugi and Toyoda Hokyo

PERSON NAME: Mizuho Maeda

PERSON NAME: Mizuno fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

GENDARME: Gendarme

¹⁶¹⁰ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹⁶¹¹ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹⁶¹² Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹⁶¹³ Cooper, Abraham. “Tokyo Must Address the Actions of Its Wartime ‘Killing Machine.’” War crimes: Japan conducted medical experiments on prisoners; this issue has never been publicly examined. Los Angeles Times. Los Angeles, California. 26 Apr 1996

<http://articles.latimes.com/1999/apr/26/local/me-31234>

¹⁶¹⁴ Kristof, Nicholas D. Unlocking a Deadly Secret. New York Times <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/germwar/germwar.htm>

¹⁶¹⁵ Kristof, Nicholas D. Unlocking a Deadly Secret. New York Times <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/germwar/germwar.htm>

¹⁶¹⁶ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶¹⁷ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶¹⁸ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Kazukichi MIZUGUCHI. Dated: 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

ASSIGNED: Gendarme, Kwantung Army

LOCATION: ****

Mizuno fnu was a member of the Gendarme working under the Imperial Japanese Kwantung Army

PERSON NAME: Mizumo fnu ¹⁶¹⁹

Mizumo fnu was a member of a “stay behind” intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war, whose purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces. ¹⁶²⁰ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi, Suguhara Tetsugi and Toyoda Hokyo

PERSON NAME: Mizutani Naoko

PERSON NAME: Mochizuki Keisuke (1 Apr 1867-1 Jan 1941)

MINISTER: Home Minister

MINISTER: Minister of Telecommunications

Mochizuki Keisuke served as the Minister of Telecommunications in 1927 and in 1928 Home Minister. Mochizuki Keisuke recommended the use of Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan as the center of Japan’s chemical weapons production efforts to Shirakawa Yoshinori, Minister of the Army ¹⁶²¹

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Model 89

POLITICAL UNIT: Moganshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Mokotan, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Mokotan, Hsinking (Changchun), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Mokotan was a small village 6 kilometers south of Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province and the site of a secret Japanese base known as the Changchun Camp. Mokotan was the scene of intense Japanese attention in 1936 when local officials under Japanese direction commandeered a vast tract of land and “sold” the property to them. ¹⁶²² The camp was located so close to Changchun (Hsinking) that most authorities refer to it as “the Changchun Camp.” ¹⁶²³ After confiscation of the land teams of Japanese construction experts in a relatively short period of time using conscripted Chinese labor, erected a large network of buildings ¹⁶²⁴ The Changchun (Hsinking) suburb was to be home for military biological warfare research from 1936 until the Japanese capitulation in Aug 1945. The Changchun Camp, Changchun (Hsinking) became one of the most important biological warfare research centers in the entire Japanese biological warfare empire second only to Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in the scope of its activities, and most probably in the number of humans killed in biological warfare experiments. At Mokotan/Changchun (Hsinking) the emphasis would be upon research with plants and animals. However, the scientists in charge of the research work did not ignore opportunities to experiment on humans

On 10 Feb 1946, an individual giving his name as Kino Takeshi...directed a letter to Legal Section of SCAP revealing that certain residents of Hagishiji, Japan...were responsible for using Allied POW’s as human guinea pigs

¹⁶¹⁹ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶²⁰ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶²¹ Shizuo Tanisuga, “Okunoshima to watashi” (Okunoshima and I), Dokugasu: soritsu san jusshunen kinen kaishi (Poison gas: a book commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Friendship Society of Poison Gas Sufferers). Tadanoumi, Japan: Friendship Society of Okunoshima Poison Gas Sufferers. 1980

¹⁶²² Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁶²³ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁶²⁴ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

at an experimental station at Mokotan, Hsingking [Changchun], Jilin Province.¹⁶²⁵ In 1952, while clearing the site to begin construction of the factory, Chinese workers unearthed an enormous quantity of human and animal bones. Unfortunately, the bones were then destroyed because the simple workers believed they were of no intrinsic or historical value¹⁶²⁶

As of the 1980s the location of the camp was the home for the radiator assembly plant of the Changchun Automobile Factory, Changchun (Hsinking). The factory principally produced trucks under the brand name “Liberation Truck”

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Mokotan Project

LOCATION: Mokotan, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Molotov cocktail

During the war a number of Molotov cocktail containers were captured in Papua New Guinea. As found, there were 24 empty greenish glass bottles packed in a wooden case. The bottles were of about 1-pint capacity, similar in shape to an ordinary beer bottle, and had a label pasted on their sides giving directions for use.¹⁶²⁷ The bottle cap was made of brass with a female-threaded coupling and had a quarter-inch hole in the center. Packed separately at one end of the case, was a small wooden funnel and two wooden trays, each containing 12 small aluminum cans 2 1/4 inches high, and 1 1/4 inches in diameter.¹⁶²⁸ The funnels were-obviously intended for use in filling the bottles¹⁶²⁹

Each aluminum can contained a small brass burster of a percussion type, consisting of a hemispherical brass head containing a safety pin to which a short piece of string is tied. The lower part of the brass head has a male thread for screwing it in the bottle cap, a rubber gasket, and a brass detonator about 1 inch long and a quarter of an inch in diameter. When assembled, this detonator projects into the bottle. A small firing pin is held away from the detonator

Judge by trials with three of the grenades the weapon was not considered particularly effective.¹⁶³⁰ The first was exploded by throwing the empty bottle against a coconut tree.¹⁶³¹ It fell into a bush at the foot of the tree and did not cause detonate. The second throw struck the trunk of the tree with the explosion shattering the bottle.¹⁶³² In the second trial the bottle was filled with a 50:50 mixture of gasoline and lubricating oil.¹⁶³³ Upon striking the tree trunk, the explosion blew the top off the burster, thus failing to break the bottle or ignite its contents.¹⁶³⁴ In the third trial, the bottle was filled with gasoline and thrown about 10 yards. The explosion broke the neck of the bottle, but failed to ignite the gasoline¹⁶³⁵

PLACE: Momohara Lodge¹⁶³⁶

LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

The Momohara Lodge was a one-story concrete villa that formerly was owned by an expatriate German which served as the home of Masuda Tomosada. It is located in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province

¹⁶²⁵ “Report by: Neal R. Smith, Fst. LT., Inf., 4 Apr 1947,” Record Group 331, Box 1772/330, National Archives

¹⁶²⁶ Interview in Changchun, 5 Jun 1989, with Mr. Song Guang, Assistant Director of the Changchun Radiator Factory¹⁶²⁶

¹⁶²⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁶²⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁶²⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁶³⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁶³¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁶³² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁶³³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁶³⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁶³⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁶³⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

POLITICAL UNIT: Mongolia

Mongolian People's Army, Mongolian People's Republic

POLITICAL UNIT: Mongolian People's Republic

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army, Mongolian People's Republic

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Mongolian Traveling Clinic Teams

HEADQUARTERS: Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)

The Manchuria Medical College began dispatching Mongolian Traveling Clinic Teams along the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province in 1923. The public purpose of the teams was to confer the benefit of Japanese medicine on locals. The real purpose of the project was "to make a necessary good impression by promoting some welfare of the residents along the railroad, for an advantageous business development of the companies affiliated with the Southern Manchuria Railway"¹⁶³⁷

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Mongolia-Xinjiang (Mengjiang) Branch Office, Dojinkai, Province, Japanese Occupied China
The Mongolia-Xinjiang (Mengjiang) Branch Office was an office of the Dojinkai located in Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province. It opened in 1941

POISON: Monkshood

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Monin Ocuccus

POLITICAL POLICY: Monroe Doctrine

PERSON NAME: Moreland, Edward

Edward Moreland was the Dean of Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts. He served as a Special Staff Officer on Science and Technical Affairs to General Douglas MacArthur. He was the coauthor with Karl Compton of the "*Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 Nov 1945*"

PERSON NAME: Mori fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

WAR CRIMES: Accused but never charged

LOCATION: N/A

SENTENCE: N/A

EXECUTED: N/A

Mori fnu was associated with Ishii Shiro and alleged to have committed war crimes ¹⁶³⁸

PERSON NAME: Mori Takeshi (25 April 1894 – 15 August 1945)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.

RANK: Lieutenant-General

GENERAL OFFICER:

PROMOTIONS:

1938-08-01 Colonel

1941-08-25 Major-General

1945-03-01 Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1935-06-01 – 1937-08-26 Instructor – War College

¹⁶³⁷ Hashimoto, Takashi, Those Days Memory," *The 25th Anniversary Collection of Essays of Manchuria Medical College*, Manchuria Medical College. 1936. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁶³⁸ Report on cases of war crimes and civil crimes. Dated: 3 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

1937-08-26 – 1938-07-30 Senior Staff Officer, 1st Army [China]
 1938-07-30 – 1941-07-07 Instructor – War College
 1941-07-07 – 1942-07-01 Deputy Chief-of-Staff, 6th Army [Manchuria]
 1942-07-01 – 1943-02-03 Chief-of-Staff, 6th Army [Manchuria]
 1943-02-03 – 1944-01-17 Deputy Commander-in-Chief, of the Military Police (Kempetai)
 1944-01-17 – 1945-03-01 Chief-of-Staff, 19th Army
 1945-03-01 – 1945-04-20 Attached – General Staff
 1945-04-20 – 1945-08-15 General Officer Commanding, 1st Imperial Guards Division
 1945-08-15 Assassinated by rebel army officers in fail coup d'état to prevent
 surrender

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Mori Unit, Gona area, Basabua sector, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Mori Unit (formed from the Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit)

PERSON NAME: Morimoro Kenji ¹⁶³⁹

PERSON NAME: Morimura Seiichi

Morimura Seiichi was the author of *The Devil's Gluttony*, a three-volume novel published in 1981. ¹⁶⁴⁰ The book was a work of fiction which described in realistic detail Japan's biological warfare research on humans. *The Devil's Gluttony* was a runaway bestseller which included the assertion Ishii had tested biological warfare agents on Allied POW. Morimura in a subsequent interview maintained that "The victims were mostly Chinese, Koreans, and White Russians. But I have learned from various sources that they also included Britons, Dutch, Australians, New Zealanders and Americans" ¹⁶⁴¹

PERSON NAME: Morita Toyoaki

PERSON NAME: Mori Kinizo

PERSON NAME: Morii Maseo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

Morii Maseo was one of three authors, the other two being Matsunosuke Hasegawa and Yoshida Tamio, of a letter attempting to blackmail Ishii Shiro for his activities related to Japan's biological warfare program ¹⁶⁴²

PERSON NAME: Morita Toyoaki

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Morita Toyoaki was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. Interrogations of Morita confirmed the existence of a chemical warfare laboratory in Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China that was used in Japan's biological warfare research program. ¹⁶⁴³ During his fourth interrogation Morita verified the broad issuance of the publication series "*Lessons from the China Incident*" but remained unclear about wartime plans to use gas warfare in defense of the Home Islands. ¹⁶⁴⁴ Morita recounted using Aka To and Midori To (red candle and green candle) tear and

¹⁶³⁹ Murder of Eight (8) POWs in Medical Experiment at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. Dated: 25 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1784, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁴⁰ MORIMURA Seiichi. *The Devil's Gluttony. Volume 3*. Kadokawa Shoten, Tokyo, 1983

¹⁶⁴¹ *Washington Times*, 22 Jun 1982.

¹⁶⁴² Letter to Ishii from Hasegawa Matsunosuke, Maseo Morii, & Tamio Yoshida. [UNDATED]. Dated: 3 Jun 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁴³ Continued Interrogation of COL Toyoaki Morita. Dated: 3 May 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box. 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁴⁴ Interrogation of COL Toyoaki Morita. Dated: 23 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

vomiting gas in China. ¹⁶⁴⁵ He provided detailed descriptions of chemical and gas weapons and their tactical use by Japan in China. ¹⁶⁴⁶ Morita admitted that his unit had used mustard gas against Chinese forces. ¹⁶⁴⁷ He indicated that the Japanese Army had mustard, lewisite, CN and DC gases, but never heard of any unit using the first two ¹⁶⁴⁸

PERSON NAME: Moriya fnu

Moriya fnu conducted research on the intravenous application of various metals. ¹⁶⁴⁹

ETHNIC GROUP: Moros

MEDICINE: Morphine

PERSON NAME: Morrow, Thomas H.

Thomas H. Morrow was a Colonel in the US Army. He served as the assistant to chief war crimes prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan. He arrived in Tokyo, Japan in Dec 1945 as a member of the War Crimes Investigation Team

On 2 Mar 1946 Morrow submitted a 12-page memorandum to Keenan outlining Japan's major crimes in China. The paper made several references to Japanese use of chemical and biological weapons against Chinese Nationalist Forces during the war

In late Mar 1946, Morrow visited China together with Chinese prosecutor Judge Xiang Zhesun, his secretary Henry Chin Lui, and American, David Sutton. They were later joined by Joseph Keenan in Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China, and spent a month investigating Japanese crimes across the country

Following the investigation Morrow prepared another report entitled "*A General Account of Japanese Poison Warfare in China*." The report cited actual cases of the use of poison gas which corresponded to information obtained from the Narashino Military College, and other statistical data. Morrow's report claimed that between 1937 and 1945 the Japanese launched chemical warfare attacks against the Nationalist Chinese 1312 times. It is believed that the report did not include information on Japanese attacks against the People's Liberation Army (PLA)

Morrow's conclusion regarding Ishii Shiro that "This matter, as well as the poison gas episodes, assumes importance because of the obvious impossibility of developing such methods of warfare on the field of battle or through the resources of an army general in the field, and indicates that such prohibited methods of warfare were carried on by the Tokyo government and not the field commanders." ¹⁶⁵⁰ On 6 Aug 1946 Morrow began proceedings to indict Japanese military personnel for crimes committed in China. Arraignments continued through 8 Aug 1946

On 12 August, Morrow returned to the US. As a result of his departure, the Tokyo War Crimes Trial, Tokyo, Japan never dealt with the issue of Japan's chemical and biological warfare program. No information is available as to why Morrow returned to the US

DISEASE: Mosaic Disease

POLITICAL UNIT: Moscow (USSR)

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Mother and Daughter Bomb

The Mother and Daughter Bomb was a biological weapons delivery system tested by Japan. The Mother bomb was equipped with a radio transmission device conceived to detonate a cluster of Daughter bombs which held the

¹⁶⁴⁵ Interrogation of COL Toyoaki Morita. Dated: 22 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁴⁶ Interrogation of COL Toyoaki Morita. Dated: 23 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁴⁷ Interrogation of COL Toyoaki Morita. Dated: 23 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁴⁸ Continued Interrogation of Colonel Toyoaki Morita. Dated: 23 Mar 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁴⁹ Summary of work of Drs. Miyagawa & Moriya. Dated: 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 342. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁵⁰ Morrow to Keenan, 2 Mar 1946, Subject: Sino-Japanese War, Rodriguez, Jr, Collection

bacteria payload.¹⁶⁵¹ One of the persons involved in the development of these bombs reported that: “The Mother bomb was dropped first, followed by the Daughters.”¹⁶⁵² The Daughter bombs were designed to explode when the Mother bomb struck the ground due to the cessation of the radio signal.”¹⁶⁵³ The Mother and Daughter bombs were too expensive to construct, and, despite intensive efforts, they could not be developed into a practical weapon.¹⁶⁵⁴ Only one set of Mother and Daughter bombs were built and tested¹⁶⁵⁵

POLITICAL UNIT: Moulmein, Japanese Occupied Burma

PERSON NAME: Mountbatten, Louis

MERCHANT TRANSPORT: *MS Tjisedane*

MS Tjisedane was a merchant ship that transported nearly 680 Japanese who had been convicted as war criminals in special tribunals set up by the colonial government of the Netherlands Indies from the Indonesian harbor of Tanjung Priok to Yokohama.¹⁶⁵⁶ At Yokohama these Japanese were transferred to the custody of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).¹⁶⁵⁷ The prisoners arrived in Yokohama on 23 Jan 1950, and were presented by the Japanese authorities with a winter coat.¹⁶⁵⁸ Those who had no conviction against their names were immediately released, while the others were transferred to Sugamo Prison

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Mucin

POLITICAL UNIT: Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Mudanjiang Unit, Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Mukai Yoshihisa

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Chief Petty Officer

ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Mukai Yoshihisa was a Corpsman and Chief Petty Officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served with the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW. In 1947 Mukai was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison¹⁶⁵⁹

POLITICAL UNIT: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Mukden was the site of deadly chemical and biological experiments, injections, body dissections, blood and feces tests, freezing of body parts, infection of wounds with anthrax, the applications of plague bacillus, cholera,

¹⁶⁵¹ Deposition of Ryoichi Naito, 24 Jan 1947, under the title “Motoji Yamaguchi,” p. 13, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), National Archives

¹⁶⁵² Deposition of Ryoichi Naito, 24 Jan 1947, under the title “Motoji Yamaguchi,” p. 13, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), National Archives

¹⁶⁵³ Deposition of Ryoichi Naito, 24 Jan 1947, under the title “Motoji Yamaguchi,” p. 13, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), National Archives

¹⁶⁵⁴ Deposition of Ryoichi Naito, 24 Jan 1947, under the title “Motoji Yamaguchi,” p. 13, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), National Archives

¹⁶⁵⁵ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹⁶⁵⁶ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

¹⁶⁵⁷ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

¹⁶⁵⁸ De Groot, *Berechting Japanese Oorlogsmisdadigers*

¹⁶⁵⁹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

dysentery, and typhoid. It is believed to be the site of Japanese experiments on captured American and other Allied POW

ARSENAL: Mukden Army Arsenal, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo ¹⁶⁶⁰

COLLEGE: Mukden Army Medical College, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

POW CAMP: Mukden Camp, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

LABORATORY: Mukden Cattle Disease Research Laboratory, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo ¹⁶⁶¹

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Mukden Garrison Hospital, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo ¹⁶⁶²

GENDARME: Mukden Gendarme Unit, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Mukden Group - Unit 731, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
US and Allied military label applied to Allied military personnel who were held prisoner and the Mukden POW Camp in Liaoning Province ¹⁶⁶³

INCIDENT: Mukden Incident

LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

GENDARME: Mukden Military Police, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Mukden Province, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

POW CAMP: Mukden POW Camp, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

During World War Two a number of prisoners of war of the Japanese were sent to prison camps in Manchuria. The first group, consisting mostly of Australian POW, arrived in Mukden on Remembrance Day (formerly Armistice Day) 1942, 81 British, 3 New Zealanders and 16 Australians. The British and Australians in the first party (at that stage 900 British and 100 Australians) left Singapore aboard the *Fukui Maru* in August 1942

En route the Australians were taken to Formosa where they spent 2 weeks unloading bauxite from the vessel and reloading rice. In September the ship sailed north into the South China Sea, survived a typhoon, and finally landed at Fusan (Pusan), Korea late September

In Fusan and earlier in Formosa, the Japanese marched the POWs around the area in front of the local population demonstrating their superiority over the imperial forces and, possibly, serving as a warning to the people of those two countries of what could happen to them if they did not continue to support Japanese colonialism. Many of the POW, already ill from the voyage were moved to Seoul and split into two camps (Keijo and Jinsen) where they remained for some time. In November 1942, 50 POWs were taken from each of these camps and sent to Mukden, Manchuria. ¹⁶⁶⁴ 1,400 Americans from the Cabanatuan POW Camp in the Philippines – most in poor condition, some having survived the Bataan Death March followed aboard the *Tottori Maru*. They were joined by 100 British and Australian POWs from Singapore

Manshu Kosaku Kikai Kabushiki Kaisha (MKK) was the largest military Industrial Complex in Shenyang. It was first run by Japanese, then by Chinese under Japanese control. As the Chinese wore out, more help was needed, and

¹⁶⁶⁰ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹⁶⁶¹ Statement by Tatsuzo INOUE. 19 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁶² The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹⁶⁶³ History of the Mukden Group. Dated Jan 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 407, Entry 427, Box 1163. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁶⁴ Mukden (Hoten) Time Line. Mukden Prisoner of War Remembrance Society (MPOWRS). <http://mukdenpows.indiemade.com>

Mitsubishi put out a call for white industrial workers. In Mukden the POW found themselves making armaments and planes to be used against their fellow Yanks, Brits, and Aussies ¹⁶⁶⁵

In the book, *Just One More Day* by Lillian Wuttke de Giacomo he states: “When the POWS arrived (at MKK) they had to finish the construction of the plant, including pouring concrete and setting machinery. Some of the ways the POWs hindered progress, was to throw tools into the area to have concrete poured. There is even story about burying an entire lathe under the concrete. Other ways to stop the effort was to set the machines “off level” which always made the finished products “out of tolerance.” Sand put into the oil of machinery with moving parts caused machinery to become inoperable very quickly. Some machines were designed to build aircraft parts, while others were made to make screws. The machines were from different countries which Japan had conquered. They expected the POWs to help reverse engineer the machines so they could make copies

There were four Japanese doctors assigned to the Mukden POW Camp during the first six months of operations. ¹⁶⁶⁶ The maximum number of Japanese doctors at the camp at any one time was three. ¹⁶⁶⁷ Captain Kawajima served as Chief of the Medical Section, Mukden POW Camp until the spring of 1945 ¹⁶⁶⁸

According to some of the POW held there, Japanese doctors from Unit 731 examine the men in 1942 and 1943. Not all POW remember these visits. These medical units tried different treatments on the men in an experimental fashion and were reportedly testing Caucasian response to bacterial infections. ¹⁶⁶⁹ Linda Goetz Holmes writes about Unit 731 in *Guests of the Emperor the Secret History of Japan's Mukden POW Camp*. She states that the men did not reveal some of the information until 1995 when a Japanese network came to one of the ADBC reunions in preparation of making a documentary on Unit 731. ¹⁶⁷⁰ The Hoten POW Camp was liberated by the Red Army in August 1945

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Muleng Army Hospital, Muleng, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
DOI: 30 May 1945

The Muleng Army Hospital in Muleng, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters

POLITICAL UNIT: Muleng, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Muneaki Fujinara

PERSON NAME: Munekazu Tachibana

POLITICAL UNIT: Muntok, Banka Island, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Murakami fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Murakami Takasi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Nomonhan, Manchurian-claimed territory

Murakami fnu was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served at the Battle of Nomonhan in 1939 where he conducted biological warfare against Soviet forces in the field. Murakami fnu may also be known as: Murakami Takasi

¹⁶⁶⁵ Mukden (Hoten) Time Line. Mukden Prisoner of War Remembrance Society (MPOWRS). <http://mukdenpows.indiemade.com>

¹⁶⁶⁶ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹⁶⁶⁷ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹⁶⁶⁸ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹⁶⁶⁹ Mukden Prison Camp. Defenders of the Philippines. <http://philippine-defenders.lib.wv.us/html/mukden.html>

¹⁶⁷⁰ Holmes, Linda Goetz. *Guests of the Emperor. The Secret History of Japan's Mukden POW Camp*. Naval Institute Press. Annapolis, Maryland. 2010

PERSON NAME: Murakami fnu
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Murakami Takashi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel
ASSIGNED: Chief-of-Staff, 2nd Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Murakami fnu was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as Chief-of-Staff, 2nd Division, Unit 731. Murakami fnu may also be known as: Murakami Takashi

PERSON NAME: Murakami fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Warrant Officer
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****
Murakami fnu was a Warrant Officer in the Imperial Japanese Army. He is reported to have committed suicide from his guilt over contaminating local water systems ¹⁶⁷¹

PERSON NAME: Murakami Takashi
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Takashi Murakami
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Colonel
ASSIGNED: Chief, Education Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Murakami Takashi was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served in the Army Medical Corps and was a Section Chief of Unit 731. ¹⁶⁷² He was the Chief, Education Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Harbin (Unit 731). He worked primarily on development and design of the bacteria bomb. ¹⁶⁷³ He was sought by investigators from the USSR after the war in connection with Unit 731. ¹⁶⁷⁴ Murakami Takashi may also be known as: Takashi Murakami

PERSON NAME: Muramoto fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****
Muramoto fnu was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army.

MILITARY MEDICAL: Murase Battalion (Medical Service Unit, 30th Division)
DOI: 17 Apr 1945 ¹⁶⁷⁵
The Murase Battalion was subordinate to the Headquarters, 30th Engineer Regiment, 30th Division which was subordinate to the Southern Sector Unit (Col. Koritaki Ouchi, Commanding Officer, 30th Engineer Regiment) ¹⁶⁷⁶

PERSON NAME: Murata fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

¹⁶⁷¹ Anonymous, "Hygiene Specialist (Anonymous)" in *Unit 731: Testimony*, Hal Gold. Yenbooks. Tokyo. 1996

¹⁶⁷² Interrogation of MURAKAMI, Takashi. Dated: 10 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹⁶⁷³ Interrogation of MURAKAMI, Takashi. Dated: 10 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹⁶⁷⁴ Request by IMTFE USSR Prosecutor Maj. Gen. Vasiliev to interrogate Unit 731 officers Maj Gen Ishii, Col Hitoshi KIKUCHI, & Col OTA. Seeks testimony on bacterial research and "cases of mass murders as the result of those experiments." Dated: 7 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1901, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹⁶⁷⁵ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, APPENDIX G-3 *30TH DIVISION*, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

¹⁶⁷⁶ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, APPENDIX G-3 *30TH DIVISION*, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

ASSIGNED: Commander, Fourth Epidemic Prevention Squadron, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
Murata fnu was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Commander, Fourth Epidemic Prevention Squadron, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Murata Reiji

PERSON NAME: Murata Ryosuke

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Unit Ei 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China.

ASSIGNED: Tama Troop (Unit 731), Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China.

POSTWAR: Honorary Fellow of Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.¹⁶⁷⁷

Murata Ryosuke was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as an Army Surgeon at Unit 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province.¹⁶⁷⁸ He also served with the “Tama Troop.” As human experiments and vivisection were common practice at the unit, it is assumed that he was active in these.¹⁶⁷⁹ Postwar he became an Honorary Fellow of Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan¹⁶⁸⁰

MEMORIAL: Museum of the Martyrs.

ALTERNATE NAME: Northeast Martyrs Museum, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, People’s Republic of China

POISON: Mussel poisoning

CHEMICAL AGENT: Mustard gas

CHEMICAL AGENT: Mustard gas-Lewisite mixture

POLITICAL UNIT: Mutankiang Branch, Mutankiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo¹⁶⁸¹

Commanding Officer of the Mutankiang Branch in Mutankiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was Medical Major Okami M

POLITICAL UNIT: Mutankiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Muto fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Yoshimura Laboratory, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Muto fnu served in the Yoshimura Laboratory.¹⁶⁸² There he performed salt overdose experiments on a Chinese captive in Jan 1945 in order to confirm that salt increases basal metabolism¹⁶⁸³

¹⁶⁷⁷ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID

<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

¹⁶⁷⁸ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID

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¹⁶⁷⁹ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID

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¹⁶⁸⁰ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN’S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID

<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

¹⁶⁸¹ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

¹⁶⁸² The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹⁶⁸³ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

PERSON NAME: Muto Akira (15 December 1892-23 December 1948)
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General
ASSIGNED: Chief-of-Staff, 14th Area Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Manila, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation
GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1920
GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1913
INCIDENT: The Marco Polo Bridge Incident
WAR CRIMES: Arrested as a Class A War Criminal and tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE)
SENTENCE: Death Penalty
EXECUTED: Hanged. 23 December 1948
 Muto Akira was a Lieutenant-General and Chief-of-Staff of the 14th Area Army



Muto Akira was born on 15 Dec 1892 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. He graduated from the Imperial Japanese Military Academy at Ichigaya in Tokyo, Japan with the 25th class in 1913. Graduated from the Army Staff College at Minato in Tokyo, Japan, with the 32nd class of 1920. He was assigned as a military attaché to Germany from 1923–1926

Muto served on the strategic planning staff of the General Staff Office in 1935, and was Chief of the Military Intelligence Section of the Kwantung Army at the time of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident. He is believed to have been one of the planners behind the Marco Polo Bridge Incident which sparked the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945). He then served as the Vice Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Central China Area Army

Muto was in China for many of the initial campaigns of the conflict. He was later charged with having led troops during the worst excesses of the Nanjing Massacre

In 1939 Muto was recalled to Japan, promoted to Major General in 1939, and served on the Military Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of War. Muto was promoted to Lieutenant-General just prior to the start of the war in the Pacific War, serving as director of the Military Affairs Bureau at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor. In Apr 1942 Muto was assigned command of the Second Imperial Guards Division, Singapore. In Jun 1944 he was assigned to command Japanese forces on Sumatra Island in Japanese -occupied Netherlands East Indies. In Oct 1944, he was transferred to the Philippines, where he was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Fourteenth Area Army under General Yamashita Tomoyuki

He stood trial at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) where he was accused of having conducted a campaign of slaughter, torture and other atrocities against the Filipino civilian population, POW and civilian internees, and of ordering guerrilla containment. He was executed by hanging on 23 Dec 1948

Though Muto Akira was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan's biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government it is inconceivable that he did not have at the least some knowledge of Japan's biological warfare program

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Mutō Akira

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1936-08-01 Colonel

1939-03-09 Major-General

1941-10-15 Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1934-03-xx – 1935-03-xx Attached, 1st Regiment

1935-03-xx – 1935-08-01 Attached, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
 1935-08-01 – 1936-06-19 Attached – Ministry of War
 1936-06-19 – 1937-03-01 Chief, Intelligence Branch, Kwantung Army
 1937-03-01 – 1937-11-02 Chief, Maneuvers Section, General Staff
 1937-11-02 – 1938-02-14 Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Central China Area Army
 1938-02-14 – 1938-07-15 Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Central China Expeditionary Army
 1938-07-31 – 1939-09-30 Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Northern China Area Army
 1939-09-30 – 1942-04-20 Head, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
 1942-04-20 – 1943-06-01 General Officer Commanding, Imperial Guards Division
 1943-06-01 – 1944-10-05 General Officer Commanding, 2nd Imperial Guards Division
 [Singapore-Sumatra]
 1944-10-05 – 1945-09-xx Chief-of-Staff, 14th Area Army [Philippines]
 1948-12-23 Condemned to death and hanged as War Criminal

BOOK: *My Will: the Teikoku Bank Case*

PERSON NAME: Myamoto fnu

WAR CRIMES: Accused but never charged

Myamoto fnu was a Business associate of Ishii Shiro who presented some of Ishii's requests for immunity from war crimes prosecution to the office of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) ¹⁶⁸⁴

CODE NAME: (N)

The letter "N" served as a US reference, code word or cover term for the disease "anthrax" ¹⁶⁸⁵

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: N731 - (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Nabetani fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Surgeon, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Nabetani fnu was a Surgeon and Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW ¹⁶⁸⁶

PERSON NAME: Nagai Hisomu (1876-1957)

Nagai Hisomu was a German trained physician who promoted the benefits of "racial hygiene" in part through sterilization. ¹⁶⁸⁷ In 1930 he founded the Japanese Race Hygiene Society (Nippon minzoku u Eisei gakkai). By 1939 it boasted more than 1,300 members including two postwar prime ministers: Yoshida Shigeru (1878-1967) and Hatoyama Ichiro (1883-1959). ¹⁶⁸⁸ Nagai Hisomu promoted the idea of "superior" persons and sought to segregate or eliminate inferior persons (the mentally ill, physically infirm, and sexually alternative) through segregation and sterilization. ¹⁶⁸⁹ He assisted in drafting the National Eugenics Law passed in May 1940 and enacted into law in Jul 1941 ¹⁶⁹⁰

¹⁶⁸⁴ Telephone conversation with KAMEI, Kanichiro. Dated: 7 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁸⁵ Probable Biological Agents which may be employed by the Enemy. Dated: 1 Jan 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 486, Box 27. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁶⁸⁶ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

¹⁶⁸⁷ Bashford, Allison, and Hilippa Levine, The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics. Oxford University Press. Oxford. Sept 2010

¹⁶⁸⁸ Bashford, Allison, and Hilippa Levine, The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics. Oxford University Press. Oxford. Sept 2010

¹⁶⁸⁹ Bashford, Allison, and Hilippa Levine, The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics. Oxford University Press. Oxford. Sept 2010

¹⁶⁹⁰ Bashford, Allison, and Hilippa Levine, The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics. Oxford University Press. Oxford. Sept 2010

PERSON NAME: Nagai Torao
 MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
 MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Military Medical School
 MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Hokkaido Imperial University
 KNOWN RANK: ****
 ASSIGNED: ****
 LOCATION: ****
 GRADUATE: Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan
 GRADUATE: Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan
 Nagai Torao was a graduate of the Hokkaido Imperial University in Sapporo, Japan and a graduate of the Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan. He served as a commissioned officer in the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Nagano Osami
 MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy
 KNOWN RANK: Admiral
 ASSIGNED: Chief, Imperial Japanese Navy General Staff, Tokyo, Japan
 GRADUATE: Naval War College, Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan - 1909
 GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Naval Academy Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan - 1900
 ATTENDEE: Geneva Naval Conference - 1932
 ATTENDEE: London Naval Conference - 1930
 ATTENDEE: Washington Naval Conference - 1923
 WAR CRIMES: He was charged with "Class A" war criminal charges before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo, Japan
 SENTENCE: ****
 EXECUTED: On 5 Jan 1947 Nagano died of a heart attack due to complications arising from pneumonia in Sugamo Prison in Tokyo, Japan before the conclusion of his trial
 Nagano Osami was a Fleet Admiral and the Chief of the Imperial Japanese Navy General Staff from Apr 1941 to Feb 1944



Nagano Osami was born on 15 Jun 1880 in Kochi to a samurai family. He graduated with the 28th class of the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy, Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan in 1900 where he ranked second out of a class of 105 cadets. He served as a midshipman on the cruiser Hashidate and battleship Asahi was commissioned an ensign and assigned to the cruiser Asama

During the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), he served in a number of staff positions coming closest to combat was as commander of a land-based heavy naval gun unit during the siege of Port Arthur, Liaoning Province. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1905 and served on the battleship Shikishima. From 1905 to 1906, he studied naval artillery and navigation. From 1906 to 1908, Nagano was Chief Gunnery Officer on the cruiser Itsukushima. He graduated from the Japanese Naval War College at Etajima in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan in 1909. In 1910, Nagano was promoted to Lieutenant Commander and assigned as Chief Gunnery Officer on the battleship *Katori*

From Jan 1913 to Apr 1915, he studied as a language officer in the United States and studied at Harvard Law School. During World War I, Nagano served as the executive officer on the cruisers Nisshin and cruiser Iwate. In 1918, he was promoted to captain. In 1919, he received his first (and only) ship command, the cruiser Hirado

From Dec 1920, Nagano served as military attaché to the United States, in which capacity he attended the Washington Naval Conference. In Dec 1923, Nagano was promoted to rear admiral

In Feb 1924 Nagano was appointed Chief of the Imperial Japanese Navy General Staff Third Section (Intelligence). From Dec 1924, he commanded the 3rd Battleship Division. In Apr 1925 he commanded the 1st China Expeditionary Fleet. In Dec 1927, Nagano was promoted to vice admiral

From 1928 to 1929 Nagano served as commandant of the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy at Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan. In 1930 Nagano attended the London Naval Conference. From 1930 to 1931, he served as Vice Chief of the Navy General Staff, in which capacity he attended the Geneva Naval Conference. From 1933 to 1934, he served as Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval District. On 1 Mar 1934, he was promoted to admiral and appointed to the Supreme War Council

Nagano was the chief naval delegate to the London Naval Conference of 1935 in which Japan withdrew in protest after it was denied naval parity with the United States and Great Britain. In 1936, Nagano was appointed Navy Minister under Prime Minister Hirota Koki. In 1937, he was appointed Combined Fleet Commander-in-Chief

From 1941, Nagano was Chief of the Imperial Japanese Naval General Staff, serving as the senior most officer in the Japanese Navy during most of World War II. Although he was a proponent of the Nanshin-ron, he was against war with the United States concluding that if Japan were able to take over British and Dutch colonies in Asia without directly attacking the United States, the isolationist factions with the American government would prevent the United States from declaring war against Japan. Nagano was against Admiral Yamamoto Isoroku's planned attack on Pearl Harbor, but reluctantly gave his approval after Yamamoto threatened to resign as Commander of the Combined Fleet. In 1943, Nagano was promoted to marshal admiral

By 1944, however, Nagano had lost the confidence of Emperor Hirohito. With the emperor's approval Prime Minister Tojo Hideki and Navy Minister Shimada Shigetaro removed Nagano from his post and replaced him with Shimada. Nagano spent the remainder of the war as an advisor to the government

In 1945, the American Occupation forces arrested Nagano. He was charged with "Class A" war criminal charges before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. When US naval officers interrogated him, he was described as "thoroughly cooperative," "keenly alert," "intelligent," and "anxious to develop American friendship." On 5 Jan 1947 Nagano died of a heart attack due to complications arising from pneumonia in Sugamo Prison in Tokyo, Japan before the conclusion of his trial

PERSON NAME: Nagano Yasuichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Taihoku Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

Nagano Yasuichi was an Engineer at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Taihoku Imperial University, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa. ¹⁶⁹¹ He was a member of the "1st Gas Gangrene Committee" established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; Tokyo, Japan and a member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit ¹⁶⁹²

PERSON NAME: Nagashima fnu

PERSON NAME: Nagashima Aiseien

PERSON NAME: Nagata fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Nagata fnu was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army

¹⁶⁹¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁶⁹² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

PERSON NAME: Nagata Tetsuzan (14 January 1884-12 August 1935)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: Chief, Military Affairs Bureau, Tokyo, Japan

GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1911

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1904

INCIDENT: The Aizawa Incident

Nagata Tetsuzan was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the head of the Military Affairs Bureau until his assassination in 1935 ¹⁶⁹³



Nagata Tetsuzan was born on 14 Jan 1884 in Suwa city, Nagano Prefecture, Japan. He graduated at the top of his class in Oct 1904 from the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan and from the Army Staff College; Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in Nov 1911. He served as military attaché to several Japanese embassies in Europe, including Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and Germany both before and during World War I. He was promoted to colonel in Mar 1927 and commanded the Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Infantry Regiment. He was promoted to Major General in 1932

Nagata served as Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 1st Infantry Brigade in 1933. Nagata was one of Ishii's earliest supporters and principle patrons. As a sign of his respect for Nagata and for what he did for him, Ishii kept a bust of the General in his laboratory. ¹⁶⁹⁴ Nagata knew Ishii Shiro's aspirations, and helped him advance his career. Nagata was murdered in Aug 1935 (the Aizawa Incident), by Lieutenant Colonel Aizawa Saburo by sword for supposedly putting the Army "in the paws of high finance." Nagata was

posthumously promoted to Lieutenant-General; Aizawa was shot by firing squad

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1923-08-06	Lieutenant-Colonel
1927-03-05	Colonel
1932-04-11	Major-General
1935-08-12	Lieutenant-General (Posthumously)

SERVICE:

1923-10-05 – 1924-08-xx	Instructor – War College
1924-08-xx – 1924-12-15	Attached, 50 th Infantry Regiment
1924-12-15 – 1926-10-01	Attached, Army Technical Research Headquarters
1926-10-01 – 1928-03-08	Chief, Mobilization Branch, Economic Mobilization Bureau, Ministry of War
1928-03-08 – 1930-08-01	Commanding Officer, 3 rd Infantry Regiment
1930-08-01 – 1932-04-11	Chief, Military Affairs Branch, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1932-04-11 – 1933-08-01	Head, 2 nd Section, General Staff
1933-08-01 – 1934-03-05	Commanding Officer, 1 st Infantry Brigade
1934-03-05 – 1935-08-12	Head, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1934-03-05 – 1935-08-12	Chief Secretary, Supreme War Council
1935-08-12	Assassinated

PERSON NAME: Nagata Yukichi

¹⁶⁹³ Bergamini, David. Japan's Imperial Conspiracy, How Emperor Hirohito led Japan into War against the West. Volume 1. William Morrow and Company, Inc. New York. 1971

¹⁶⁹⁴ Tsuneishi, Kei'ichi, and Asano, Tomizo, The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians. Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Hygienist, Headquarters 59th Division (Robe Division), 54th Independent Infantry Brigade, 110th Brigade, Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

Nagata Yukichi was a Hygienist with the Headquarters 59th Division (Robe Division), 54th Independent Infantry Brigade, 110th Brigade. He conducted experiments on human anatomy at Jinan Branch in Jinan, Shandong Province with the Bacteriological Troop 1855 of the Northern Branch A

PERSON NAME: Nagayama fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Clinical Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Nagayama fnu was the Chief, Clinical Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Harbin (Unit 731)

PERSON NAME: Nagayama Taro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Nagayama Taro was a Doctor of Medicine and a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Nagai Hisomu ¹⁶⁹⁵

COLLEGE: Nagasaki Medical College, Nagasaki, Japan

COLLEGE: Nagasaki National Medical College, Nagasaki, Japan

The Nagasaki National Medical College trained military surgeons prior to and during the war ¹⁶⁹⁶

POLITICAL UNIT: Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Nagasaki University, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Nagoya Prefecture, Japan

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Nagoya Imperial University Nagoya Prefecture, Japan

Prior to 1939 Nagoya Imperial University Nagoya Prefecture was known as the Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan. It held a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.

¹⁶⁹⁷ The university trained surgeons prior to and during the war ¹⁶⁹⁸

UNIVERSITY: Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan

Nagoya Prefecture Medical University became Nagoya Imperial University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan in 1939

Postwar Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731. ¹⁶⁹⁹ Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit

731 include: Juntendo University, Kanazawa University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Showa Pharmaceutical University and Tokyo University

¹⁶⁹⁵ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁶⁹⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁶⁹⁷ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹⁶⁹⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁶⁹⁹ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

POLITICAL UNIT: Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Nakaguro Hidetoshi ¹⁷⁰⁰

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

POSTWAR: President of the Defence Forces Medical School ¹⁷⁰¹

Nakaguro Hidetoshi was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with Unit 731. He was a member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit ¹⁷⁰² and the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; Tokyo, Japan. ¹⁷⁰³ Postwar he became the President of the Defence Forces Medical School ¹⁷⁰⁴

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Nakajima Ki-4

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Nakajima Ki-4 Kyuyon-shiki Teisatsuki

SCHOOL: Nakano School, Tokyo, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Rikugun Nakano Gakkō

POLITICAL UNIT: Nakatsu, Oita Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Nakhon Pathom, Thailand

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Nakhon Pathom Hospital POW Camp, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand (Japanese Installation) ¹⁷⁰⁵

Nakhon Pathom was primarily a hospital camp for POW who worked on the Burma-Thailand Railroad from Moulmein to Bangkok. ¹⁷⁰⁶ Nakhon Pathom is some 60 kilometers due west of Bangkok ¹⁷⁰⁷

PERSON NAME: Naito fnu ¹⁷⁰⁸

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Naito Ryoichi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Naito Yoshikazu

Naito fnu may also be known as: Naito Ryoichi or Naito Yoshikazu

PERSON NAME: Naito Ryoichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

¹⁷⁰⁰ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

¹⁷⁰¹ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

¹⁷⁰² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁷⁰³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁷⁰⁴ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

¹⁷⁰⁵ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹⁷⁰⁶ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹⁷⁰⁷ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹⁷⁰⁸ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

ASSIGNED: Chief of Surgery, Sagamigahara Army Hospital, Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan



Naito Ryoichi was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army.¹⁷⁰⁹ In 1939 Naito Ryoichi approached the Rockefeller Institute, New York seeking to acquire samples of the yellow fever virus.¹⁷¹⁰ He was a member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; Tokyo, Japan.¹⁷¹¹ He is known to have experimented with and researched “Fugu Toxin.” One time Chief of Surgery at Sagamigahara Army Hospital.¹⁷¹² Post-war Naito provided details of the UJI, HA and RO biological warfare bombs.¹⁷¹³ Met with Norbert Fell over a period of four consecutive days, 28, 29, and 30 Apr and 1 May 1947.¹⁷¹⁴ Naito Ryoichi was one of three Japanese, the others being Masuda Tomosada and Kaneko Jun’ichi that confessed to experimenting with biological agents on human beings.¹⁷¹⁵ During his interview Naito Ryoichi alleged that Ishii Shiro used POW as research subjects.¹⁷¹⁶ He was later, the founder and President of the Green Cross Company

PERSON NAME: Naito Yoshikazu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Dean, Institute of Epidemic Prevention, Army Research School, Tokyo, Japan

Naito Yoshikazu was the successor to Ishii Shiro as Dean of the Institute of Epidemic Prevention (secret biological warfare research) of the Army Research School, Tokyo, Japan¹⁷¹⁷

PERSON NAME: Nakai Hisaji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Director of the Justice Correction Department, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Nakai Hisaji was the Director of the Justice Correction Department (Manchukuo). He testified postwar “that during Manchukuo times he used to procure the bodies of prisoners who died from disease or execution at the 1st Fengtien Prison and supply them to Manchuria Medical College for research experiments¹⁷¹⁸

PERSON NAME: Nakajima fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Nakajima Seiichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, (Unit 100), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Nakajima fnu was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was attached to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Manchukuo.¹⁷¹⁹ Nakajima fnu may also be known as: Nakajima Seiichi

¹⁷⁰⁹ Summary of information provided by LTC Naito. Dated: 4 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 09. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷¹⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷¹¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁷¹² Sagamigahara Army Hospital. 27 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷¹³ Interview with Dr. Ryoichi NAITO on “Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive)” by LTC Murray Sanders provides a brief history of Pingfan offensive BW activities. Dated: 6 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷¹⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷¹⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷¹⁶ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 28 Jan 19478. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷¹⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷¹⁸ *Handwritten Confessions* cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁷¹⁹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 2 Dec 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Nakajima Kesago (15 June 1881 – 28 October 1945)
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General
ASSIGNED: Commandant, Narashino Chemical Warfare School, Narashino, Chiba Prefecture, Japan
Nakajima Kesago was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the first Commandant of the Narashino Chemical Warfare School.

GENERAL OFFICER:
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:
1927-02-10 Colonel
1932-04-11 Major-General
1936-03-07 Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:
1923-08-xx – 1927-02-10 Instructor – the Field Artillery School
1927-02-10 – 1929-08-01 Commanding Officer, 7th Field Artillery Regiment
1929-08-01 – 1932-04-11 Instructor – War College
1932-04-11 – 1933-08-01 Commandant, Maizuru Fortress
1933-08-01 – 1936-03-23 Commandant, Chemical Warfare School
1936-03-23 – 1937-08-02 Provost Marshal
1937-08-02 – 1937-08-26 Commander-in-Chief, Central Defence Army
1937-08-26 – 1938-07-15 General Officer Commanding, 16th Division [China]
1938-07-15 – 1939-08-01 General Officer Commanding, 4th Army
1939-08-01 – 1939-10-03 Attached – General Staff
1939-10-03 Retired

PERSON NAME: Nakajima Seiichi ¹⁷²⁰
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant
ASSIGNED: First Area Army, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
ASSIGNED: Manchurian Occupational Army (Kwantung Army), 5th Unit
LOCATION: ****

Nakajima Seiichi was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to the Manchurian Occupational Army, 5th Unit and later attached to the First Area Army. ¹⁷²¹ Interviewed after the war he denied ever being at the Harbin Experimental Station in Harbin ¹⁷²²

PERSON NAME: Nakamura fnu

PERSON NAME: Nakamura fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Quartermaster Office, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo.
Nakamura fnu served with the Quartermaster Office, Kwantung Army

PERSON NAME: Nakana Ueda
Nakana Ueda was the author of “*General Observations on the Increase in Pathogenicity of Organisms in Gastric Mucin Experiments with Plague, Cholera, Dysentery Organisms & Gartner’s Bacillus Enteritidis*” ¹⁷²³

¹⁷²⁰ Records of NAKAJIMA, Seiichi. Dated: 20 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷²¹ Records of NAKAJIMA, Seiichi. Dated: 20 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷²² Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 18 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷²³ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 664: “General Observations on the Increase in Pathogenicity of Organisms in Gastric Mucin Experiments with Plague, Cholera, Dysentery Organisms & Gartner’s Bacillus Enteritidis” by NAKANO, UEDA. Dated: 1949.

PERSON NAME: Nakano Minoru

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Nakano Minoru was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army.¹⁷²⁴ He served with the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan where he researched plague prophylactic vaccine¹⁷²⁵

PERSON NAME: Nakano Takeo¹⁷²⁶

Nakano Takeo was a member of a “stay behind” intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war, whose purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces.¹⁷²⁷ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi, Suguhara Tetsugi and Toyoda Hokyo

PERSON NAME: Nakatone Kinzo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Nakatone Kinzo was sought by investigators from the USSR in connection with Unit 731¹⁷²⁸

POLITICAL UNIT: Nakayama, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Namatame Kazuo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Chief Petty Officer

ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Namatame Kazuo was a Corpsman and Chief Petty Officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.¹⁷²⁹ On or about 30 Jan 1944 while serving at the 4th Naval Hospital at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, caused to be killed six (6) American POW by medical and other experiments.¹⁷³⁰ In 1947 Namatame was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison¹⁷³¹

Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷²⁴ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹⁷²⁵ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹⁷²⁶ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷²⁷ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷²⁸ Request by IMTFE USSR Prosecutor Maj. Gen. Vasiliev to interrogate Unit 731 officers Maj Gen Ishii, Col Hitoshi KIKUCHI, & Col OTA. Seeks testimony on bacterial research and “cases of mass murders as the result of those experiments.” Dated: 7 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1901, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷²⁹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

¹⁷³⁰ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

¹⁷³¹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Nami Unit, Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Nan Gang District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Nan Gang District lies in the city of Harbin in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. It was the of Ishii Shiro's first biological warfare laboratory on the Asian landmass. The facility took up an entire city block and was located at the intersection of Xuan Hua and Wo Miao Streets.¹⁷³² The site was established in 1932¹⁷³³

PLACE NAME: Nan-Ling Girls Academy

Nana Research Commission

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Nana-san-ichi buta, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Nana-san-ichi buta – Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Nanano fnu

Nanano fnu was noted in 1948 as authoring reports related to cholera, glanders, bacilli and Mucins¹⁷³⁴

POLITICAL UNIT: Nanchang, Jiangxi Province under the Republic of China

PERSON NAME: Naniwa Yasunao

POLITICAL UNIT: Nanjing, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, Republic of China

Nanjing Government

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Nanjing Kempeitai

AROCITY: Nanjing Massacre, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, Republic of China

WAR CRIMES: Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Republic of China

The Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal held in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province was established in 1946 by the government of Chiang Kai-Shek to judge four Japanese Imperial Army officers accused of crimes committed during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945). It was one of thirteen tribunals established by the Nationalist government

The accused were Lieutenant-General Hisao Tani, Company Commander Captain Gunkichi Tanaka and Second Lieutenants Toshiaki Mukai and Tsuyoshi Noda, made famous by the contest to kill 100 people using a sword. General Yasuji Okamura was convicted of war crimes in Jul 1948, but was immediately protected by the personal order of Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek, who retained him as a military adviser for the Kuomintang (KMT)

As Iwane Matsui had been judged by the Tokyo Tribunal; Prince Kotohito Kan'in, Kesago Nakajima and Heisuke Yanagawa had been dead since 1945; Isamu Cho had committed suicide and Prince Asaka had been granted immunity by General Douglas MacArthur as a member of the imperial family, Hisao Tani was the only officer prosecuted for the Nanking Massacre. He was found guilty on 6 Feb 1947 and executed by a firing squad on 26 April

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Nankai Shitai

ALTERNATE NAME: The South Seas Detachment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Nankai Task Force

¹⁷³² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷³³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷³⁴ Foreign Documents Branch Translation No. 102: Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research (Vol. 2). Dated: 12 Jan 1948. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

LOCATION: Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The Nankai Task Force was located at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

POLITICAL UNIT: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China
Known as the site of the 1937 “Rape of Nanking,” Nanking (Nanjing) it was also the location of a biological warfare unit, Unit Ei 1644, the Tama Unit. ¹⁷³⁵ The experiments conducted by Unit Ei 1644 were not limited to adult male prisoners. Women and young children were also used in the Nanking tests in proportionately larger numbers than in either the Pingfan, or Changchun (Hsinking) in Jilin Province testing programs

Unit Ei 1644 is alleged to have deployed cholera, typhoid, dysentery and other diseases in local water systems throughout the area. ¹⁷³⁶ In Jul 1942, Ishii Shiro led a BW expedition to Nanking (Nanjing) where he linked forces with local BW personnel. Jointly, they distributed typhoid and paratyphoid germs from metal flasks and glass bottles, dumping the bacteria into wells, marshes, and houses of ordinary citizens throughout the area. ¹⁷³⁷ Epidemics broke out in the region shortly afterwards, much to the delight of the researchers

Ishii was transferred to Nanking (Nanjing) on 1 Aug 1942, where he assumed the position of Chief of the First Army Medical Department. Nanking was identified by US intelligence as connected to Japan’s biological research not later than autumn 1944 ¹⁷³⁸

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Nanking BW Unit, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Nanking Detachment Ei 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

AROCITY: Nanking Massacre

LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Nanking Seventh Wonder Unit, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

Nanking Seventh Wonder Unit was a derisive term used by other Japan units stationed in Nanking (Nanjing) to refer to the Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Units. ¹⁷³⁹ The Nanking Seventh Wonder Unit was also known as the Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Units

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Nanking Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

DOCTRINE: Nanshin-ron

POLITICAL UNIT: Nanyang

LOCATION: ****

¹⁷³⁵ Japanese Preparations for Bacteriological Warfare in China. Dated: 12 Dec 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 11. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷³⁶ Japanese POW Report on the Organization and Facilities of the Bacteriological Warfare Section of the Japanese Army in South China. [copy of 25 Sept 1944 AGFRTS report]. Dated: 25 Jul 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷³⁷ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷³⁸ Lt. Colonel Harold Fair to the Chief of Staff, Washington, DC, 6 Oct 1944

¹⁷³⁹ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

Nanyang in Hoan Province was the reported site of airdrops of plague pathogens in Apr 1942.¹⁷⁴⁰ The incident was the subject of a report of plague outbreak in “Lung Chuan,” Shanxi Province confirmed by WD, G-2 (US).¹⁷⁴¹ Nanyang was the fifth reported Japanese biological warfare attack during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945)¹⁷⁴²

POLITICAL UNIT: Narahsino, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Narashino Chemical Warfare School, Narashino, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

COLLEGE: Narashino Military College, Narashino, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

SCHOOL: Narashino School, Narashino, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

The Narashino School was located in the Tokyo suburb of Narahsino, Tokyo, Japan. In 1933 the Japanese established The Army Chemical Warfare School at Narashino, 21 miles east of Tokyo. The 11-month course ran for 12 years and turned out over 3000 chemical warfare officers for the Japanese Imperial Army¹⁷⁴³

SCHOOL: Narashino School, Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Naruhisa Kitashirakawa (Prince) (18 April 1887-1 April 1923)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: École Spéciale Militaire de Saint-Cyr in France

LOCATION: France

Prince Naruhisa Kitashirakawa was the 3rd head of a collateral branch of the Japanese Imperial Family.

Prince Naruhisa was the son of Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa and Princess Tomiko.[1] Prince Naruhisa succeeded as head of the house of Kitashirakawa-no-miya after the death of his father in November 1895 during the First Sino-Japanese War. He was the brother of Prince Tsunehisa Takeda and classmate of Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni and Prince Fumimaro Konoe (peer). Prince Naruhisa graduated from the 20th class of the Imperial Japanese Army Academy with a commission as a sub-lieutenant in 1904, and the 27th class of the Army Staff College with the rank of colonel. His field of study was artillery.

On 29 April 1909, Prince Kitashirakawa married Fusako, Princess Kane (1890–1974), the seventh daughter of Emperor Meiji.

Between 1920 and 1923, Prince Naruhisa studied military tactics at the École Spéciale Militaire de Saint-Cyr in France, along with his cousins Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni and Prince Yasuhiko Asaka. However, on 1 April 1923, he was killed in automobile accident in Perriers-la-Campagne, a Paris suburb that seriously injured Princess Kitashirakawa (who had accompanied her husband to Paris), and which left Prince Asaka with a limp for the rest of his life.

Dowager Princess Kitashirakawa became a commoner on 14 October 1947, with the abolition of the collateral branches of the Japanese Imperial Family by the American occupation authorities. The former princess served as custodian and chief priestess of the Ise Shrine until her death on 11 August 1974.

PERSON NAME: Narui Noboru

PERSON NAME: Nasu Yumio (27 June 1892 – 26 October 1942)

¹⁷⁴⁰ Bacterial Warfare [article from “Chinese Medical Journal”]. 9 Jul 1943. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 285A, Box 06. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷⁴¹ Plague outbreak in Lung-ch’uan, Chekiang, China. 16 Oct 1943. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷⁴² Report from Chungking. Dated: 25 Sept 1942. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷⁴³ Coleman, Kim. A History of Chemical Warfare. PALGRAVE MACMILLAN. New York. 2005

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1937-08-02	Colonel
1940-03-09	Major-General
1942-10-26	Lieutenant-General (Posthumously)

SERVICE:

1933-08-xx – 1935-03-15	Attached, 78th Infantry Regiment
1935-03-15 – 1938-03-10	Military Adviser – Manchukuo
1938-03-10 – 1940-03-09	Commanding Officer, 59th Infantry Regiment
1940-03-09 – 1940-11-13	Commanding Officer, 3rd Infantry Brigade
1940-11-13 – 1942-10-26	Commanding Officer, Infantry Group, 2nd Division [Solomon Islands]
1942-10-26	Killed in Action [Guadalcanal]

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: National Cancer Center

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: National Epidemic Prevention Institute, Tokyo, Japan.

National Epidemic Prevention Institute – the Japanese National Institute of Health

LEGISLATION: National Eugenics Law¹⁷⁴⁴

UNIVERSITY: National Harbin Polytechnic, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: National Health Administration, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: National Institute for Development Science of Manchukuo, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo¹⁷⁴⁵

National Institute for Development Science of Manchukuo was also known as the Manchurian Development Science Research Institute. Institute for Development Science, was established in 1939. The main purpose of this institute was to research the environment of Manchuria for Japanese migration, and hygiene in rural districts

VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE: National Institute for Veterinary Research, Pusan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

The National Institute for Veterinary Research was located at Pusan, Korea.¹⁷⁴⁶ According to an inspection by officers attached to the office of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP), the institute contained “one of the largest and best laboratories in the Orient.”¹⁷⁴⁷ The report noted that “This and other laboratories are better equipped with material than personnel; however, in coordination with the laboratory section, Military Government Department of Public Health and Welfare, Korean replacements are being trained to take the place of repatriated Japanese¹⁷⁴⁸

LEGISLATION: National Medical Care Law

The National Medical Care Law was enacted in April 1942

LEGISLATION: National Medical Care Law of Apr 1942

LEGISLATION: National Mobilization Law

¹⁷⁴⁴ Bashford, Allison, and Hilippa Levine, The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics. Oxford University Press. Oxford. Sept 2010

¹⁷⁴⁵ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

¹⁷⁴⁶ WEEKLY BULLETIN. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE. #####, GHQ, SCAP. 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹⁷⁴⁷ WEEKLY BULLETIN. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE. #####, GHQ, SCAP. 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹⁷⁴⁸ WEEKLY BULLETIN. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE. #####, GHQ, SCAP. 14th to 20th Oct 1945

The National Mobilization Law exerted systematic Japanese government control over all scientists. It was enacted in 1938

SOCIAL SOCIETY: National Physical Strength Research Committee

LOCATION: ****

The National Physical Strength Research Committee was established by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science in 1936

LEGISLATION: National Physical Strength Law

The National Physical Strength Law was passed in Apr 1940. The law required all citizens to have a physical examination and maintain documentation of its results. Citizens were examined for tubercular diseases, venereal diseases, leprosy, mental illness, trachoma, parasites, beriberi, malnutrition, and tooth decay.¹⁷⁴⁹ Eventually the examination included a testing of basic motor skills¹⁷⁵⁰

LEGISLATURE: National People's Congress

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: National Preventive Hygiene Research Center

LOCATION: ****

National Research Council, Washington, DC., (US)

CHINESE NATIONALIST ARMY: National Revolutionary Army

SANATORIUM: National Sanatorium Nagashima Aiseien, Nagashima, Setouchi, Okayama Prefecture, Japan¹⁷⁵¹

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: National Taiwan University Hospital

SCHOOL: National Tokyo Higher Dental School, Tokyo, Japan

The National Tokyo Higher Dental School was a private medical college that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war¹⁷⁵²

POLITICAL FACTION: Nationalist Chinese

CHINESE NATIONALIST ARMY: Nationalist Chinese Army

PERSON NAME: Nato fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Unit 9420, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

Nato fnu was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to Singapore where he was a member of Unit 9420

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Nausea gases

¹⁷⁴⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁷⁵⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁷⁵¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁷⁵² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

REPORT: *Naval Aspects of Biological Warfare, Appendix XIII, Biological Warfare in Japan, Aug. 1947* (US) ¹⁷⁵³
Naval Aspects of Biological Warfare, Appendix XIII, Biological Warfare in Japan, Aug. 1947 was authored by the United States Navy. ¹⁷⁵⁴ The 108 pp. report was prepared by Naval Technical Intelligence (US). The report was provided an in-depth examination of biological warfare and its developments worldwide, divided into country-specific sections. The report emphasized Russia

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: Naval Disarmament Conference, Geneva, Switzerland

SCHOOL: Naval Gunnery School
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Naval Landing Party Hospital ¹⁷⁵⁵
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy
LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
The Naval Landing Party Hospital was one of several Japanese hospitals in the area of Mukden, Manchukuo which provided medical and dental care to Allied POW held at the Mukden POW Camp ¹⁷⁵⁶

BUREAU: Naval Medical Bureau ¹⁷⁵⁷
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Naval Medical Corps ¹⁷⁵⁸
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy
LOCATION: ****

SCHOOL: Naval Medical School
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy
LOCATION: ****

Naval Technical Intelligence (US)

SCHOOL: Naval Torpedo School
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy
LOCATION: Yokosuka, Japan

BUREAU: Navy Affairs Bureau, Tokyo, Japan
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Navy General Staff, Tokyo, Japan
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

COLLEGE: Navy Medical College ¹⁷⁵⁹
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

¹⁷⁵³ United States Navy. *Naval Aspects of Biological Warfare*. Washington DC: Department of Navy Records. Record Group 80. "Naval Aspects of Biological Warfare." RG 330, Box 103, Box 55.Folder 41. 1946. National Archives, College Park, Maryland.

¹⁷⁵⁴ United States Navy. *Naval Aspects of Biological Warfare*. Washington DC: Department of Navy Records. Record Group 80. "Naval Aspects of Biological Warfare." RG 330, Box 103, Box 55.Folder 41. 1946. National Archives, College Park, Maryland.

¹⁷⁵⁵ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹⁷⁵⁶ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹⁷⁵⁷ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

¹⁷⁵⁸ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

¹⁷⁵⁹ Mark & Bomb. Appendix 29-D-a-1. Subject: Mark 7 Bomb. Commander Hiroshi Ishiwata. 3 Oct 1945

LOCATION: ****

MINISTER: Navy Minister

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy, Tokyo, Japan

MINISTRY: Navy Ministry, Tokyo, Japan

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

POLITICAL UNIT: Nazi Germany

POLITICAL CONCEPT: Necropolitical

PERSON NAME: Needham, Joseph. Sir

Sir Joseph Needham was British scientist stationed in China during the 1930s. Concerning Chinese accusations that the Japanese were using biological warfare in their attacks against Chinese forces said that: "In the beginning, I felt great doubt about its credibility, but I believe now that the information collected by the Chinese Military Medical Bureau clearly indicates that the Japanese forces have been scattering and are continuing to scatter plague infested fleas in several areas" ¹⁷⁶⁰

PERSON NAME: Nielsen, Chase

PERSON NAME: Nelson, Arthur Douglas

Arthur Douglas Nelson was a Flight Lieutenant in the RAAF. In Nov 1944, Lieutenant Iwasaki Yoshimo in charge of poison gas at the No. 5 Division of the army threw bottles of cyanide gas on an Australian air force captain and a sergeant of the Dutch East Indies Air Force. ¹⁷⁶¹ The Australia was RAAF Flight Lieutenant Arthur Douglas Nelson. The Dutch East Indies Air Force Sergeant was F. Engelsman

Lieutenant-Colonel Kondo Hideo had ordered the lieutenant to test the effectiveness of the gas. ¹⁷⁶² After the POW collapsed, Japanese military police stabbed them to death with bayonets. The lieutenant and the Lieutenant Colonel were later sentenced to death by hanging by the military tribunal, according to the document. ¹⁷⁶³ A deposition by the lieutenant, dated Apr 17, 1947, says the chemical weapons were 4 years old at the time and showed signs of deterioration, prompting the Japanese to test their effectiveness. ¹⁷⁶⁴ The document quotes the lieutenant as saying he reported to his superiors that the gas was still effective

PLACE NAME: Nen River

ALTERNATE NAME: Nenjiang River, Northeast China

During the final weeks of WWII, the Imperial Japanese Army loaded trucks with thousands of chemical weapons, including mustard gas and another lethal toxin and dumped them into the Nen River, China. The dumping was part of a secret campaign to erase evidence of Japan's chemical warfare effort against China

PLACE NAME: Nenjiang River, Northeast China

ALTERNATE NAME: Nen River

POLITICAL UNIT: Netherlands

ALTERNATE NAME: Holland

POLITICAL UNIT: Netherlands East Indies

¹⁷⁶⁰ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷⁶¹ Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times

<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

¹⁷⁶² Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times

<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

¹⁷⁶³ Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times

<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

¹⁷⁶⁴ Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times

<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2004/07/27/national/japan-tested-chemical-weapon-on-aussie-pow-new-evidence/#.VCTp6RawS-c>

ALTERNATE NAME: Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Netherlands Indies

ALTERNATE NAME: Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Neurotropic Encephalitides

DISEASE: Newcastle disease

POLITICAL UNIT: New Britain Island, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: New Guinea, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: New Guinea Mandate

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: New Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: New Ireland, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL CONCEPT: New Order in East Asia

PERSON NAME: Newman, Barclay Moon

Barclay Moon Newman was the science and medical editor for the Literary Digest. Served briefly with the Navy as a Lieutenant Junior Grade (JG). He conducted malaria research for the US Public Health Service and was the author of “*Japan's Secret Weapon*,” New York. Current Publishing. 1944

RELIGIOUS GROUP: Nichiren Sect of Buddhism

PERSON NAME: Nicholas II

JOURNAL: Nihon Minzoku Eisei Gakkai

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Nihon Tokushu-Kogyo Co. Ltd

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Nihon Tokushu-Kogyo Co. Ltd was a Japanese construction company granted a monopoly to build the facilities at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo and to supply “every necessary equipment to the Unit.”¹⁷⁶⁵ The company provided kickbacks to Ishii Shiro for every invoice he authorized.¹⁷⁶⁶ Overseers from Nihon Tokushu-Kogyo Co. Ltd. hired local Chinese workers at low wages and made them work feverishly, sometimes through the night, to raise the new BW headquarters. Even so, it took three years to complete the facility at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo¹⁷⁶⁷

POLITICAL UNIT: Niigata, Niigata Prefecture, Japan

COLLEGE: Niigata Branch, Army Medical College, Niigata, Niigata Prefecture, Japan

¹⁷⁶⁵ Statement of Naito Ryoichi, 3 Apr 1947, Document No. 29510, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Military Intelligence Section, General Staff, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, “Report on Cases of War Crimes and Civil Crimes”, National Archives

¹⁷⁶⁶ Statement of Naito Ryoichi, 3 Apr 1947, Document No. 29510, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Military Intelligence Section, General Staff, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, “Report on Cases of War Crimes and Civil Crimes”, National Archives

¹⁷⁶⁷ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

The Niigata Branch of the Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (School), Tokyo, Japan, maintained a duplicate set of records covering all experimental biological work done in Tokyo, Japan from 1935 through the end of the war.¹⁷⁶⁸ This material was confiscated by US and Allied investigators and analyzed immediately after the war¹⁷⁶⁹

COLLEGE: Niigata Branch, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (School), Niigata, Niigata Prefecture, Japan

COLLEGE: Niigata Medical College, Niigata, Niigata Prefecture, Japan
Niigata Medical College was the location of alleged experiments on POW¹⁷⁷⁰

COLLEGE: Niigata National Medical College, Niigata, Niigata Prefecture, Japan
The Niigata National Medical College trained surgeons prior to and during the war¹⁷⁷¹

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Niigata Prefectural Laboratory, Niigata, Niigata Prefecture, Japan¹⁷⁷²
Niigata Prefectural Laboratory was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Niigata, Japan

PERSON NAME: Niizuma Seiichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief, Japanese Army, Technical Research Department, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Professor of Bacteriology, Tokyo Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

PROFESSOR: Professor of Bacteriology, Tokyo Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

Niizuma Seiichi was a Senior Technical Expert and Lieutenant Colonel in the Japanese General Staff, Imperial Japanese Army.¹⁷⁷³ From 1931 to 1932 he served as a Professor of Bacteriology, Army Medical School (College), Tokyo, Japan.¹⁷⁷⁴ He was the Head of the Japanese Army Technical Research Department, Tokyo, Japan.¹⁷⁷⁵ He oversaw scientific information at the wartime Army Ministry's military affairs Department.¹⁷⁷⁶ Colonel Niizuma Seiichi, from whose position controlled "all technical research work for the Japanese Army," disavowed having any knowledge of biological warfare studies and even denied that the Army had possessed biological warfare protective clothing.¹⁷⁷⁷ Niizuma was interviewed 1 Oct 1945:

Question: "Was the Emperor informed of Biological Warfare Research?"

Answer: Not at all. The Emperor is a lover of humanity and never would have consented such a thing (Interrogation of Lt. General Ishii Shiro in Tokyo, Japan, 8 Feb 1946)"

Question: "What does the Japanese General Staff think of Biological Warfare as a weapon?"

Answer: We had no idea of its possibilities because we did so little work in that field"

Question: "Would it be possible for independent biological warfare research to be carried out by individual army units, e.g. Kwantung authorities?"

Answer: We are responsible for the general directions of research and I made budget estimates for all divisions. Biological warfare was not included"¹⁷⁷⁸

Interviewed 1 Oct 1945:

¹⁷⁶⁸ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹⁷⁶⁹ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

¹⁷⁷⁰ Experiments on POWs at Niigata Medical College. Dated: 9 Oct 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1331, Box 1803. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷⁷¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁷⁷² WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹⁷⁷³ Interview with COL Tomosada MASUDA & LTC Seiichi NIIZUMA on "BW Activities at Pingfan" provides some details on the development of toxins. Dated: 16 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷⁷⁴ Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive). Lt Col Saichi Niizuma. Appendix 29-E-d-1. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 8 Oct 1945

¹⁷⁷⁵ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷⁷⁶ Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive). Lt Col Saichi Niizuma. Appendix 29-E-d-1. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 8 Oct 1945

¹⁷⁷⁷ Report of Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, Record Group 165, G-2 "P" File, Appendix 29-A-a-1, Supplement 1-c-1-4, National Archives. 1 Nov 1945

¹⁷⁷⁸ Interrogation of Lt. Colonel Seiichi Niizuma by Lt. Colonel Murray Sanders, 1 Oct 1945. Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, Sept and Oct 1945

Q: What does the Japanese General Staff think of BW as a weapon?

A: We had no idea of its possibilities because we did so little work in that field

Q: Would it be possible for independent BW research to be carried out by individual Army units, e.g. Kwantung authorities?

A: We are responsible for the general directions of research and I made budget estimates for all divisions. BW was not included ¹⁷⁷⁹

Post-war he provided details of Japan's Mark 7 bacillary bomb to US investigators ¹⁷⁸⁰

PERSON NAME: Niki fnu

PERSON NAME: Niki Hideo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Futaki Hideo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Niki Hideo studied tuberculosis and served with Unit 731. Niki Hideo may also be known as: Futaki Hideo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Niki Section - Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Niki Section/Niki Team was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County to Harbin, in 1937. The Section was responsible for Serum Research. ¹⁷⁸¹
The label "Niki" probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time

INCIDENT: Nikolaevsk Incident, 1920

LOCATION: Nikolayevsk-on-Amur, Russian Far East

The Nikolaevsk incident was a series of events from February through March 1920 during the Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War, culminating in the massacre of several hundred Japanese expatriates and most of the Russian inhabitants of the town of Nikolayevsk-on-Amur in the Russian Far East ¹⁷⁸²

Nikolayevsk-on-Amur was occupied in September 1918 by the Imperial Japanese Army as part of Japan's Siberian Intervention force. In early February 1920, the town had a Japanese civilian community of around 450 people, and a military garrison of 350 men from the Imperial Japanese Army's 14th Infantry Division. In addition to the Japanese presence, the Russian White Army housed a garrison of roughly 300 men. The total civilian population at the time was around 15,000. In January 1920, the town was surrounded by a partisan force nearly 4,000 strong under the command of Yakov Tryapitsyn, who was loosely allied with the Bolshevik Red Army

On February 24, 1920, realizing that he was outnumbered and far from reinforcement, the commander of the Japanese garrison allowed Triapitsyn's troops to enter the town under a flag of truce. However, Tryapitsyn began to round up and execute White Movement supporters, the only force holding his hand being the small Japanese garrison. On 10 March, he issued an ultimatum to the garrison to voluntarily disarm, to which he was sure the Japanese would not agree. Therefore, the Japanese intervened, launching a surprise attack on 12 March 1920. The attack failed and most of the Japanese troops died, the remaining few only surrendered when the Japanese high command ordered them to do so. Even so, Tryapitsyn decided to take revenge, which resulted in the execution of the surviving garrison and the slaughter of all but 122 Japanese civilians – in all around 700 Japanese died shortly thereafter ¹⁷⁸³

¹⁷⁷⁹ Interrogation of Lt. Colonel Seiichi Niizuma by Lt. Colonel Murray Sanders, 1 Oct 1945, typescript "Report on Scientific intelligence Survey in Japan Sept and Oct 1945," Volume V, "Biological warfare," 1 Nov 1945, Document 003, Fort Detrick Archives, Frederick, Md.

¹⁷⁸⁰ Interview on Japanese BW organization and programs with COL Takamoto INOUE & LTC Ryoichi NAITO Army Medical College. Dated: 1 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁷⁸¹ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

¹⁷⁸² The destruction of Nikolayevsk-on-Amur: An episode in the Russian civil war in the Far East, book review in the Cambridge University Press

¹⁷⁸³ The destruction of Nikolayevsk-on-Amur: An episode in the Russian civil war in the Far East, book review in the Cambridge University Press

After this, he was free to start a reign of terror and execute all those civilians he deemed dangerous to his forces. Being short with ammunition, one of the methods to execute the victims was to stab them with a bayonet and thrust them in a hole under the ice of the river Amur. Several thousand inhabitants of the town were killed like this and with other execution methods ¹⁷⁸⁴

In late May, as a Japanese relief expedition approached, Tryapitsyn executed all of the remaining inhabitants of the town, both Japanese and Russian, and burned the town to the ground ¹⁷⁸⁵

The Japanese government lodged a protest against the Bolshevik government in Moscow, demanding compensation. The Russian government responded by capturing and executing Tryapitsyn; however, the Japanese government felt that this was not sufficient, and used the incident as an excuse to occupy the northern half of Sakhalin Island, and to delay diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union until 1925

POLITICAL UNIT: Nimpo, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Ning bo, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Ning po, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

Ning Bo was a community south of Hangchow, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China. It was an important Treaty Port in the nineteenth century and is the birthplace of Chiang Kai Shek

Ningbo was the site of a biological warfare attack by Unit 731 which began in Jul 1940 and continued for six months. ¹⁷⁸⁶ Pathogens used included 70 kilograms of typhoid bacteria, 50 kilos of cholera, and five kilos of plague infest fleas. ¹⁷⁸⁷ The pathogens were dropped into water reservoirs, ponds and wells

On 29 Oct 1940, aerial spraying was used to dispense infected wheat and millet over Ningbo. ¹⁷⁸⁸ Cholera, typhus, and plague spread throughout Ning Bo and at least five surrounding counties. The resulting epidemic lasted 34 and killed 99 people in Ningbo alone. More than 1000 persons became ill with one or another of the Ishii-produced diseases, and that over 500 people succumbed in Ning bo and surrounding counties ¹⁷⁸⁹

On 26 Nov 1940 aircraft from Unit 731 bombed nearby Jin Hua County, with disease laden bombs. Plague again ravaged Ning Bo and nearby communities in 1941, 1946, and 1947. ¹⁷⁹⁰ Ningbo may be found spelled as “Ning bo,” “Ningpo” or “Nimpo”

PLACE NAME: Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ninoshima Island Quarantine Station, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, Japan.

LOCATION: Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

¹⁷⁸⁴ The destruction of Nikolayevks-on-Amur: An episode in the Russian civil war in the Far East, book review in the Cambridge University Press

¹⁷⁸⁵ The destruction of Nikolayevks-on-Amur: An episode in the Russian civil war in the Far East, book review in the Cambridge University Press

¹⁷⁸⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷⁸⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷⁸⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷⁸⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷⁹⁰ Han Xiao and Zhou Deli, “*Record of Actual Events of the Bacterial Factory in Ping Fan*,” translated by Ms. Wang Qing Ling; *People’s China*, vol. 3. 1971

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ninoshima Quarantine Station, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan¹⁷⁹¹

When the Sino-Japanese War began in 1894, Hiroshima's port, Ujina, was the closest port to the western end of the Sanyo Railway. As a result, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan soon took a prominent position as the primary military transportation hub for personnel and supplies going to China. Military facilities accumulated rapidly, and Hiroshima, Japan developed into a military city. To isolate those soldiers and ensure that they had no infectious diseases, quarantine stations were hastily built on Ninoshima Island near Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, Hikoshima Island near Shimonoseki, and Sakurajima Island near Osaka, Japan¹⁷⁹²

Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan was selected because it was located near Ujina Port, could dock large ships, had abundant water resources with plenty of available land. The quarantine station was expanded at the time of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), and a Second Disinfecting Station was built in Aza Higashi-otani, Ninoshima-cho.¹⁷⁹³ The Ninoshima Quarantine Station was a huge facility that could handle 5,000 soldiers per day. The facility was used as a quarantine station by the Imperial Army throughout the Pacific War and by the Ministry of Health and Welfare until 1958¹⁷⁹⁴

The reason for quarantining returning soldiers was to ensure no virulent, non-native infectious diseases entered Japan. The soldiers' clothes and all their belongings were disinfected with steam or a chemical agent. The quarantine station had the capacity to quarantine and the equipment to efficiently disinfect several thousand soldiers a day. The soldiers were quarantined, their clothing was cleaned, and their possessions were disinfected and returned.

At the end of the Sino-Japanese War, tens of thousands of soldiers returned from China to Japan through Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. The reason for quarantining returning soldiers was to ensure no virulent, non-native infectious diseases entered Japan. The soldiers' clothes and all their belongings were disinfected with steam or a chemical agent. The quarantine station had the capacity to quarantine and the equipment to efficiently disinfect several thousand soldiers a day. The soldiers were quarantined, their clothing was cleaned, and their possessions were disinfected and returned¹⁷⁹⁵

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Norobito Institute

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: 9th Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: 9th Technology Institute (Norobito Institute) Kawasaki

The Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) may also be known as: Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute), the Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute), the Norobito Institute, the 9th Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute), or the 9th Technology Institute (Norobito Institute) Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Nippon Blood Bank

COLLEGE: Nippon Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

¹⁷⁹¹ Military facilities on Ninoshima Island in Aug 1945

http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html

¹⁷⁹² Military facilities on Ninoshima Island in Aug 1945

http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html

¹⁷⁹³ Military facilities on Ninoshima Island in Aug 1945

http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html

¹⁷⁹⁴ Military facilities on Ninoshima Island in Aug 1945

http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html

¹⁷⁹⁵ Military facilities on Ninoshima Island in Aug 1945

http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html

Nippon Medical School was a private medical college that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war ¹⁷⁹⁶

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Nippon Tokushu Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo, Japan

The Nippon Tokushu Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha was given an absolute monopoly to manufacture and distribute Ishii Shiro's' water filtration device, and employed Ishii as a "consultant" on production design. ¹⁷⁹⁷ Ishii's consultancy was worth at least 50,000 yen to the manufacturer, a sizable retainer by the standards of the day ¹⁷⁹⁸

PERSON NAME: Nishi S ¹⁷⁹⁹

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Commanding Officer, Sungwu Branch, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Nishi S was a Medical Officer and a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Commanding Officer of the Sungwu Branch, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ¹⁸⁰⁰

PERSON NAME: Nishi Toshihide

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Commander, Branch 673, Sunyu, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

ASSIGNED: Chief Medical Officer of the Songo Branch

LOCATION: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief – Education/Training Division (Section V), Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: 18 Years. Hard labor

EXECUTED: N/A

Nishi Toshihide was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as Chief – Education/Training Division (Section V), Unit 731. In 1943 he served as the Chief Medical Officer of the Songo Branch (physical location unknown) and later served as the Commander, Branch 673 at Sunyu, Hebei Province. ¹⁸⁰¹ At the end of the war Nishi Toshihide was captured by the Soviet Red Army. Regarding gas gangrene, Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Toshihide testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial about bomb experiments in Anda, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. "In Jan 1945, by order of the Chief of Detachment 731, I went to Anta [sic] Station. There I saw experiments in inducing gas gangrene, conducted under the direction of the Chief of the 2nd Division, Ikari, and the researcher Futaki. Ten prisoners were used for the purpose. They were tied [to] facing stakes, five to ten meters apart from one another. The prisoners' heads were covered with metal helmets, and their bodies with screens." ¹⁸⁰² He also stated that "Each man's body was fully protected, only the naked buttocks being exposed. At about 100 meters away a fragmentation bomb was exploded by electricity, this being the means of causing the infection. All ten men were wounded in the exposed part. The experiment over, the ten men were put in a special automobile and sent back to the prison at Ping Fan Station. I later asked Ikari and researcher Futaki what the results had been. They told me that all ten men had been injured and died of gas gangrene" ¹⁸⁰³

PERSON NAME: Nishida Seiichi

PERSON NAME: Nishigaki Yutaro

KNOWN RANK: ****

¹⁷⁹⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁷⁹⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷⁹⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁷⁹⁹ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

¹⁸⁰⁰ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

¹⁸⁰¹ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

¹⁸⁰² Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁸⁰³ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

ASSIGNED: Doctor of Medicine, Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)
Nishigaki Yutaro Nishigaki was a civilian Doctor of Medicine in Manchukuo during WWII, working for the Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC).¹⁸⁰⁴ He was interviewed but professed no knowledge of the Japanese Army work on biological warfare.¹⁸⁰⁵ He was held by the Russians for a year after the war

ALIAS: Nishikawa fnu
PERSON NAME: Ishii Shiro
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Commander, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Nishikawa fnu was an alias of Ishii Shiro, the Commander of Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Nishimura fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: Shangxi Province
Nishimura fnu was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army.¹⁸⁰⁶ He served as a Japanese hospital director in Shangxi Province¹⁸⁰⁷

PERSON NAME: Nishimura fnu¹⁸⁰⁸
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Veterinarian, No. 3 Station, Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
He was “formerly a veterinarian employed in No. 3 Station of the Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit at Hsinking, Jilin Province.”¹⁸⁰⁹ Postwar Nishimura fnu accused Yamaguchi Monji, Wakamatsu Yujiro, Matsuhita Shiro, Hosaka Yasutaro, & Takeshi Kino of infecting former POW with glanders¹⁸¹⁰

PERSON NAME: Nishimura Eiji

PERSON NAME: Nishimura Takeshi¹⁸¹¹
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Quarantine Stables, Kwantung Army (Unit 100), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
He served with the Imperial Japanese Army at the Quarantine Stables, Kwantung Army under Wakamatsu Yujiro.¹⁸¹² Postwar Nishimura Takeshi accused Yamaguchi Monji, Wakamatsu Yujiro, and Hozaka fnu, in a letter sent to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) in Japan, General Douglas MacArthur, of dissecting POW at No. 100 Army Corps in Hsinking, Liaoning Province¹⁸¹³

¹⁸⁰⁴ Interrogation of Dr. Yutaro Nishigaki. Dated: 13 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box. 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁰⁵ Interrogation of Dr. Yutaro Nishigaki. Dated: 13 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box. 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁰⁶ Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/confess/demondoc.html>

¹⁸⁰⁷ Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/confess/demondoc.html>

¹⁸⁰⁸ NISHIMURA, fnu. 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁰⁹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 5 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸¹⁰ NISHIMURA, fnu. 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸¹¹ Report on War Criminals. Letter from Nimura Takeshi. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸¹² Statement by Takeshi NISHIMURA. Dated: 23 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸¹³ NISHIMURA, fnu. 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Nishimura Yeni
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Colonel
ASSIGNED: Commander, Unit 1855, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Nishimura Yeni was a Surgeon and Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was at one point, the Commander of Unit 1855

PERSON NAME: Nishiya fnu

PERSON NAME: Nishiyama fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Private
ASSIGNED: Unit 643, Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Nishiyama fnu was a Private in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with Unit 643

PERSON NAME: Nishiyama Hajime

CHEMICAL AGENT: Nitrile Prussiate

CHEMICAL AGENT: Nitro borm-benzyl
Nitro borm-benzyl was tested as chemical warfare agent at the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory ¹⁸¹⁴

CHEMICAL AGENT: Nitrocellulose

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Nitrogen Mustard Gas
Nitrogen Mustard Gas was a German chemical weapon. ¹⁸¹⁵ The Japanese are known to have produced fifty kilograms of nitrogen mustard gas for experimental purposes ¹⁸¹⁶

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Nitto Hoken Institute, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan ¹⁸¹⁷
The Nitto Hoken Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kyoto, Japan

GENDARME: NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs)

POLITICAL MOVEMENT: No Leprosy Patients in Our Prefecture Movement

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: No.1
MILITARY HOSPITAL: No. 2 Field Hospital of the 18th Division Medical Unit
LOCATION: Straits Settlements
The No. 2 Field Hospital of the 18th Division Medical Unit took part in the Kota Bharu Invasion, Malaya in Dec 1941. It arrived in Thailand aboard the AA Transport *Sakura Maru*

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: No.2

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: No.1 Decontamination Agent

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: No.2 Decontamination Agent

¹⁸¹⁴ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

¹⁸¹⁵ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

¹⁸¹⁶ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

¹⁸¹⁷ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: No. 3 Station of the Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit ¹⁸¹⁸
LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: No.4 Decontamination Agent

MILITARY HOSPITAL: No. 4 Naval Hospital, Dublon Island

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: No. 5 Decontamination Agent ¹⁸¹⁹

The No. 5 Decontamination Agent was a mixture of 16 parts Choramine T ($\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NNaCl}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$), 81 parts “Bentonite” ($3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\cdot \text{H}_2\text{SiO}_3$) and three parts “Excelsine,” ($\text{O}_{12}\text{H}_{25}\text{OSO}_3\text{Na}$). ¹⁸²⁰ It was used in an aqueous solution as a decontaminant for clothing and the surface of the body ¹⁸²¹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: No. 5 Division, Imperial Japanese Army

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: No. 6 Decontamination Agent ¹⁸²²

No. 6 Decontamination Agent was used to detect and decontaminate arsenic contaminated water ¹⁸²³

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: No. 11. Water Supply and Purification Unit

LOCATION: Kota Bharu, Malaya

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: No. 11. Water Supply and Purification Unit, 1st of the 4th

LOCATION: Kota Bharu, Malaya

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: No. 55 Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

No. 55 Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit was sent to Papua New Guinea to identify disease pathogens in the combat zone and ensure a clean water supply for the soldiers. However as noted by Savatari, the unit’s effectiveness decreased the further inland the troops went. “Special units were responsible for filtering, but whilst this was practical when in billets away from the front, it was impossible to expect such units to cope with the situation on active operations. All water was supposed to be boiled before use, but river water was more often than not drunk straight from the streams” ¹⁸²⁴

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: No. 100 Army Corps ¹⁸²⁵

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Noan County, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Noan County lies just north of Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province. It experienced an outbreak of plague which began in Jun 1943. ¹⁸²⁶ What is known for certain is that, on 12 Jun 1940, four young men selling fish canvassed the

¹⁸¹⁸ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 5 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸¹⁹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

¹⁸²⁰ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

¹⁸²¹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

¹⁸²² Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

¹⁸²³ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

¹⁸²⁴ Interrogation report No. 86: Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America

¹⁸²⁵ Case # 330, Report by Neal R. Smith, 4 Apr 1947, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, pp. 2–3, The National Archives

¹⁸²⁶ “The Report of ‘Q,’” originally on deposit at Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md., now housed in the Technical Library, Dugway Proving Grounds, Dugway, Utah

western part of the county. ¹⁸²⁷ Two of the fish peddlers were obviously ill, and sought medical attention at a local clinic once they disposed of their catch. The two men died within a few days. Their companions died shortly afterwards. The nurse who attended the sick men died a few days later. The nurse's brother and his wife contracted plague and died within one week after the fishermen came into the community. Others who had been in contact with either the nurse or her family became ill and died in a matter of days. Plague then began to ravage the entire county

One month after the fish sellers appeared in Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo a squad Unit 100 Epidemic Prevention Squadron doctors and technicians descended upon the community from their base in Changchun (Hsinking). ¹⁸²⁸ The group, consisting of Japanese, Korean doctors and technicians numbering between fifty and sixty men, quickly took control of the situation. ¹⁸²⁹ The Japanese headquartered themselves in the Beiguan Primary School in Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County. Here they established isolation rooms for sick patients. Classrooms were set aside for their doctors to use for medical examinations. Other rooms were set aside for laboratories. The remainder of the building served as sleeping quarters for the squad. The town was surrounded by soldiers, and placed under quarantine. No one was permitted to leave the community without permission

Members of the Japanese-Korean team roamed the county looking for sick people. Additional personnel were assigned duties to keep strangers out of the county and, most specially, out of hard-hit Cao Jia Putun, the county seat. Casualties were so great that another school, Primary School 21, was commandeered to serve as an isolation center for sick patients. ¹⁸³⁰ Pathologists worked fourteen- and fifteen-hour days, conducting autopsies of the hundreds of persons who perished from one. ¹⁸³¹ In August, five traditional Chinese doctors visited the Beiguan facility. After inspecting recently dissected corpses, they were told by the Japanese doctor in charge that "Bacteria is good. It will not kill good people." Anyone who was ill and who was examined by a member of Unit 100 was certain to die

Either plague would kill the individual, or a Wakamatsu Tadakazu subordinate would conduct in vivo inspections of the person's infected body. ¹⁸³² Two blacksmiths were called in to weld together huge iron containers large enough to house all the specimens collected. The onset of freezing cold weather, in Jan 1941, led to the end of the epidemic

By Feb the plague was gone, and residents of Nongan County returned to their normal routines. During the prior six months, 353 citizens of Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County are known to have perished ¹⁸³³

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Noborito Institute (Army 9th Technology Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Noble Consort Mingxian

PERSON NAME: Noboru Hasegawa

PERSON NAME: Noboru Yamashita

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamasita Noboru

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Sergeant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Noboru Yamashita was a Sergeant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was arrested in China in Aug 1945 and returned to Japan in 1952. Noboru Yamashita may also be known as: Yamasita Noboru

PERSON NAME: Noguchi fnu

¹⁸²⁷ Li Ji Xin, "The Plague in Nongan County, 1940," *Historical Material on Jilin History*; (Changchun, 1987)

¹⁸²⁸ Li Ji Xin, "The Plague in Nongan County, 1940," *Historical Material on Jilin History*; (Changchun, 1987)

¹⁸²⁹ Li Ji Xin, "The Plague in Nongan County, 1940," *Historical Material on Jilin History*; (Changchun, 1987)

¹⁸³⁰ Li Ji Xin, "The Plague in Nongan County, 1940," *Historical Material on Jilin History*; (Changchun, 1987)

¹⁸³¹ Li Ji Xin, "The Plague in Nongan County, 1940," *Historical Material on Jilin History*; (Changchun, 1987)

¹⁸³² Li Ji Xin, "The Plague in Nongan County, 1940," *Historical Material on Jilin History*; (Changchun, 1987)

¹⁸³³ Li Ji Xin, "The Plague in Nongan County, 1940," *Historical Material on Jilin History*; (Changchun, 1987)

PERSON NAME: Noguchi Iwao
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Captain

PERSON NAME: Noboshi Ryuichi

PERSON NAME: Nobuyuki Abe

PERSON NAME: Noe Itō

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Noguchi Section - Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Noguchi Section/Noguchi Team was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County to Harbin in 1937. The Section was responsible for Rickettsia Flea Research.¹⁸³⁴ The label “Noguchi” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Nomonhan (Khalkhin Gol) Suicide Unit

LOCATION: Nomonhan, Manchukuoan-claimed territory

Ishii viewed the outbreak of fighting at Nomonhan as opportunity to test the possibilities of BW on a large scale. Shortly after the first clash, along with approximately one half of the Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province technical staff he sped to the Kwantung Army’s principal staging site, the city of Hailar in Inner Mongolia. They brought with them 20 A-type water filters and 50 B- and C type filters, along with other necessary equipment to provide safe drinking water and to ward off outbreaks of disease for the troops going into combat

In Hailar, Ishii lobbied Kwantung Army leaders for permission to engage in BW against the Soviet enemy. Unit 731’s leader divided his deployment into two groups. The first consisted of some 100 men, split into squads. They were assigned routine duties as either water filtration experts or anti-epidemic fighters. The second party of approximately 100 men was specially trained in BW, and was formed into groups of twelve or more. These squads were expected to engage in BW sabotage operations, and were known as “suicide squads”

Each suicide squad consisted of men who had been tutored in BW operations at Pingfan’s Section II, and were supplemented by a few teenage recruits, primarily from Ishii’s home town of Chiyoda Mura, who received instruction in 731’s Education Section. Ishii developed a three-pronged plan for BW operations

Ishii expected to use bacteria-laden artillery shells against attacking Soviet and Mongolian troops. Airplanes loaded with either bacteria-filled porcelain bombs or pathogen infected animals and food was to be dropped along the west bank of the meandering Halha River, where, it was anticipated, the surviving pathogens would spread epidemics and create other havoc among the enemy. Ishii also expected to dispatch his suicide squads to the west bank of the Halha River to sow pathogens in the river, and in all water wells the saboteurs could locate.¹⁸³⁵ Unit 731 special squads deployed artillery shells with bacteria-filled warheads against the Soviets. By early June, they had more than 2000 shells stored in Hailar, Inner Mongolia

Each shell contained a steel head, 1.5 centimeters long and 0.5 centimeters in diameter, in which pathogens were lodged. Almost all the shells were launched against the enemy during Jul and August, with inconclusive results

Lt. General Ueda Kenkichi, Commander of the Kwantung Army, usually a consistent Ishii supporter, initially expressed doubts about the practicability of employing BW in the Nomonhan operation, and refused the Colonel’s request. Ueda feared that, once the Soviets realized that the Japanese were engaging in BW activities, they would reciprocate in kind. He voiced concern that the Soviets, if pressed too hard, would wipe out all the Kwantung Army artillery emplacements. Airplane drops were dangerous, too, because the Soviets could shoot down low-flying planes, which then could inadvertently contaminate Japanese troops. Saboteurs would be ineffective in such a tightly guarded area; he worried, since they most likely would be captured before they could disperse their pathogens¹⁸³⁶

¹⁸³⁴ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

¹⁸³⁵ Han Xiao, “The Suicide Squads of the 731 Troop in the Nomonhan Incident,” *Harbin Gazette*, No. 2, 1989. Translated by Ms. Lu Cheng

¹⁸³⁶ Han Xiao, “The Suicide Squads of the 731 Troop in the Nomonhan Incident,” *Harbin Gazette*, No. 2, 1989. Translated by Ms. Lu Cheng

By July, however, the Japanese were in a precarious position, and Ueda gave Ishii permission to attempt BW. On 12 Jul Ishii dispatched two of his special suicide teams to the Soviet side of the Halha River. The twenty-four-member squad was instructed to drop pathogens in the water, and to return to their base as quickly as possible

Equipped with rubber boats, and 22.5 kilograms of prepared salmonella and typhoid bacteria, the men steered the boats against the current, emptied canisters of germs into the river, rowed ashore, took sample tests of the water, photographed the scene, and left the area silently and in great haste ¹⁸³⁷

Unit 100 personnel were at Nomonhan in 1939, and assisted Unit 731 in sabotage operations against the Soviets. Wakamatsu Yujiro's people also conducted attacks independently against Soviet troops, Soviet civilians, their animals and their pasturelands during the conflict

One of Ishii's young recruits, at the age of sixty-four in 1982, recalled still another field test during the Nomonhan conflict. A Mr. Tsuruta told a reporter for a Tokyo, newspaper that he participated in a typhoid experiment against Soviet forces. Tsuruta remembered that: It was at the end of August. We were sent out in 3 trucks with extra fuel to take us to the river demarcating the border. During the night, in pitch blackness, the squadron leader gave us the order to spray germs throughout the area. Across the river we could see the Soviet flares. We could tell where they were camping. We used typhoid germs. I learned later that our squadron leader contracted typhoid and died from the disease ¹⁸³⁸

It is difficult to gauge the effectiveness of these efforts, but, if nothing else, Ishii and his men gained invaluable experience from the venture. ¹⁸³⁹ Plague, dysentery, and cholera did take a serious toll on both Soviet and Japanese troops, but whether those infected contracted their affliction from BW, or rather from natural circumstances connected with the primitive sanitary conditions in the rugged border region, is difficult to determine. Ishii reportedly lost forty of his men to the pathogens they worked with at Nomonhan

INCIDENT: Nomonhan Incident

LOCATION: Nomonhan, Manchukuoan-claimed territory

The Battles of Khalkhyn Gol constituted the decisive engagement of the undeclared Soviet–Japanese border conflict fought between the Soviet Union, Mongolia and the Empire of Japan in the late 1930s. The conflict was named after the river Khalkhyn Gol, which passes through the battlefield. In Japan, the decisive battle of the conflict is known as the Nomonhan Incident after a nearby village on the border between Mongolia and Manchukuo. The battles resulted in the defeat of the Japanese Sixth Army. The incident began on 11 May 1939 when a Mongolian cavalry unit of some 70–90 men entered the disputed area in search of grazing for their horses

Manchukuoan cavalry attacked the Mongolians and drove them back across the river Khalkhin Gol. On 13 May, the Mongolian force returned in greater numbers and the Manchukuoans were unable to dislodge them. After the occupation of Manchukuo in 1931, Japan turned its military interests to Soviet territories that bordered those areas

The first major Soviet-Japanese border incident, the Battle of Lake Khasan, happened in 1938 in Primorye. Clashes between Japanese and Soviet forces frequently occurred on the border of Manchukuo

In 1939, Manchuria was a puppet state of Japan known as Manchukuo, and Mongolia was a communist state allied with the Soviet Union, known as the Mongolian People's Republic. The Japanese maintained that the border between Manchukuo and Mongolia was the Khalkhyn Gol (English "Khalkha River") which flows into Lake Buir. In contrast, the Mongolians and their Soviet allies maintained that the border ran some 16 kilometers (9.9 mi) east of the river, just east of Nomonhan village

The principal occupying army of Manchukuo was the Kwantung Army of Japan, consisting of some of the best Japanese units in 1939. However, the western region of Manchukuo was garrisoned by the relatively newly formed

¹⁸³⁷ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁸³⁸ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁸³⁹ "Reader's Voice," Tokyo *Mainichi Shimbun*, 1982

23rd Infantry Division at Hailar, Inner Mongolia under General Komatsubara Michitaro and included several Manchukuoan army and border guard units

Soviet forces consisted of the 57th Special Corps, deployed from the Trans-Baikal Military District. They were responsible for defending the border between Siberia and Manchukuo. Mongolian troops mainly consisted of cavalry brigades and light artillery units, and proved to be effective and agile, but lacked armor and manpower in sufficient numbers

The two sides began building up their forces in the area: soon Japan had 30,000 men in the theater. The Soviets dispatched a new Corps Commander, Georgy Zhukov, who arrived on 5 Jun and brought more motorized and armored forces (I Army Group) to the combat zone. Accompanying Zhukov was Comcor Yakov Smushkevich with his aviation unit. J. Lkhagvasuren, Corps Commissar of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Army, was appointed Zhukov's deputy. Throughout June, there were continuing reports of Soviet and Mongolian activity on both sides of the river near Nomonhan, and small-scale attacks on isolated Manchukuoan units. At the end of the month, the Commander of the Japanese 23rd Infantry Division, Lt. Gen. Komatsubara Michitaro, was given permission to "expel the invaders"

The Japanese plan was for a two-pronged assault. Three regiments plus part of a fourth, including three from the 23rd Division—the 71st and the 72nd Infantry Regiments, plus a battalion of the 64th Infantry Regiment—and the 26th Infantry Regiment under Colonel Shinichiro Sumi, borrowed from the 7th Infantry Division, would advance across the Khalkhin Gol, destroy Soviet forces on Baintsagan Hill on the west bank, then make a left turn and advance south to the Kawatama Bridge. The second prong of the attack would be the task of the IJA 1st Tank Corps (1st TC) (Yasuoka Detachment), consisting of the 3rd and 4th Tank Regiments, plus a part of the 64th Infantry Regiment, a battalion from the 28th Infantry Regiment, detached from the 7th Infantry Division, 24th Engineer Regiment, and a battalion from the 13th Field Artillery Regiment, all under the overall command of Lieutenant-General Yasuoka Masaomi

The northern task force succeeded in crossing the Khalkhyn Gol, driving the Soviets from Baintsagan Hill, and advancing south along the west bank. However, Zhukov, perceiving the threat, launched a counterattack with 450 tanks and armored cars.

The Soviet armored force, despite being unsupported by infantry, attacked the Japanese on three sides and nearly encircled them. The 1st Tank Corps of the Yasuoka Detachment (the southern task force) attacked on the night of 2 July, moving in the darkness to avoid the Soviet artillery on the high ground of the river's west bank. A pitched battle ensued in which the Yasuoka Detachment lost over half its armor, but still could not break through the Soviet forces on the east bank and reach the Kawatama Bridge. After a Soviet counterattack on 9 Jul threw the battered, depleted Yasuoka Detachment back, it was dissolved and Yasuoka was relieved

At 05:45 on 20 Aug 1939, Soviet artillery and 557 fighters and bombers attacked Japanese positions, the first fighter-bomber offensive in Soviet Air Force history. Approximately 50,000 Soviet and Mongolian soldiers of the 57th Special Corps defended the east bank of the Khalkhyn Gol. Three infantry divisions and a tank brigade crossed the river, supported by massed artillery and the Soviet Air Force. Once the Japanese were pinned down by the attack of Soviet center units, Soviet armored units swept around the flanks and attacked the Japanese in the rear, achieving a classic double envelopment

When the Soviet wings linked up at Nomonhan village on 25 August, the Japanese 23rd Infantry Division was trapped. On 26 August, a Japanese counterattack to relieve the 23rd Division failed. On 27 August, the 23rd Division attempted to break out of the encirclement, but also failed. When the surrounded forces refused to surrender, they were again hit with artillery and air attacks. By 31 August, Japanese forces on the Mongolian side of the border were destroyed, leaving remnants of the 23rd Division on the Manchurian side. The Soviets had achieved their objective

At some point during the battle, Unit 731 deployed biological warfare suicide units into the area where they apparently launched failed attacks. Ishii viewed the outbreak of fighting at Nomonhan as opportunity to test the possibilities of BW on a large scale. Shortly after the first clash, along with approximately one half of the Pingfan technical staff he sped to the Kwantung Army's principal staging site, the city of Hailar, in Inner Mongolia. They

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¹⁸⁴⁰ Han Xiao, "The Suicide Squads of the 731 Troop in the Nomonhan Incident," *Harbin Gazette*, No. 2, 1989. Translated by Ms. Lu Cheng

¹⁸⁴¹ Han Xiao, "The Suicide Squads of the 731 Troop in the Nomonhan Incident," *Harbin Gazette*, No. 2, 1989. Translated by Ms. Lu Cheng

¹⁸⁴² *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁸⁴³ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

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Casualty estimates vary widely: The Japanese officially reported 8,440 killed and 8,766 wounded, while the Soviets initially claimed 9,284 total casualties. Some sources, however, put the Japanese casualties at 45,000 or more soldiers killed, with Soviet casualties of at least 17,000. While this engagement is little-known in the West, it played an important part in subsequent Japanese conduct in World War II. This defeat, together with other factors, moved the Imperial General Staff in Tokyo, Japan away from the policy of the North Strike Group (Strike North Group) favored by the Army, which wanted to seize Siberia as far as Lake Baikal for its resources

PERSON NAME: Kichisaburō Nomura

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Admiral

ASSIGNED: House of Councilors

ASSIGNED: House of Representatives

ASSIGNED: Victor Company of Japan

ASSIGNED: Privy Council (May 1945)

ASSIGNED: Nomura returned to Japan (1942)

ASSIGNED: Ambassador to the United States (1941)

ASSIGNED: Foreign Minister of Japan (1939-1940)

ASSIGNED: Principal of the Gakushūin Peer's school (1937-1939)

ASSIGNED: Retired (1937)

ASSIGNED: Naval Councilor on the Supreme War Council (1933-1937)

ASSIGNED: First Shanghai Incident (1932)

ASSIGNED: Commander in Chief of the Yokosuka Naval District (1930)

ASSIGNED: Commander in Chief of the Kure Naval District

ASSIGNED: Navy General Staff

ASSIGNED: Director of the Education Bureau

ASSIGNED: 1st Expeditionary Fleet

ASSIGNED: 3rd Section of the Navy General Staff

ASSIGNED: Washington Naval Conference of 1921-1922

ASSIGNED: Versailles Peace Treaty Conference

ASSIGNED: Imperial Japanese Navy General Staff (1918)

ASSIGNED: *IJN Yakumo* (1918)

ASSIGNED: Naval Attaché to the United States (1914-1918)

ASSIGNED: *IJN Otowain* (1911)

ASSIGNED: Naval Attaché to Germany (1910)

ASSIGNED: Naval Attaché to Austria (1908)

ASSIGNED: *IJN Chitose*

ASSIGNED: *IJN Hashidate*

ASSIGNED: *IJN Takachiho* (1905)

ASSIGNED: *IJN Saien* (1904)

ASSIGNED: *IJN Tokiwa* (1903)

ASSIGNED: *IJN Kongō* (1903)

ASSIGNED: *IJN Maya* (1903)

ASSIGNED: *IJN Mikasa* (1901-1902)

ASSIGNED: *IJN Yashima*

GRADUATE: *IJN Hiei*

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Naval Academy, Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan - 1898 - 26th Class, Number 2 in his class.

Kichisaburō Nomura (野村 吉三郎 Nomura Kichisaburō, December 16, 1877 – May 8, 1964) was an admiral in the Imperial Japanese Navy and was the ambassador to the United States at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor

¹⁸⁴⁴ "Reader's Voice," Tokyo *Mainichi Shimbun*, 1982



Nomura was born in Wakayama city, Wakayama Prefecture. He graduated from the 26th class of the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy in 1898, with a ranking of 2nd out of a class of 57 cadets. As a midshipman, he served on the corvette Hiei and battleship Yashima. He was promoted to ensign on January 12, 1900, and to sub-lieutenant on October 1, 1901. As a crewman, he made a voyage to the United States on the battleship Mikasa from 1901 to 1902

Promoted to lieutenant on September 26, 1903, he served on a large number of ships, including the gunboat Maya, corvette Kongō and cruiser Tokiwa. He served as chief navigator on the cruiser Saiei (1904), and cruiser Takachiho during the Russo-Japanese War. After the war, he was chief navigator on the cruisers Hashidate and Chitose. In March 1908, he was sent as naval attaché to Austria. He was promoted to lieutenant commander on September 25, 1908, and became naval

attaché to Germany in 1910. He returned to Japan in May 1911, and became executive officer on the cruiser Otowain September 1911. In June 1912, he was assigned a number of staff roles and was promoted to commander on December 1, 1913. During World War I, from 11 December 1914 until 1 June 1918, Nomura was naval attaché to the United States. While in the United States, he was promoted to captain on 1 April 1917

On Nomura's return to Japan, he received his first command, the cruiser Yakumo. However, only a month later, he was reassigned to the Imperial Japanese Navy General Staff, which included a trip to France as part of Japan's delegation to the Versailles Peace Treaty Conference. Following the conclusion of these negotiations, he returned to Washington DC to participate in the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-1922. On June 1, 1922, Nomura was promoted to rear admiral. He served as chief of the 3rd Section of the Navy General Staff, followed by Commander of the 1st Expeditionary Fleet, Director of the Education Bureau, and Vice Chief of the Navy General Staff. He was promoted to vice admiral on December 1, 1926. On June 11, 1930, Nomura became Commander in Chief of the Kure Naval District. He was Commander in Chief of the Yokosuka Naval District in December 1930

During the First Shanghai Incident in 1932, he was appointed as commander of the Japanese forces (army and navy) fighting in Shanghai. However, he was replaced by Kenkichi Ueda when the Japanese forces did not manage to win. Finally, Yoshinori Shirakawa was the Japanese commander appointed who won the battle in Shanghai. All three men were injured in April that year when Yun Bong-gil detonated a bomb during a celebration of Emperor Hirohito's birthday at Shanghai's Hongkou Park. Nomura was blinded in one eye during this incident

Nomura was promoted to full admiral on March 1, 1933. From 1933 to 1937, Nomura served as Naval Councilor on the Supreme War Council, and retired from active service in 1937

After his retirement, Nomura was principal of the Gakushūin Peer's School from 1937 to 1939. He was appointed Foreign Minister of Japan from 1939 to 1940 in the cabinet of Nobuyuki Abe. On November 27, 1940, Nomura was sent as ambassador to the United States, replacing Kensuke Horinouchi (who had served since March, 1939). Through much of 1941, Ambassador Nomura negotiated with United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull in an attempt to prevent war from breaking out between Japan and the United States. Nomura and Hull attempted to resolve issues including the Japanese conflict with China, the Japanese occupation of French Indochina, and the United States oil embargo against Japan. Nomura's repeated pleas to his superiors to offer the Americans meaningful concessions were rejected by his own government. On November 15, 1941, Nomura was joined by a "special envoy" to Washington, Saburō Kurusu

After World War II, Nomura denied that he knew beforehand of the attack. Reportedly Nomura and Kurusu had to personally decode the radioed message of Japan's breaking off the negotiations with the United States (which given the circumstances practically meant war), as it had been sent from Japan on Monday, December 8 and was received when the embassy's technical support staff was still on Sunday holiday. Nomura stated that this is why he had been unable to deliver the message until after the actual attack had taken place. In his memoirs, Hull credited Nomura with having been sincere in trying to prevent war between Japan and the United States

On August 20, 1942, Nomura returned to Japan. He continued to serve in an unofficial capacity as an advisor to the government through World War II, and was appointed to the Privy Council in May 1945

After the war, Nomura started a new career: He was hired by Konosuke Matsushita to work in his company as a general manager and was sent to manage Victor Company of Japan, which was owned by Matsushita. He was then invited by Prime Minister Shigeru Yoshida to serve as a member of a committee studying rearmament of Japan

In 1954, Nomura ran for the House of Councilors (upper house) and was elected by a landslide. In the late 1950s he was considered to be a strong candidate to head the Defense Agency by both Prime Ministers Ichirō Hatoyama and Nobusuke Kishi, but declined each offer expressing his belief in civilian control of armed forces. Nomura had been a civilian for nearly two decades by that time but he was still regarded by many as a retired admiral of the old Imperial Japanese navy

Nomura was reelected to the upper house in 1960 and died in office in 1964

POLITICAL UNIT: Non Gan County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Non Gan County is also known as Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Nongan County in Heilongjiang Province is located 50 kilometers northwest of Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province. It was the site of a series of epidemics which struck the country in 1940 the origin of which remains unclear.¹⁸⁴⁵ It was also the scene of field tests in the winter of 1942 believed to have been undertaken by members of Unit 100¹⁸⁴⁶

Some scholars believe that waste from the Changchun (Hsinking), Liaoning Province facility somehow seeped into the underground water table, and spread as far north as Nongan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Others are convinced that rats escaped from Unit 100 laboratories, and brought plague with them to the affected region. Still others are certain that the Nongan County Plague Epidemic was nothing more than a biological warfare field test undertaken by Unit 100¹⁸⁴⁷

AROCITY: Nongan County Plague Epidemic
LOCATION: Nongan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Norobito Institute, Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: 9th Technology Institute (Norobito Institute)
The Norobito Institute may also be known as: The 9th Technology Institute (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: North China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: North China Area Army
ALTERNATE NAME: Japan North China Area Army
ALTERNATE NAME: Japanese North China Area Army
LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: North China Area Army Water Purification Section, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: North China Army
ALTERNATE NAME: Japan North China Area Army
ALTERNATE NAME: Japanese North China Area Army

¹⁸⁴⁵ Li Ji Xin, "The Plague in Nongan County, 1940," *Historical Material on Jilin History*, (Changchun), 1987.

¹⁸⁴⁶ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁸⁴⁷ Interview conducted by Sheldon Harris with Associate Professor Tien Zi Hei. Northeast Normal University. Changchun, China. 4 Jun 1989, and cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: North China Epidemic Prevention Office (Kahoku Boekisho), Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: North China Epidemic Prevention Team, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: North China Executive Committee (Japanese Puppet State)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: North China Expeditionary Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: North China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) in Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China ¹⁸⁴⁸

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Unit 1855

The North China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) in Beijing may also be known as: Unit 1855

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: North China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Peking) (Tianjin), Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Unit 1855

The North China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Peking) (Tianjin) may also be known as: Unit 1855

INCIDENT: North China Incident

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Beijing

ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Beiping–Tianjin

ALTERNATE NAME: Peking-Tientsin Operation

LOCATION: Proximity of Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

PRISON: North China Prison ¹⁸⁴⁹

LOCATION: Four miles north of Peking, along Hartman Road, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: North China Railway

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: North China 2nd Expeditionary Unit

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: North China 2nd Expeditionary Unit 1856 ¹⁸⁵⁰

LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: North Khingan Province

LOCATION: ****

¹⁸⁴⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁸⁴⁹ North China Prison 1407 (Doolittle Prison) and Feng-T'-AI Prison. Dated: 3 Sept 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 168, Box 90. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁵⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE: North Korean Veterinary Research Institute, Mount Taeseong, Taeseong-kuyeok, Pyongyang, North Korea

The North Korean Veterinary Research Institute Mount Taeseong, Taeseong-kuyeok, Pyongyang, North Korea was founded in the late 1940's or early 1950's, but its connections to the present North Korean biological warfare program are unclear. ¹⁸⁵¹ According to North Korea media sources, Kim Il Sung met with institute founder Kim Chong Hui (Kim Sung Hyu) in 1947 to discuss education and research in the field of animal diseases, as well as the need for veterinary vaccines. The institute was reportedly under construction in May the following year. The major function of this facility is research on animal livestock diseases, but there is suspicion that this facility also carries out research on biological warfare (BW) agents

In 1942, while Korea was under Japanese colonial rule, Kim Chong Hui was reportedly working at a "livestock hygiene institute" in Pusan, Korea. ¹⁸⁵² Kim reported that the institute "was engaged in top secret scientific research—not for people but against them." The Japanese Army's 9th Technical Research Institute (Noborito Institute) reportedly conducted research in cooperation with the "livestock hygiene institute," including the development of a powdered, Rinderpest virus weapon against cattle. ¹⁸⁵³ In his book 731 Menseki no Keifu, Japanese journalist Masakatsu Ota reported that this Rinderpest weapon was successfully tested outside Pusan, Korea ¹⁸⁵⁴

Given Kim Chong Hui's history with the "livestock hygiene institute" in Pusan, Korea and his role in the North Korean Veterinary Research Institute, Mount Taeseong, Taeseong-kuyeok, Pyongyang, North Korea the institute could have carried on the BW-related research that was reportedly conducted at his former organization

DOCTRINE: North Strike Group

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Northern China Area Force

DOCTRINE: Northern Expansion Doctrine

POLITICAL UNIT: Northern Ezo

LOCATION: Sakhalin Island

Ezo being the old name for the islands north of Honshu

POLITICAL UNIT: Northeast Asia.

LOCATION: A sub region of Asia: the northeastern landmass and islands, bordering the Pacific Ocean

PLACE NAME: Northern Mansion

LOCATION: Central Beijing, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China

NATIONALIST CHINESE MILITARY: The Northeast Headquarters of the Nationalist Government in Manchuria
In Jan 1947 the Northeast Headquarters of the Nationalist Government in Manchuria, furnished American intelligence officers with information concerning Unit 100 and the Changchun (Hsinking) operations ¹⁸⁵⁵

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Northeast Judicial Department

LOCATION: ****

¹⁸⁵¹ Veterinary Research Institute. 수의학연구소; Mt. Taeseong (대성산), Taeseong-kuyeok (대성구역), Pyongyang (평양시), North Korea. The Nuclear Threat Initiative <http://www.nti.org/facilities/558/>

¹⁸⁵² Veterinary Research Institute. 수의학연구소; Mt. Taeseong (대성산), Taeseong-kuyeok (대성구역), Pyongyang (평양시), North Korea. The Nuclear Threat Initiative <http://www.nti.org/facilities/558/>

¹⁸⁵³ Veterinary Research Institute. 수의학연구소; Mt. Taeseong (대성산), Taeseong-kuyeok (대성구역), Pyongyang (평양시), North Korea. The Nuclear Threat Initiative <http://www.nti.org/facilities/558/>

¹⁸⁵⁴ Veterinary Research Institute. 수의학연구소; Mt. Taeseong (대성산), Taeseong-kuyeok (대성구역), Pyongyang (평양시), North Korea. The Nuclear Threat Initiative <http://www.nti.org/facilities/558/>

¹⁸⁵⁵ Daily Intelligence Summary #1759, 25 Mar 1947, p. 12, General Douglas MacArthur Memorial Archives and Library, Norfolk, Virginia; Intelligence Report from: Assistant Military Attaché, Manchuria, Subject: Japanese Bacteriological Research Institute, Changchun, 4 Feb 1947, Record Group 112, Entry 295 A, Box 6, The National Archives

Northeast People's Government Department of Public Health ¹⁸⁵⁶
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Northeastern Lafa-Harbin Railroad Line
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Northern Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Sapporo, Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Northern Branch A
LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Bacteriological Troop 1855

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Northern China Area Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Northern Expedition Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

CHEMICAL AGENT: Nose Agents
Nose Agents consisted of Diphenylchlorarsine, Diphenylcyanarsine and Adamsite. ¹⁸⁵⁷ The agents were dispersed by artillery shells, mortars, aircraft bombs, candles and hand grenades. ¹⁸⁵⁸ Weapons were differentiated by marking weapons with one red band ¹⁸⁵⁹

CONDITION: Nose Ulcer

PERSON NAME: Nozaki fnu

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Number One Chemical Experimental Battalion
LOCATION: Tianjin, Japanese Occupied China
The Number One Chemical Experimental Battalion was ordered on 27 Jul 1937 to China by Emperor Hirohito. The day after it was ordered to China, the General Staff gave the Commander of the Stationary Forces in China, Kogetsu Seiji permission to use poison gas weapons ¹⁸⁶⁰

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Number Two Gas Unit of the Second Brigade
The Number Two Gas Unit of the Second Brigade used 835 red gas grenades during the Japanese attack on Guangzhou Castle, Guangdong Province during the Battle of Wuhan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Number 3 Station of the Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit at Hsinking, Liaoning Province ¹⁸⁶¹
LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

PRISON: Number 7 Block
LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

¹⁸⁵⁶ Cathcart, Adam. "AGAINST INVISIBLE ENEMIES:" JAPANESE BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS AND CHINA'S COLD WAR, 1949-1950. Article (Symposium on War and Memory in Modern China). *The Chinese Historical Review*, Volume 16, Number 1 (Spring 2009)

¹⁸⁵⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁸⁵⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁸⁵⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

¹⁸⁶⁰ Gendai-shi shiro (Modern History Documents), volume 9. Mirai-sha, Tokyo. 1964

¹⁸⁶¹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 5 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PRISON: Number 8 Block

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Number 100 Army Corps at Hiainking ¹⁸⁶²

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

DOCTRINE: Nuremberg Code

The Nuremberg Code is a set of research ethics principles for human experimentation set as a result of the Subsequent Nuremberg Trials at the end of the Second World War. These trials focused on doctors involved in the human experiments in concentration camps. The suspects were involved in over 3,500,000 sterilizations of German citizens. The trials began on 9 Dec 1946 in Nuremberg, Germany and were led by the United States

In May of the same year, Dr. Leo Alexander had submitted to the Counsel for War Crimes six points defining legitimate medical research. The trial verdict adopted these points and added an extra four. The ten points constituted the “Nuremberg Code.” The 10 points are:

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential. This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, over-reaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved as to enable him/her to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This latter element requires that before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject there should be made known to him the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonable to be expected; and the effects upon his health or person which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment. The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity
2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature
3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study that the anticipated results will justify the performance of the experiment
4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury
5. No experiment should be conducted where there is a prior reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects
6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment
7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability, or death
8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment
9. During the course of the experiment the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end if he has reached the physical or mental state where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible
10. During the course of the experiment the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgment required of him that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject

POLITICAL UNIT: Nuremberg, Germany

¹⁸⁶² Report on War Criminals, including original letter in Japanese, Dated: 23 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1772, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Obata Hideyoshi

PERSON NAME: Obata Ishio ¹⁸⁶³

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Obata Ishio was the Chief of the Cherry Blossoms at Night attack force which planned to deploy biological warfare agents against San Diego, California ¹⁸⁶⁴

PERSON NAME: Obayashi Shizuo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Oobayashi Shizuo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Keio University

KNOWN RANK: ****

PROFESSOR: Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

Obayashi Shizuo was a commissioned officer in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was an Assistant Professor of Bacteriology, Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan. Obayashi Shizuo may also be known as: Oobayashi Shizuo

PERSON NAME: Oboi

POLITICAL UNIT: Oceania

LOCATION: geographic region comprising Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia and Australasia

Occupation of Japan (1945-1952) (US)

INCIDENT: October Incident, Tokyo, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Imperial Colors incident

Office of Naval Intelligence (US)

Office of Special Operations, Department of Defense (DOD) (US)

Office of Strategic Services (OSS) (US)

REPORT: *Official Report on Biological Warfare*

PERSON NAME: Ogami Masao

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Onoe Masao

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Branch Chief, Mudanjiang Branch, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Ogami Masao was a Surgeon and a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as a Branch Chief at the Mudanjiang Branch in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Ogami Masao may also be known as: Onoe Masao

PERSON NAME: Ogata Norio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Chiba Medical University

ASSIGNED: Under commission, Unit 731, Chiba Medical University

LOCATION: Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

Ogata Norio conducted research on biological warfare at Chiba Medical University under commission of Unit 731 ¹⁸⁶⁵

¹⁸⁶³ Kristof, Nicholas D. Unlocking a Deadly Secret. New York Times <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/germwar/germwar.htm>

¹⁸⁶⁴ Kristof, Nicholas D. Unlocking a Deadly Secret. New York Times <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/germwar/germwar.htm>

¹⁸⁶⁵ 4 Apr 1947, Case # 330, Report by: Neal R. Smith, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives

INCIDENT: Ogasawara Incident, Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: The “Chichijima Incident”
The Ogasawara Incident may also be known as the: Chichijima Incident

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Ogasawara Islands, (Bonin Islands), Japan
INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

PERSON NAME: Ogasawa Takeshi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Captain
ASSIGNED: Shinkyo Military Police
LOCATION: ****

Ogasawa Takeshi was a Surgeon and Captain in the Shinkyo Military Police. He was observed by Yoshitoshi Omino injecting Chinese prisoners with air to murder them ¹⁸⁶⁶

PERSON NAME: Ogaw fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
WAR CRIMES: Accused but never charged.
Ogaw fnu was associated with Ishii Shiro and alleged to have committed war crimes ¹⁸⁶⁷

PERSON NAME: Ogihara fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Unit 731 at Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
Ogihara fnu served with the Unit 731 Detachment at Dalian in Liaoning Province

PERSON NAME: Ogihara Chikao
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Aviation Section, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Ogihara Chikao was a pilot under Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Ogura Yoshikuma

PERSON NAME: Ogyu Kikuo ¹⁸⁶⁸
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****
Ogyu Kikuo wrote a single-author article published in the *Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report*

PERSON NAME: Ohta Kiyoshi

PERSON NAME: Ohyama fnu

PERSON NAME: Oi Hisao
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Colonel
ASSIGNED: ****

¹⁸⁶⁶ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹⁸⁶⁷ Report on cases of war crimes and civil crimes. Dated: 3 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁶⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

LOCATION: ****

Oi Hisao was a Doctor of Medicine and a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army.¹⁸⁶⁹ He was imprisoned by the Soviet Union after the war¹⁸⁷⁰

PERSON NAME: Oishi Tetsuo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Surgeon, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Oishi Tetsuo was a Surgeon and Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital

On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW¹⁸⁷¹

In 1947 Oishi was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to twenty years confinement¹⁸⁷²

POLITICAL UNIT: Oiso, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Oizaki fnu

RAIL STATION: Ōji Station, Oji, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Oka 9420

LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Oka 9420 Analyst Department

LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Oka Takazumi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Vice-Admiral

ASSIGNED: Navy General Staff

LOCATION: ****

GRADUATE: Naval Staff College, Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan - 1923

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Naval Academy, Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan – 1911 (with Honors)

WAR CRIMES: Oka Takazumi stood trial before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) where he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was paroled in 1954. He died on 4 Dec 1973

Oka Takazumi was a Vice-Admiral in the Imperial Japanese Navy and was a one-time Naval Minister of Japan

Oka Takazumi was born on 11 Feb 1890. He graduated from the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy, Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan, in 1911 with honors.¹⁸⁷³ On 26 May 1915 from the Naval Torpedo School and on 13 Dec 1915

¹⁸⁶⁹ Interrogation of Dr. Hisao Oi. Dated: 25 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box.

341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁷⁰ Interrogation of Dr. Hisao Oi. Dated: 25 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box.

341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁷¹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

¹⁸⁷² UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI,

Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

¹⁸⁷³ Case #37, Serial 1, OKA, Takasumi. 22 Mar 1946. Executive Committee <http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-2711>



the Naval Gunnery School.¹⁸⁷⁴ He then served on the battleship Uranami.¹⁸⁷⁵ On 1 Dec 1916 he was attached to the Second Submarine Force.¹⁸⁷⁶ He later graduated from the Imperial Japanese Naval Staff College, Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan in Oct 1923. He then served as Japanese Naval Attaché to France in 1924 and served as a liaison officer at the Geneva Disarmament Conference.¹⁸⁷⁷ In 1930 he became Chief of the Research Section of the Navy Ministry. In 1937 he was appointed Chief of the First Section of the Navy Affairs Bureau and was later appointed Chief of the Third Department of the Naval General Staff. Oka was opposed to the Tripartite Pact and supported a Japanese withdrawal from China.¹⁸⁷⁸ 1940 saw Oka appointed Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, holding that position until 1944. He was appointed Vice-Minister of the Imperial Japanese Navy in 1944 and in 1945 he was appointed as a member of the Navy General Staff

Oka Takazumi stood trial before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) where he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was paroled in 1954. He died on 4 Dec 1973

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Oka Unit

LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Okada Hiraku

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

GRADUATE: Tokyo Imperial University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

Okada Hiraku graduated the Tokyo University School of Medicine in Tokyo, Japan. He committed suicide in 1945

PERSON NAME: Okada Hisashi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: The 4th Research Section of the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho) at Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

Okada Hisashi joined the 4th Research Section of the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho) at Tokyo Imperial University in Tokyo, Japan in Apr 1940 and was discharged three months later in Jul 1940.¹⁸⁷⁹ He wrote letters after the war stating that doctors at the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan performed bacteriological experiments on POW.¹⁸⁸⁰ Okada reported to CinCFE that bacteriological experiments were conducted on POW at the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory; Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Okada Keisuke

PERSON NAME: Okami M¹⁸⁸¹

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

¹⁸⁷⁴ Case #37, Serial 1, OKA, Takasumi. 22 Mar 1946. Executive Committee <http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-2711>

¹⁸⁷⁵ Case #37, Serial 1, OKA, Takasumi. 22 Mar 1946. Executive Committee <http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-2711>

¹⁸⁷⁶ Case #37, Serial 1, OKA, Takasumi. 22 Mar 1946. Executive Committee <http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-2711>

¹⁸⁷⁷ Case #37, Serial 1, OKA, Takasumi. 22 Mar 1946. Executive Committee <http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-2711>

¹⁸⁷⁸ Case #37, Serial 1, OKA, Takasumi. 22 Mar 1946. Executive Committee <http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-2711>

¹⁸⁷⁹ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). Dated: 29 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁸⁰ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). Dated: 6 Dec 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁸¹ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Commanding Officer, Mutankiang Branch, Mutankiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.
Okami M was a Medical Officer and Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Commanding Officer of the Mutankiang Branch in Mutankiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ¹⁸⁸²

PERSON NAME: Okamura Yasuji (15 May 1884 – 2 September 1966)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ATTENDEE: Waseda University

ASSIGNED: Commander of the China Expeditionary Army, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

ASSIGNED: Commander, Northern China Area Force, Peking (Beijing), Japanese Occupied China

ASSIGNED: Commander, 11th Army, Wuhan, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

ASSIGNED: Commander, 2nd Division, Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy

GRADUATE: Waseda University

WAR CRIMES: Shanghai War Crimes Tribunal, Shanghai, Nationalist China

SENTENCE: Found not guilty

EXECUTED: N/A



Okamura Yasuji was born in Tokyo, Japan. He attended Waseda University in Shinjuku in 1897; the Tokyo Junior Army School and Army Central Junior School in 1898, then the Japanese Army Military Academy, Ichigaya from 1900 until 1904. He was posted to China as the vice Chief-of-Staff of the Shanghai Expeditionary Army and the Kwantung Army between 1932 and 1933, and played a direct role in recruiting Korean-Japanese women from Nagasaki Prefecture into military brothels in Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China, as noted in his memoirs. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1936 and held command over the Japanese 2nd Division. In 1938, as the Commander of the 11th Army, he participated in a number of battles in China, including the key battles at Wuhan, Nanchang, and Changsha. In Apr 1940, he was promoted to the rank of a full general, followed by the appointment of the Commander of the Northern China Area Force three months later. In Dec 1941, Okamura received and obeyed the scorched earth policies dictated by his superiors under Army Order Number 575; his troops were responsible for the killing of over two million Chinese, mostly civilians in Hebei and Shandong provinces, as the result of this order. In 1944, Okamura commanded OPERATION ICHIGO in southern China with personal command

of the 6th Army. Later in the same year he was appointed Commander of the China Expeditionary Army

When Japan surrendered on 15 Aug 1945, Okamura represented Japan in the China-Burma-India Theater at the surrender ceremony in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province on 9 Sep 1945. Despite his use of chemical weapons during the war which was specifically banned by the Geneva Convention and his indiscriminating killing of Chinese civilians, he was not charged with any war crimes. He served as an adviser to the Nationalist Chinese military for 10 years before returning to Japan

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1927-07-26	Colonel
1932-04-11	Major-General
1936-03-23	Lieutenant-General
1941-04-28	General

SERVICE:

1923-12-xx – 1925-12-xx Attached – General Staff

¹⁸⁸² Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

1925-12-xx – 1927-03-xx Attached, 13th Infantry Regiment
 1927-03-xx – 1927-07-26 Attached, 1st Infantry Regiment
 1927-07-26 – 1928-08-10 Commanding Officer, 6th Infantry Regiment
 1928-08-10 – 1929-08-01 Chief, Japanese Military History Branch 4th Section, General Staff
 1929-08-01 – 1932-04-11 Chief, Assignment Branch Personnel Bureau, Ministry of War
 1932-02-25 – 1932-04-11 Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Shanghai Expeditionary Army [China]
 1932-04-11 – 1932-08-08 Chairman of Military Research Committee Ministry of War
 1932-08-08 – 1934-12-10 Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army
 1933-03-14 – 1934-12-10 Military Attaché, Manchukuo
 1934-12-10 – 1935-03-15 Attached – General Staff
 1935-03-15 – 1936-03-23 Head, 2nd Section, General Staff
 1936-03-23 – 1938-06-23 General Officer Commanding, 2nd Division [China]
 1938-06-23 – 1940-03-09 General Officer Commanding, 11th Army [China]
 1940-03-09 – 1941-07-07 Member, Supreme War Council
 1941-07-07 – 1944-08-25 Commander-in-Chief, Northern China Area Army
 1944-08-25 – 1944-11-22 Commander-in-Chief, 6th Area Army [China]
 1944-11-23 – 1945-09-02 Commander-in-Chief, China Expeditionary Army
 1946-xx-xx – 1949-xx-xx Military Advisor – Nationalist Chinese Army



PERSON NAME: Okamura Yasutsugu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Commander, Japanese Forces in China, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

Okamura Yasutsugu was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army and Commander of Japanese forces in China. He served as the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army from Aug 1932 until Nov 1934. While Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army he is known to have visited Ishii's Beiyinhe facility. He was particularly impressed with the frostbite work of the Togo Unit in Beiyinhe. ¹⁸⁸³ Postwar Okamura admitted "I did not know the details of the medical advances he made, but after the war Ishii told me that his work produced more than 200 patents" ¹⁸⁸⁴

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

¹⁸⁸³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁸⁸⁴ Morimura, *Devil's Gluttony*, vol. 3

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1927-07-26	Colonel
1932-04-11	Major-General
1936-03-23	Lieutenant-General
1941-04-28	General

SERVICE:

1923-12-xx – 1925-12-xx	Attached – General Staff
1925-12-xx – 1927-03-xx	Attached, 13 th Infantry Regiment
1927-03-xx – 1927-07-26	Attached, 1 st Infantry Regiment
1927-07-26 – 1928-08-10	Commanding Officer, 6 th Infantry Regiment
1928-08-10 – 1929-08-01	Chief, Japanese Military History Branch 4 th Section, General Staff
1929-08-01 – 1932-04-11	Chief, Assignment Branch Personnel Bureau, Ministry of War
1932-02-25 – 1932-04-11	Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Shanghai Expeditionary Army [China]
1932-04-11 – 1932-08-08	Chairman of Military Research Committee Ministry of War
1932-08-08 – 1934-12-10	Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army
1933-03-14 – 1934-12-10	Military Attaché, Manchukuo
1934-12-10 – 1935-03-15	Attached – General Staff
1935-03-15 – 1936-03-23	Head, 2 nd Section, General Staff
1936-03-23 – 1938-06-23	General Officer Commanding, 2 nd Division [China]
1938-06-23 – 1940-03-09	General Officer Commanding, 11 th Army [China]
1940-03-09 – 1941-07-07	Member, Supreme War Council
1941-07-07 – 1944-08-25	Commander-in-Chief, Northern China Area Army
1944-08-25 – 1944-11-22	Commander-in-Chief, 6 th Area Army [China]
1944-11-23 – 1945-09-02	Commander-in-Chief, China Expeditionary Army
1946-xx-xx – 1949-xx-xx	Military Advisor – Nationalist Chinese Army

PERSON NAME: Okamoto fnu.¹⁸⁸⁵

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Okamoto Akira

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Okamoto Kozo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Okamoto Tamiya

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Okamoto fnu may also be known as: Okamoto Akira, Okamoto Kozo or Okamoto Tamiya

PERSON NAME: Okamoto fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Okamoto Akira

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Okamoto Kozo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Okamoto Tamiya

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Okamoto fnu died in 1945 and was never interrogated.¹⁸⁸⁶ Okamoto fnu may also be known as: Okamoto Akira, Okamoto Kozo or Okamoto Tamiya

¹⁸⁸⁵ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁸⁶ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory [Densenbyo Kenkyusho]. Dated: 4 Feb 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Okamoto Akira ¹⁸⁸⁷

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Okamoto fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

PROFESSOR: Assistant Staff Professor, Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

Okamoto Akira joined the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho) at Tokyo Imperial University in Tokyo, Japan on 30 May 1941 as an Assistant Staff Professor. ¹⁸⁸⁸ He died at the Institute for Infectious Diseases Hospital on 2 Sept 1945. ¹⁸⁸⁹ He is believed by many to have committed suicide. Okamoto Akira may also be known as: Okamoto fnu

PERSON NAME: Okamoto Kozo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kozo Okamoto

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Okamoto Kouzou

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POSTWAR: Dean of the Kyoto Imperial University Medical School (Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine), Kyoto, Japan ¹⁸⁹⁰

Okamoto Kozo was a Doctor of Medicine at Unit 731. He was knowledgeable of and is believed to have conducted autopsies at Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo from 1938 to 1945. ¹⁸⁹¹ Postwar he rose to become the Dean of the Kyoto University Medical School (Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine), Kyoto, Japan. ¹⁸⁹²

Okamoto Kozo may also be known as: Kozo Okamoto or Okamoto Kouzou

PERSON NAME: Okamoto Kouzou

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Okamoto Kouzou

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Okamoto Kozo

Okamoto Kouzou may also be known as: Okamoto Kouzou or Okamoto Kozo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Okamoto Section - Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Okamoto Section/Okamoto Team One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, to Harbin in 1937. The Section was responsible for Tuberculosis Research.

¹⁸⁹³ The label "Okamoto" probably reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Okamoto Kozo

PERSON NAME: Okamoto Tamiya ^{1894 & 1895}

¹⁸⁸⁷ Translation of letter calling for investigations of BW experiments leading to human deaths. Dated: 1 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box. 1294. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁸⁸ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). Dated: 27 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁸⁹ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). Dated: 31 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁹⁰ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

¹⁸⁹¹ Interview with Dr. Kozo OKAMOTO. 22 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A4900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁹² Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

¹⁸⁹³ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

¹⁸⁹⁴ Summary Report on B.W. Investigations (74 pp). 12 Dec 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A4900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁹⁵ Translation of letter [1946/10/25] from Hisashi OKADA to GEN MacArthur calling for an investigation of Tamiya OKAMOTO & ASHITA for BW experiments. Dated: 1 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1901, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Okamoto Team – Tuberculosis Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Okano fnu ¹⁸⁹⁶

Okano fnu was closely associated with Morita Toyoaki and was interviewed with Morita present in May of 1946

PERSON NAME: Okawa Shumei

POSITION: East Asian Research Bureau, South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC)

HEADQUARTERS: Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)

GRADUATE: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan - 1911

INCIDENT: 15 May 1932 Incident

INCIDENT: Affair of Oct 1931

INCIDENT: March Incident of 1931

PROFESSOR: Professor at Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan

WAR CRIMES: International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), Tokyo, Japan

SENTENCE: He was the only civilian among the twenty-seven military officers

EXECUTED: He was found mentally unfit for trial and the charges were dropped



Okawa Shumei was born on 6 Dec 1886 in Sakata, Yamagata, Japan. He was a Japanese nationalist, Pan-Asian writer and Islamic scholar. In the prewar period Okawa Shumei was known for his publications on Indian philosophy, the philosophy of religion, Japanese history, and colonialism. Postwar he was indicted as a war criminal

Okawa graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan in 1911 with a sound knowledge of German, French, English, Sanskrit and Pali. In 1918, Okawa began working for the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC) in its East Asian Research Bureau. In 1926, Okawa published his most influential work: “*Japan and the Way of the Japanese*” (*Nihon oyobi Nihonjin no michi*). The work was reprinted 46 times by the end of World War II

In the 1930s Okawa was involved in a number of attempted coups d'état by the Japanese military, including the March Incident of 1931, the affair of Oct 1931, and the 15 May 1932 Incident, for which he was sentenced to five years in prison in 1935. ¹⁸⁹⁷ He was released in 1937 and he briefly re-joined the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC) headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province before accepting a post as a professor at Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan in 1939. Okawa was deeply involved in planning the Mukden Incident of 18 Sept 1931

After World War II, the Allies prosecuted Okawa as a class-A war criminal at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) criminal describing him to the press as the “Japanese Goebbels.” He was the only civilian among the twenty-seven military officers and was found mentally unfit for trial and the charges were dropped. Okawa on died 24 Dec 1957

POLITICAL UNIT: Okayama City, Okayama Prefecture, Japan

COLLEGE: Okayama Medical College, Okayama Prefecture, Japan

Known officially from 1922 through 1949 as the Okayama Medical College. In 1949 it was reorganized to become Okayama University

¹⁸⁹⁶ Japanese Chemical Warfare Policies and Intentions. Dated: 6 May 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁹⁷ Brief Outline of Acts in the Career of Dr. Shumei Okawa. 14 Mar 1946 <http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-413>

COLLEGE: Okayama National Medical College, Okayama Prefecture, Japan
Okayama National Medical College was an unofficial term referencing the Okayama Medical College, Okayama, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Okayama Prefecture, Japan

COLLEGE: Okayama University School of Medicine, Okayama Prefecture, Japan
Okayama University School of Medicine was an unofficial term referencing the Okayama Medical College, Okayama, Japan

PERSON NAME: Oki fnu ¹⁸⁹⁸

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Attached, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
Oki fnu was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was attached to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Manchukuo. ¹⁸⁹⁹ Oki fnu may be known as: Oki Masamu

PERSON NAME: Oki fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Japanese Medical Officer, Hoten POW Camp, Hoten, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo
Oki fnu was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Japanese Medical Officer at the Hoten POW Camp in Liaoning Province ¹⁹⁰⁰

PERSON NAME: Oki Masamu ¹⁹⁰¹

PERSON NAME: Okii fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: *****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Okii fnu was a Doctor of Medicine who served with Unit 731. He is believed to have vivisected Chinese prisoners

PLACE NAME: Okinawa, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Okinawa Army Hospital, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

The Okinawa Army Hospital was manned by 204 officers and enlisted men. ¹⁹⁰² It is listed under the IJA 32nd Army Order of Battle, Mar 1945 ¹⁹⁰³

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Okinawa Army Hospital Unit 18803, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

The Okinawa Army Hospital Unit 18803 was organized under the 32nd Imperial Japanese Army in Kumamoto, Japan in 1944. Although medical activities started in Naha in Jun of that year, allied aircraft carrier attacks of 10/10 (as they are known to history) destroyed the hospital facilities, forcing a move of the hospital to the Haebaru

¹⁸⁹⁸ Honji YAMAGUCHI; Yujiro WAKAMATSU; YASUZAKA fnu; Yasutaro HOSAKA aka Yasutaro HOZAKA; Shiro MATSUSHITA; Shiro YAMASHITA; MACHIDA fnu; OKI fnu; NAKAJIMA fnu. Dated: 3 Dec 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁸⁹⁹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 2 Dec 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁰⁰ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

¹⁹⁰¹ Records of OKI, Masami. Dated: 18 Feb 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁰² Huber, Thomas M. Japan's Battle of Okinawa, April-Jun 1945. Leavenworth Papers. Number 18. Combat Studies Institute, US Army Command and General, Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS

¹⁹⁰³ Huber, Thomas M. Japan's Battle of Okinawa, April-Jun 1945. Leavenworth Papers. Number 18. Combat Studies Institute, US Army Command and General, Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS

National Elementary School building. Soon thereafter, under guidance of the 32nd Army's Engineering Unit, approximately 30 cave tunnels were dug into Aza Kyan and Aza Kanegusuku ¹⁹⁰⁴

In late Mar 1945, allied naval bombardment forced the abandonment of all the regular facilities, and the entire operation was moved into the cave system. The hospital was staffed by approximately 350 surgeons, nurses and hospital men, who were augmented by 222 female high school students from the First Prefectural Girl's High School (Himeyuri Gakuto), who trained and served as nursing aids under the guidance of 18 of their teachers. The director of the hospital was Hiroike Bunkichi ¹⁹⁰⁵

Although initially organized into three departments of Infectious Diseases, Surgery, and Internal Medicine, after allied forces landed on the first of April, 1945, the hospital reorganized all the wards into the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Surgical Departments due to the sharp increase in battle-related injuries requiring emergency intervention ¹⁹⁰⁶

By the end of May, allied forces had pushed the Japanese far to the south of Okinawa, and the decision was made for all Japanese forces to retreat to the Mabuni area to make a last, protracted stand. The order was sent to the hospital to disband and move all ambulatory patients by foot. Those that could not travel were given potassium cyanide in their milk, and, as the museum's brochure in English states, "...and compulsion of self-determination was carried out on this occasion." The Japanese killed all their seriously ill patients ¹⁹⁰⁷

PERSON NAME: Okinori Kaya

GRADUATE: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan - 1911

ATTENDEE: Naval Disarmament Conference, Geneva, Switzerland - 1927

ATTENDEE: London Naval Conference - 1929



Okinori Kaya served as Finance Minister in the first Konoe cabinet between 1941 and 1944

Okinori was born on 30 Jan 1889 to a samurai family. ¹⁹⁰⁸ He graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan in 1911. He attended the Naval Disarmament Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1927. ¹⁹⁰⁹ In Nov 1929 he attended the London Naval Conference as an attendant to the Plenipotentiaries ¹⁹¹⁰

Okinori Kaya promoted selling narcotics to the Chinese in large quantities to not only lessen their opposition to Japanese occupation, but to also finance the expenses of those forces serving in occupational capacities. He was tried by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was paroled in 1955

Though Kaya Okinori was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan's biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government it is inconceivable that he did not have at the least some knowledge of Japan's biological warfare program. Following his parole he served as Justice Minister from 1957 until 1960. Okinori died on 9 May 1977

PERSON NAME: Okiyama fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

¹⁹⁰⁴ Islandkings. Okinawa Traces of War: Haeburu Army Field Hospital. 17 Sept 2014 <http://fareastfling.me/2014/09/17/okinawa-traces-of-war-haeburu-army-field-hospital/>

¹⁹⁰⁵ Islandkings. Okinawa Traces of War: Haeburu Army Field Hospital. 17 Sept 2014 <http://fareastfling.me/2014/09/17/okinawa-traces-of-war-haeburu-army-field-hospital/>

¹⁹⁰⁶ Islandkings. Okinawa Traces of War: Haeburu Army Field Hospital. 17 Sept 2014 <http://fareastfling.me/2014/09/17/okinawa-traces-of-war-haeburu-army-field-hospital/>

¹⁹⁰⁷ Islandkings. Okinawa Traces of War: Haeburu Army Field Hospital. 17 Sept 2014 <http://fareastfling.me/2014/09/17/okinawa-traces-of-war-haeburu-army-field-hospital/>

¹⁹⁰⁸ File Number 49. Kaya, Okinori. 30 Apr 1946 <http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-1701>

¹⁹⁰⁹ File Number 49. Kaya, Okinori. 30 Apr 1946 <http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-1701>

¹⁹¹⁰ File Number 49. Kaya, Okinori. 30 Apr 1946 <http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-1701>

KNOWN RANK: Sergeant
ASSIGNED: Unit 643, Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Okuyama fnu was a Sergeant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served at Unit 643

PERSON NAME: Okoshi Ikario ¹⁹¹¹
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Okoshi Ikario served in Unit 731 as Ishii Shiro assigned driver. ¹⁹¹² Postwar he testified: "Almost every day, there were special prison vans delivering "marutas" (logs), human beings for experiments, to Unit 731. Every special prison van had 10 license plates. And the plates were frequently changed to deceive the public" ¹⁹¹³

SANATORIUM: Oku Komyoen Sanatorium, Nagashima, Oku-machi, Setouchi, Okayama Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Okubo Fukunobo ¹⁹¹⁴
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: First Lieutenant
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
Okubo Fukunobo was a Medical Officer and 1st Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. ¹⁹¹⁵ He was taken prisoner in Papua New Guinea ¹⁹¹⁶

Okuno Boom
LOCATION: Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
The Okuno Boom refers to the construction boom period which took place in the late 1920s at the Tadanoumi Arsenal on Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ARSENAL: Okuno Island
ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
LOCATION: Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

¹⁹¹¹ Bu Ping. Irrefutable Evidence. Beijing Review.com. 15 May 2014 http://www.bjreview.com.cn/nation/txt/2014-05/12/content_618338.htm

¹⁹¹² Bu Ping. Irrefutable Evidence. Beijing Review.com. 15 May 2014 http://www.bjreview.com.cn/nation/txt/2014-05/12/content_618338.htm

¹⁹¹³ Bu Ping. Irrefutable Evidence. Beijing Review.com. 15 May 2014 http://www.bjreview.com.cn/nation/txt/2014-05/12/content_618338.htm

¹⁹¹⁴ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

"Interrogation report No. 86:" Cite in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America
<http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

¹⁹¹⁵ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

"Interrogation report No. 86:" Cite in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America
<http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

¹⁹¹⁶ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

"Interrogation report No. 86:" Cite in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America
<http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

ARSENAL: Okunoshima Arsenal

ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

LOCATION: Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

Okunoshima Arsenal technicians worked directly with Unit 731 in conducting especially mustard-gas tests on Chinese prisoners in 1940, and again in 1943.¹⁹¹⁷ ¹⁹¹⁸ The Okunoshima Arsenal may also be known as: Rabbit Island, the Tadanoumi Arsenal, or Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ARSENAL: Okunoshima Island

ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

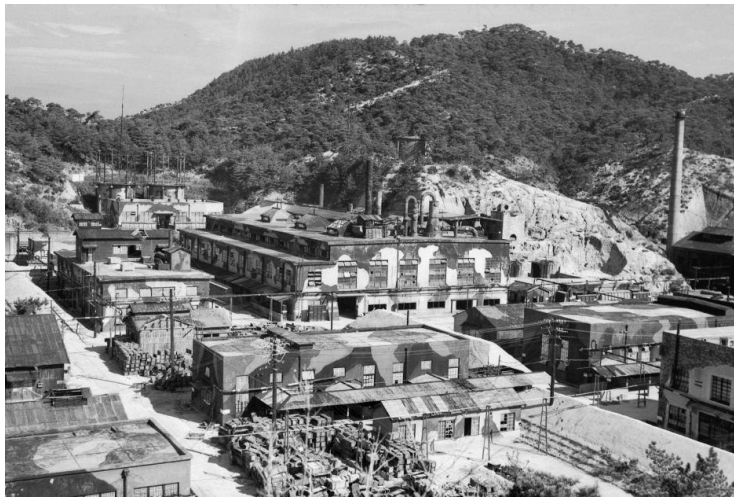
ALTERNATE NAME: Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

LOCATION: Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan



Okunoshima Island is a small dot of land four kilometers in circumference located in the Inland Sea near Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. The northern part of the island is hilly and reaches 100 meters above sea level. The southern part of the island is partially flat and faces an uninhabited island of Shokunoshima. The nearest town to the island, Tadanoumi, lay three kilometers away. Tadanoumi was connected by rail to Mihara and Kure

On 5 Aug 1927, the Army established the Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau on the island and applied the Military Secrets Act to the island forcing its inhabitants to remove themselves from the island. Civilians were prohibited from visiting the island. From the 1930s on the island was not portrayed on Japanese produced maps of the area and its existence was unknown at the time of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

Construction of the island chemical weapons arsenal took over two years with the facility officially opening on 19 May 1929. The facility was largely self-contained with factory buildings, a power house, warehouses, offices and hospital. The facility had 6,000 workers and produced 1,200 tons of toxins annually for 7.5 million weapons, many of which were used against Chinese Nationalist forces fighting the Japanese in China

¹⁹¹⁷ Takao Matsumura, "731 Butai No Jikken Hokokusho" (A Report of Experiments Conducted by Unit 731), *Rekishi Hyoron*, No. 538. 1985

¹⁹¹⁸ Tadashi Hattori, Hiroku: *Okunoshima No Ki* (A Secret Memoir: The Record of Okunoshima) Tokyo: Nihon Bunkyo Shuppan. 1963

Okunoshima Island may also be known as: Okunoshima Arsenal, Rabbit Island, the Tadanoumi Arsenal or Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Okuyama Tokikazu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Commander

ASSIGNED: Surgeon, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Okuyama Tokikazu was a Surgeon and Commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy. During the war he was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 30 Jan 1944 while serving at the 4th Naval Hospital, at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, caused to be killed six (6) American POW by medical and other experiments. ¹⁹¹⁹ On or about 1 Feb 1944 while serving at the 4th Naval Hospital at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, caused to be killed two (2) American POW unlawfully ¹⁹²⁰

On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW ¹⁹²¹

POLITICAL UNIT: Old Harbin, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: “Old Marshal”

PERSON NAME: “Old Marshal” Zhang

PERSON NAME: Omiya-jima

PERSON NAME: Omura Taro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Omura Taro was the reported author of several letters to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP), General Douglas MacArthur during the Occupation of Japan calling for the arrest and investigation of Ishii Shiro ¹⁹²²

PERSON NAME: Onadera fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Onadera fnu was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army

PERSON NAME: Onodera Yoshio

POLITICAL UNIT: Ong Yuan, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Ono fnu ¹⁹²³

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Xinjing No. 2 Army Hospital, Changning District, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

¹⁹¹⁹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

¹⁹²⁰ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

¹⁹²¹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

¹⁹²² Letter from Taro OMURA. Dated: 19 Jun 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹²³ Manyu Utsugi 宇津木孟雄 (31 July). China.org.cn, 31 Jul 2014 www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/31/content_33105563.htm

Ono fnu was a Military Surgeon assigned to Xinjing No. 2 Army Hospital, Xinjing (Changchun) (Hsinking) in Jilin Province

PERSON NAME: Ono Taiji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Ono Taiji was born in 1900 in Japan, and came to China in Jan 1935.¹⁹²⁴ Like Giichi Sumioka, after the Japanese surrender in 1945, Ono joined a bandit troop in Shanxi, and subsequently entered the Bao'andui (Department for protecting the peace) in Datong, Shanxi Province. His chosen Chinese name was Wang Taishan or Wang Tai. After working at a middle and an elementary school in Datong, he was finally arrested in 1950 by the Gong'anju (Communist) in Taiyuan for having "actively participated in counter-revolutionary movements and continuing to act as the enemy of the Chinese people (jinxing fan geminghuodong, jixu yu Zhongguo renmin weidi)"¹⁹²⁵

PERSON NAME: Onodera fnu¹⁹²⁶

PERSON NAME: Onoue Masao

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ogami Masao

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Branch Chief, Mudanjiang Unit, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: 12 Years. Hard Labor

EXECUTED: N/A

Onoe Masao was a Surgeon and Branch Chief at the Mudanjiang Unit in Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. He stood trial at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR). Onoe Masao may also be known as: Ogami Masao

PERSON NAME: Onoye Masao

PERSON NAME: Oobayashi Shizuo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Obayashi Shizuo

Oobayashi Shizuo may also be known as: Obayashi Shizuo

PERSON NAME: Ooki fnu (Ooki Shigeru)

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Ooki fnu was a Doctor of Medicine who served with Unit 731. From the testimony of Tamura Yoshio given on 10 Oct 1954: "One morning a Chinese, whom I sprayed with antiseptic, was scheduled to be anatomized, no matter if he was dead or alive. Blood from his purplish swollen face dripped from the stretcher. 'Two doses of camphor,' said Ooki who stretched out two fingers and ordered me to inject. After injecting the camphor, that fettered Chinese suddenly opened his eyes and turned his head to see what was going on, but his movement was restricted. Filled with tears of anger, he stared at the ceiling. Holding that Chinese's neck, Hosojima used his right hand to cut onto the neck's vein with a knife. Blood gushed out. Due to the pain of the plague and the cut, that Chinese swayed his head left and right. Hosojima used the knife's blunt end to pound on the victim's heart and shouted: 'Two doses of camphor!' Then he cut through the victim's vein. That Chinese left a word full of hatred, 'Son of a Devil,' lost his

¹⁹²⁴ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH: WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

¹⁹²⁵ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH: WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

¹⁹²⁶ Concerning the activities at secret laboratories of the former Army Medical School. Dated: 21 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

color and then his breath. Hosojima cut from the upper abdomen to the lower abdomen, and then through the chest. He stretched out a saw to cut out the ribs to expose the internal organs. The victim's body was completely dissected after 20 minutes. Muscles oozed blood, covering the entire anatomy platform”¹⁹²⁷

PERSON NAME: Ooki Shigeru

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Commander, Nanjing Kempeitai, Central China Dispatched Kempeitai, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

ARSENAL: Oomiya Factory, 1st Tokyo Army Arsenal

PERSON NAME: Oono Kenji

PROFESSOR: Department of Anatomy at the Manchuria Medical College¹⁹²⁸

Oono Kenji was a Professor or Researcher in the Department of Anatomy at the Manchuria Medical College.¹⁹²⁹ In his “*Study on the Cerebral Cortex of Chinese, with Special reference to the Cellular Composition of the Occipital Region*,” published in *Acta Anatomica Nipponica* on 19 Jun 1942 he wrote: “Healthy and fresh brains of Northern Chinese adults without a history of mental illness were used in the study”¹⁹³⁰

PERSON NAME: Oota Akira

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Second Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Chief, General Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Oota Akira served as Chief, General Division, Unit 731, and later as Chief of Second Division, Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Oosawa Matsuo

PERSON NAME: Oota Kiyoshi

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Oota Kiyoshi served as Chief of Section 2 at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Oota Kiyosi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kiyoshi Ota

Oota Kiyosi may also be known as: Kiyoshi Ota

PERSON NAME: Ootsuki Akira

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Akira Otsuki

Ootsuki Akira may also be known as: Akira Otsuki

CAMPAIGN: OPERATION ALL THREE

CAMPAIGN: OPERATION ASHING

CAMPAIGN: OPERATION BLACKLIST

CAMPAIGN: OPERATION CHAHAR

¹⁹²⁷ Information adopted from “Unit 731: Did Emperor Hirohito Know?” by TVS Peter Williams 1986

¹⁹²⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁹²⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁹³⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

CAMPAIGN: OPERATION DOWNFALL

CAMPAIGN: OPERATION ICHIGO

CAMPAIGN: OPERATION L

CAMPAIGN: OPERATION NIPOFF

LOCATION: Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation.

OPERATION NIPOFF was a British repatriation effort which returned 300,000 Japanese soldiers from the Dutch East Indies to Japan.¹⁹³¹ OPERATION NIPOFF left approximately 3,000 Japanese in the Dutch East Indies, most suspected of war crimes¹⁹³²

CAMPAIGN: OPERATION SEI-GO

CAMPAIGN: OPERATION TOLEDO

CAMPAIGN: OPERATION U-GO

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Operations Division, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Operations Order Number 222 of the Kwantung Gendarmerie for mass “special consignments”

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Operations Order Number 659-He, Kwantung Army

NARCOTIC: Opium

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Order 224

Order 224 was issued by then, Major General Shirokura Yoshi, Chief of the Kwantung Army Kempeitai and head of Military Police (Kempeitai) Northern China Area Army. He order sent thirty prisoners on “special consignment” to the death factory

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Order No. 10¹⁹³³

Order No. 10 was issued in 1919 and established the Army Scientific Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan¹⁹³⁴

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Order No. 100

Order No. 100/Chief of General Staff Order No. 100/Mainland Order No.100 and more commonly known in the West as “Order No. 100” was issued on 11 Apr 1938 by Prince Kan'in Kotohito. The order, released from Japan on 28 Jul 1937, released for use, vomiting, nausea and sneezing gas for use against Chinese forces

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Order Number 575

PERSON NAME: Orihata Takeomi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Furihata Takeomi

Orihata Takeomi may also be known as: Furihata Takeomi

¹⁹³¹ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

¹⁹³² CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

¹⁹³³ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

¹⁹³⁴ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

SCHOOL: Osaka City Medical School, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Osaka Bacteriological Institute, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan ¹⁹³⁵
The Osaka Bacteriological Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Osaka, Japan

CHEMICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Osaka Chemical Research Institute, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan
A document on Japanese chemical & biological warfare dated 31 Jan 1945 reports that the Japanese had ordered the Osaka Chemical Research Institute, Osaka, Japan to produce typhoid and plague germs to be spread over areas where US forces might concentrate. ¹⁹³⁶ The report indicated that the plague produced was shipped to Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China, on 15 Dec 1944. ¹⁹³⁷ The Osaka Chemical Research Institute, Osaka, Japan reportedly produced tuberculosis, plague, malaria, & typhoid ¹⁹³⁸

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan ¹⁹³⁹
Osaka Imperial University was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Osaka, Japan

COLLEGE: Osaka Medical College, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan

SCHOOL: Osaka Municipal University Medical School, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Osaka Serum Institute, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan ¹⁹⁴⁰
The Osaka Serum Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Osaka, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Osaka University, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan
Postwar Osaka University, Osaka, Japan was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731. ¹⁹⁴¹ Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731 include: Juntendo University, Kanazawa University, Kyoto University, Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo University

UNIVERSITY: Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan
Osaka Imperial University trained surgeons prior to and during the war ¹⁹⁴²

UNIVERSITY: Osaka Imperial University, School of Medicine, Provisional Special Division of Medicine, Osaka, Japan
Osaka Imperial University was a national medical school that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war ¹⁹⁴³

UNIVERSITY: Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan
Postwar Osaka Municipal University's School of Medicine, was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731. ¹⁹⁴⁴ Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731 include:

¹⁹³⁵ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹⁹³⁶ Report on Japanese chemical & biological warfare. Dated 1 Jan 1945 Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹³⁷ Report on Japanese chemical & biological warfare. 31 Jan 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹³⁸ BW Extract from cables CM-IN 20271 (21 Jan 45) & 23754 (20 Jan 45). Report bacteria production for tuberculosis, plague, malaria, & typhoid being produced at Osaka Chemical Research Institute and transported to Shanghai 18 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹³⁹ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹⁹⁴⁰ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

¹⁹⁴¹ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁹⁴² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁹⁴³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁹⁴⁴ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

Juntendo University, Kanazawa University, Kyoto University, Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Osaka University, Showa Pharmaceutical University and Tokyo University

PERSON NAME: Osamu Yamamoto

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Osamu Yamamoto was a Veterinarian who served with Unit 100

PERSON NAME: Oshima Hiroshi (19 April 1886-6 June 1975)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Japanese Ambassador to Germany, Berlin, Germany

GRADUATE: Army War College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1915

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan – 1905 – 18th Class

WAR CRIMES: He was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) held at Tokyo, Japan

SENTENCE: On 12 Nov 1948 he was found guilty of conspiring to wage aggressive war and sentenced to life imprisonment

EXECUTED: He was paroled in late 1955 and granted clemency three years later

AWARDS: The Grand Cross of the Order of the German Eagle in Gold

Oshima Hiroshi was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army and Ambassador to Germany. He served, unknowingly, a major source of communications intelligence for the Allies. General George C. Marshall identified Oshima as “our main basis of information regarding Hitler’s intentions in Europe”



Oshima Hiroshi was born on 19 Apr 1886 and was the son of a prominent Japanese family from Gifu Prefecture. His father Oshima Ken'ichi served as Minister of War from 1916 to 1918

Oshima graduated from the 18th class of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in Jun 1905 and was promoted to second lieutenant in Jun 1906 and to lieutenant in Jun 1908. He graduated from the 27th class of the Army War College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in May 1915, and was promoted to captain the following year. From 1918-1919, he served in Siberia with the expeditionary forces, and was appointed Assistant Military Attaché in the Japanese

embassy to the Weimar Republic. Oshima was promoted to Major in Jan 1922 and served as a military attaché to Budapest and Vienna from 1923-1924. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in Aug 1926. Following his promotion to Colonel in Aug 1930 he served as Commander of the 10th Field Artillery Regiment from 1930-1931. In 1934, Colonel Oshima became Japanese military attaché in Berlin

He spoke fluent German, and was befriended by Joachim von Ribbentrop, who was Adolf Hitler’s favorite foreign policy advisor at that time. In Sept 1939, Oshima was recalled to Japan (with Kurusu Saburo succeeding him) – as relations between the German and Japanese governments were strained following the conclusion of the German-Soviet Non-aggression Pact - returning via the United States. Upon the insistence of the Nazi government, he returned to Berlin as Japanese Ambassador in Feb 1941, and remained in that position until the German surrender in May 1945. He dedicated his efforts until the end of the war in Europe to build closer relations between Germany and Japan, including military cooperation in the Indian Ocean area (in the form of anti-merchant submarine warfare); and was instrumental in the forging and signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact on 25 Nov 1936 and the Tripartite Pact on 27 Sept 1940

During the war virtually all of Oshima dispatches were intercepted: approximately 75 during the 11 months of 1941, some 100 in 1942, 400 in 1943, 600 in 1944, and about 300 during the just over four months of 1945 when Germany was at war. The Germans had previously warned Oshima of weaknesses in the Japanese codes used to transmit information from Berlin to Tokyo, Japan

After the war he was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) and found guilty of conspiring to wage aggressive war on 12 Nov 1948 and sentenced to life imprisonment. Oshima was paroled in late 1955 and granted clemency three years later. Oshima died on 6 Jun 1975 unaware to the end of his life that he had provided the Allies with invaluable intelligence during the war

Oshima was one of only eight recipients of the Grand Cross of the Order of the German Eagle in Gold awarded by Hitler following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. The Grand Cross of the Order of the German Eagle in Gold was issued only 13 times in history

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Ōshima Hiroshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1930-08-01	Colonel
1935-03-15	Major-General
1938-03-01	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1928-08-10 – 1930-08-01	Attached – Staff of the Inspector – Artillery
1930-08-10 – 1931-08-10	Commanding Officer, 10 th Field Artillery Regiment
1931-08-01 – 1934-03-05	Chief, 3rd Section (Defence), 1 st Section, General Staff
1934-03-05 – 1938-10-08	Military Attaché, Germany
1938-10-08 – 1945-05-xx	Ambassador, Germany
1945-05-xx – 1948-11-xx	Arrested and tried as a Class A War Criminal
1948-11-xx	Condemned to life imprisonment as an A War Criminal
1955-12-xx	Released

PERSON NAME: Oshima Ken'ichi

PERSON NAME: Oshima Saburo

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

PROFESSOR: Medical Research Institute of Tokyo Imperial University in Tokyo, Japan

POSTWAR: In Mar 1954 he became Director of the National Preventive Hygiene Research Center within the Ministry of Health and Welfare, holding the position into 1958¹⁹⁴⁵

Oshima Saburo was a doctor at the Medical Research Institute of Tokyo Imperial University in Tokyo, Japan. He is known to have visited the Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province biological warfare facility on a number of occasions beginning in 1941, and encouraged (pressured) his students to volunteer for work at the facility. After the war, Oshima served in a number of important posts dealing with preventive medicine. In Mar 1954 he became Director of the National Preventive Hygiene Research Center within the Ministry of Health and Welfare, holding the position into 1958¹⁹⁴⁶

PERSON NAME: Oshioka Shinichi¹⁹⁴⁷

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: OSS (Office of Strategic Services)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: OSS Detachment 202 (US), Kunming, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China¹⁹⁴⁸

¹⁹⁴⁵ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁹⁴⁶ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁹⁴⁷ Tokyo 2d Military Hospital. Dated: 20 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹⁹⁴⁸ Biological Warfare TO278, YLA-223. Dated: 20 Mar 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) 202 (US) was located in Kunming, China during WWII. The detachment was established in 1944 as the primary base for OSS operations in the China Theatre. Detachment 202 (US) collected intelligence on the Japanese and supported Chinese forces in order to tie down as many Japanese forces in China as possible. OSS Detachment 202 (US) was tasked during the war, as were other units, to collect intelligence on the Japanese biological warfare program and to forewarn the US military and government of any Japanese plans to deploy bacteriological weapons offensively ¹⁹⁴⁹

PERSON NAME: Ota Fujiichiuro

Ota Fujiichiuro produced a study under the direction of Haneyama Yoshio: “*Bacteriological Investigation of Air-Raid Casualties*” ¹⁹⁵⁰

PERSON NAME: Ota Hideo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

PERSON NAME: Ota Kiyoshi ¹⁹⁵¹

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Okayama University

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief of the General Affairs Department, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Chief, Third Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

GRADUATE: Okayama University School of Medicine (Okayama Medical College), Okayama, Japan

Ota Kiyoshi was a Doctor of Medicine, a Surgeon and Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army; aide and protégé to Ishii Shiro. Ota Kiyoshi served as the Chief of the General Affairs Department, Unit 731. He was a former section Chief, Third Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (Unit 731). ¹⁹⁵²He was an expert in Vivisection. ¹⁹⁵³Conducted experiments on anthrax ¹⁹⁵⁴ and defensive biological warfare at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. ¹⁹⁵⁵ He was a graduate of the Okayama University School of Medicine (Okayama Medical College), Okayama, Japan. He was the leader of the Japanese biological warfare attack launched against Changteh, Hunan Province on 11 Apr 1941 when Japan used aircraft to attack the city by dropping a mixture of wheat and rice balls, strips of colored paper, cotton fibers, and other fabric cuttings. ¹⁹⁵⁶ An estimated 400 to 500 people died from his attacks. ¹⁹⁵⁷ He was later responsible for the biological warfare attack against Changde in Nov 1941. He was one of the last commanders of Unit Ei 1644. ¹⁹⁵⁸ He was interviewed in Nov 1947 regarding his knowledge of brucellosis ¹⁹⁵⁹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ota Section, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

¹⁹⁴⁹ Intelligence Reports on Biological Warfare. Dated: 13 Feb 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁵⁰ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 372: “Bacteriological Investigation of Air-Raid Casualties,” by Fujiichiuro OTA, under the direction of Yoshio HANEYAMA. Dated: 1942. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁵¹ Interrogation of Dr. Kiyoshi OTA. Dated: 2 Dec 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box.06. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁵² Interrogation of OTA, Kiyoshi [aka OTA Akira]. Dated: 10 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁵³ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

¹⁹⁵⁴ Interview with Dr. Kiyoshi OTA. Dated: 24 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A4900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁵⁵ Interrogation of Dr. Kiyoshi OTA. Dated: 2 Dec 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box.06. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁵⁶ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁹⁵⁷ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

¹⁹⁵⁸ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁹⁵⁹ Interview with Dr. Kiyoshi OTA. 22 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Ota Team/Ota Section Ota Team was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County to Harbin in 1937. The Ota Section was responsible for Plague Research.
¹⁹⁶⁰ The label “Ota” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ota Team – Plague Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Ota Team Refers to the Ota Section.

PERSON NAME: Otani fnu (12 March 1892 – Date Unknown)
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major General
ASSIGNED: Materials Director, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Otani fnu was a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army and the Materials Director for Unit 731. It is suspected that he was also in-charge of Pharmacy studies.
GENERAL OFFICER:
NAME: Otani Akihito
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
RANK: Major-General
PROMOTIONS:
1943-08-02 Major-General
SERVICE:
1944-12-22 – 1945-04-18 Attached, Medical Supplies Depot
1945-04-18 – 1946-03-31 Head, General Affairs Bureau Medical Supplies Depot

PERSON NAME: Othman Wok
LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation
Othman Wok was a citizen of Singapore who was employed by Unit Oka 9420 in the city during the war. According to his testimony, Singapore (Tampoi, Johor; Malay Peninsula) was also an important biological Japanese weapons base

A laboratory, Unit 9420, the Southern Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (Singapore) was established in Singapore within days of the Japanese conquest. The laboratory became one of the largest Japanese BW installations outside the China mainland. The laboratory was staffed with approximately 150 physicians and scientists, and produced huge quantities of pathogens annually

Unit 9420 was initially under the command of Hareyama Yoshio, but in 1942, Lieutenant Colonel Naito Ryoichi, one of Ishii's most trusted colleagues, assumed control of the facility for several years. Naito and his staff worked primarily with typhus, plague, and pesticides. It is unknown whether Singapore was a BW research facility, or whether it was simply a laboratory employed to produce pathogens for use elsewhere

POLITICAL UNIT: Otomari (Korsakov), Karafuto Prefecture, Southern Sakhalin Island, Japan

PERSON NAME: Otozō Yamada
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: General

PERSON NAME: Otsuka fnu
Otsuka fnu is noted as of 1948 as authoring reports related to cholera, glanders, bacilli and Mucins.

PERSON NAME: Otsuka Fumio
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major

¹⁹⁶⁰ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

Otsuka Fumio was a Surgeon and Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was a member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; and a Member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit, Tokyo, Japan ¹⁹⁶¹

PERSON NAME: Ouchi Mamoru

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
Ouchi Mamoru was a blacksmith ¹⁹⁶² attached to Unit 100, the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables and was associated also with Unit 731. ¹⁹⁶³ Postwar he was interrogated on 14 Mar 1947 ¹⁹⁶⁴ and 17 Mar 1947. ¹⁹⁶⁵ During these interrogations Ouchi Mamoru confessed that, while he did not personally witness human experiments during his tour of duty there, he “heard of the experiments through...a photographer who had taken pictures of the experiments.” ¹⁹⁶⁶ Ouchi did see a picture of one “of the POW after death and that the POW had been dissected after he died from being injected with BISO [glanders]” ¹⁹⁶⁷

PERSON NAME: Ouichi fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ouchi Mamoru

Ouichi fnu may also be known as: Ouchi Mamoru

DOCTRINE: *The Outline for the Arrangement of the Plan for the Mobilization of Scientists* ¹⁹⁶⁸

The Outline for the Arrangement of the Plan for the Mobilization of Scientists provided for the conversion of legal clerks into engineers or engineering sections. ¹⁹⁶⁹ It lowered the age of conscription to 18 ¹⁹⁷⁰

DOCTRINE: *Outline of the Strategies for the Rapid Provision of Scientific Research* ¹⁹⁷¹

The Outline of the Strategies for the Rapid Provision of Scientific Research was decided upon by the Japanese Cabinet in Aug 1943 ¹⁹⁷²

PLACE NAME: Owen Stanley Mountain Range

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

¹⁹⁶¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁹⁶² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁹⁶³ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 17 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹⁹⁶⁴ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 14 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹⁹⁶⁵ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 17 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

¹⁹⁶⁶ Smith, Neal R. Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, National Archives. 4 Apr 1947

¹⁹⁶⁷ Smith, Neal R. Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, National Archives. 4 Apr 1947

¹⁹⁶⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁹⁶⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁹⁷⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁹⁷¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

¹⁹⁷² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Ox plague

PERSON NAME: Oyama Ayao

PERSON NAME: Ozawa K ¹⁹⁷³

Ozawa K: Coauthored in 1936 with Sato O.: "Experiment on the Resistance of the Glanders Bacillus to Drying by Ultra Violet Rays;" ¹⁹⁷⁴ Coauthor with Inoue T and Ozawa K.: "*Basic Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Bacilli - Report No. 1, Experiments with Egg Cultures*;" ¹⁹⁷⁵ Coauthored with Inouye T.: "*Fundamental Research on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio*;" ¹⁹⁷⁶ Coauthored with Inouye T.: "*Fundamental Experiment on the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio Experiments on Serial Animal Passage*" ¹⁹⁷⁷

Ozawa was linked to the wartime study of typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera, glanders, bacilli & Mucins. ¹⁹⁷⁸ Ozawa K may refers to Ozawa Kiyoshi

PERSON NAME: Ozawa Kiyoshi

Ozawa Kiyoshi coauthored in 1936 with Watanabe Matsuo "*Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of Paratyphoid Bacilli A and B*" ¹⁹⁷⁹

PERSON NAME: Ozeki Shigeo

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: P Pestis

CAMPAIGN: Pacific Campaign

Pacific Campaigns, usually refers to the Pacific War (1941–1945): campaigns involving Allied and Axis forces, in the Pacific and Asia during World War II

PLACE NAME: Pacific Ocean Coast

CODE NAME: (PT)

PLACE NAME: Palace of Earthly Peace

POLITICAL UNIT: Palembang, Sumatra Island, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

¹⁹⁷³ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 292: "Basic Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Bacilli - Report No. 1, Experiments with Egg Cultures," by T. INOUE, T. INABA, & K. OZAWA Dated Aug 1934. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁷⁴ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 66: "Experiment on the Resistance of the Glanders Bacillus to Drying by Ultra Violet Rays," by O. SATO & K. Ozawa. Dated Aug 1936. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁷⁵ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 292: "Basic Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Bacilli - Report No. 1, Experiments with Egg Cultures," by T. INOUE, T. INABA, & K. OZAWA Dated Aug 1934. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁷⁶ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 294: "Fundamental Research on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio," by T. INOUE & K. OZAWA Dated Aug 1934. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁷⁷ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 294: "Fundamental Research on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio," by T. INOUE & K. OZAWA Dated Aug 1934. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁷⁸ Foreign Documents Branch Translation No. 102: Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research (Vol. 1). Dated: 12 Jan 1948. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁷⁹ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 290: "Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of Paratyphoid Bacilli A and B," by Mutsuo WATANABE and Kiyoshi OZAWA. Dated Jun 1936. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Pamientung [Muling] Army Hospital, Muling, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

DOI: 30 May 1945

Pamientung Army Hospital was subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Pan-Asia Study Group

INCIDENT: Panay Incident

LOCATION: The Yangtze River, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Paoching Army Hospital, Paoching, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

DOI: 30 May 1945

Paoching Army Hospital was subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters

POLITICAL UNIT: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Paratyphoid

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Paratyphoid A

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Paratyphoid B

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Para typhus

PERSON NAME: Park Chung-hee (Takagi Masao)

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Pasteurella Pestis

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Pathology Research

PERSON NAME: Paulus, Friedrich

PLACE NAME: Pearl Harbor

LOCATION: Hawaii, US

PERSON NAME: Peaty, Robert

LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Robert Peaty was a Major in the US Army who maintained a diary while at Mukden POW Camp. Peaty's diary records daily activities in the camp from the perspective of a high-ranking officer who received detailed information from his men of what was happening throughout the camp and documents the various visits of Japanese medical doctors to the camp.¹⁹⁸⁰ In his diary Robert Peaty noted that a team of doctors had been sent to the camp in Feb 1943.¹⁹⁸¹ The team spent several days touring the facility, interviewing personnel, and inspecting the available amenities.¹⁹⁸² On 24 Feb, Peaty wrote that "The Medical Investigation is completed." The findings are "that ordinary diarrhea, not usually fatal, plus malnutrition and poor sanitation, and insufficient medicine, have proved a fatal combination of circumstances."¹⁹⁸³ One day earlier, Peaty entered the mournful note in his journal that "Funeral service for 142 dead. 186 have died in 105 days, all Americans."¹⁹⁸⁴ Peaty noted that on "12.9.43 Blood tests taken

¹⁹⁸⁰ Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁹⁸¹ The Peaty Diary. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁹⁸² The Peaty Diary. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁹⁸³ The Peaty Diary. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁹⁸⁴ The Peaty Diary. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

of every man in camp.” Peaty recorded the return of the doctors on 18 Dec 1943 writing, “The Propaganda Corps is back again. I think this camp must be a ‘propaganda camp’”¹⁹⁸⁵

Postwar Peaty would write: “Atrocities. I have no knowledge of any.” He felt that “From our point of view, the medical facilities were of a deplorably low standard.” And: Much as I grew to hate them, I must state the facts as they appear to me, and though our food was low in calorific value and lacking in vitamins, so that deficiency diseases were prevalent, yet we had more to eat than the civilian population.... We were hungry, but they [Manchurian Chinese] were starving.” “I often thought we were being badly treated at the time, but after having met officers and men who were in Formosa, Japan and Siam, I found that we had been better off than many, with the possible exception of those at Keijo, Korea, where the treatment seems to have been much the same as in Mukden, northeast China”¹⁹⁸⁶

POLITICAL UNIT: Peiping (Peking), Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

Peiping - often referred to as “Peking” (Municipality) in older US documents. Peiping is modern day – Beijing. Peiping (Peking, Hebei Province, Occupied China) was scene of a 1943 outbreak of cholera¹⁹⁸⁷

SCHOOL: Peiping (Peking) Kempetai Training School, Peking (Municipality), Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Peking (Municipality), Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Peking Field Epidemic Prevention Department, Peking (Municipality), Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

COLLEGE: Peking Union Medical College, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

Intelligence collected in early 1944 reported that the Peking Union Medical College, Peking (Municipality), China, had been converted by the Japanese into a “Virus Cultivation Centre.”¹⁹⁸⁸ The reported was later discounted as probably being related to public health issues¹⁹⁸⁹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Peking Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration Peking (Municipality), Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Peiyin River

LOCATION: ****

MEDICINE: Penicillin

MAGAZINE: People Magazine

GENDARME: People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD)

People’s Liberation Army (PLA)

POLITICAL UNIT: People’s Republic of China (PRC)

¹⁹⁸⁵ The Peaty Diary. Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁹⁸⁶ Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

¹⁹⁸⁷ Cholera outbreak in Western Suiyuan Province. Dated: 5 October 1945 Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁸⁸ Intelligence report that Peking Union Medical College has been converted into a Japanese “Virus Cultivation Centre.” Also cites requirements of households to deliver live fleas, rats & mice. Dated: 10 May 1944

Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 469, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

¹⁹⁸⁹ Intelligence report that Peking Union Medical College has been converted into a Japanese “Virus Cultivation Centre.” Also cites requirements of households to deliver live fleas, rats & mice. Dated: 10 May 1944

Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 469, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Permai Hospital, Tampoi, Johor, Malay Peninsula, Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Permyakov, Georgy

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

Georgy Permyakov was a Soviet language instructor and chief translator for the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial held in the USSR in 1949 ¹⁹⁹⁰

CHEMICAL AGENT: Pesticide

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Pestilence bacteria

CODE NAME: Peter Sugar

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Pharmacological Research

PERSON NAME: Phay Seng Whatt

POLITICAL UNIT: Philippines

LOCATION: Commonwealth of the Philippines

POLITICAL UNIT: Philippine Islands

LOCATION: Commonwealth of the Philippines

PLACE NAME: Phoenix Chair

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Phosgene

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Phosphorus

POLITICAL UNIT: Pianguan City, Shanxi Province, under Japanese Occupation ¹⁹⁹¹

INCIDENT: Pingdingshan Massacre ¹⁹⁹²

LOCATION: Pingdingshan, Henan Province, Japanese Occupied China

The Pingdingshan Massacre was the site of the first mass killings of civilians by the Kwantung Army. ¹⁹⁹³ The Pingdingshan Massacre took place on 16 Sept 1937, soon after the outbreak of all-out war in China. ¹⁹⁹⁴ An estimated 3,000 civilians were machine gunned in an act of vengeance after they allegedly did not follow a military order to report anti-Japanese guerrillas and sabotage in their zone. ¹⁹⁹⁵ Although Japanese commanders intended to exterminate the whole population of the village, including women and children, some 30 villagers survived by

¹⁹⁹⁰ WORKING, RUSSELL. The trial of Unit 731. Special to The Japan Times. 5 Jun 2001

¹⁹⁹¹ Abstract of Shuichi Kikuchi's confession. China.org.cn, 14 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/14/content_32946511.htm

¹⁹⁹² Zablonksi, Lukasz. Passing Down the Memory of Aggression in China: Grassroots activism and the war in contemporary Japan Doctoral candidate, Graduate School of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies. The Journal of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies No.18

¹⁹⁹³ Zablonksi, Lukasz. Passing Down the Memory of Aggression in China: Grassroots activism and the war in contemporary Japan Doctoral candidate, Graduate School of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies. The Journal of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies No.18

¹⁹⁹⁴ Zablonksi, Lukasz. Passing Down the Memory of Aggression in China: Grassroots activism and the war in contemporary Japan Doctoral candidate, Graduate School of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies. The Journal of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies No.18

¹⁹⁹⁵ Zablonksi, Lukasz. Passing Down the Memory of Aggression in China: Grassroots activism and the war in contemporary Japan Doctoral candidate, Graduate School of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies. The Journal of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies No.18

hiding under the dead bodies and subsequently escaped to shelter in neighboring villages.¹⁹⁹⁶ The corpses were burned and put into a ditch at the massacre site.¹⁹⁹⁷ The Pingdingshan Massacre was first introduced to a broader audience by Asahi Shimbun journalist, Honda Katasuichi, in *Travels in China* (first published in 1972)¹⁹⁹⁸

POLITICAL UNIT: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Pingfan, was located kilometers south of Harbin in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. It is the location where in the autumn of 1935 several villages, upwards of ten, in area were ordered to be evacuated.¹⁹⁹⁹ The Japanese forced three other nearby villages to be abandoned the following year. A total of 120 xiang or 144 acres were involved in this initial effort.²⁰⁰⁰ In sum, at least eight villages were taken over by the invaders between 1936 and 1938.²⁰⁰¹ Ishii's unit was formed in 1936 with a complement of men estimated to number roughly 300

Seven hundred xiang (840 acres) of cultivated land were eventually appropriated by the Japanese, along with thousands of xiang of meadowland and forest. Seventeen hundred structures were lost by their owners, and a minimum of 600 families were left homeless as a consequence of the Japanese actions²⁰⁰²

The initial 1936 budget for Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province and its auxiliary facilities was three million yen "for personnel; two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand yen per autonomous unit and six million yen for experimentation and research."²⁰⁰³ By 1944 the yearly budget for Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province had grown to six trillion yen, about \$2.5 million dollars based on the 1944 rate of exchange.²⁰⁰⁴ The facility was completed in 1938

Unit 731 is believed to have occupied Pingfan, that same year. Pingfan was secluded yet conveniently located near the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC) line to Harbin.²⁰⁰⁵ The stretch of track into Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was officially secret – the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC) headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province did not even acknowledge its existence – and it served no other purpose than to ferry victims and supplies into Pingfan²⁰⁰⁶

Pingfan eventually grew to a 6 km² complex of secret laboratory and factories surrounded by trenches and high voltage electric wires.²⁰⁰⁷ The entire complex, six square kilometers, was surrounded by a dry moat.²⁰⁰⁸ The whole district became a special military area, which meant anyone approaching without permission was to be shot by the guards²⁰⁰⁹

The Pingfan, blueprint lists at least seventy-six structures in the base compound.²⁰¹⁰ These ranged from an immense administrative headquarters building to laboratories, dormitories for civilian workers, barracks, an arms magazine, barns for test animals, stables, an autopsy/dissecting building, a laboratory for frostbite experiments capable of operating year round, a huge farm that produced fruits and vegetables for the staff and was equipped with several

¹⁹⁹⁶ Zablonksi, Lukasz. *Passing Down the Memory of Aggression in China: Grassroots activism and the war in contemporary Japan* Doctoral candidate, Graduate School of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies. *The Journal of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies* No.18

¹⁹⁹⁷ Zablonksi, Lukasz. *Passing Down the Memory of Aggression in China: Grassroots activism and the war in contemporary Japan* Doctoral candidate, Graduate School of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies. *The Journal of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies* No.18

¹⁹⁹⁸ Zablonksi, Lukasz. *Passing Down the Memory of Aggression in China: Grassroots activism and the war in contemporary Japan* Doctoral candidate, Graduate School of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies. *The Journal of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies* No.18

¹⁹⁹⁹ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. *The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics*. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/TAB8.html>

²⁰⁰⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰⁰¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰⁰² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰⁰³ Hao Yun Feng, Professor of Welding, Harbin Institute of Technology, 24 Apr 1984. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰⁰⁴ BW Activities at Pingfan. Col. Tomosada MASUDA; Lt Col. Seiichi Niizuma. Appendix 29-F-a. *Bacteriological Warfare (BW)*. 11 Oct 1945

²⁰⁰⁵ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

²⁰⁰⁶ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

²⁰⁰⁷ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. *The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics*. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/TAB8.html>

²⁰⁰⁸ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

²⁰⁰⁹ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. *The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics*. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/TAB8.html>

²⁰¹⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

greenhouses that were used for plant biological warfare experiments, a special prison that housed human test subjects, a power plant

During the last days of World War II Ishii used more than 3000 laborers in Pingfan. On average, however, a detail of 750 laborers would be on hand for work at the camp. More than one third of all the workers employed at Pingfan from 1936 until 1945 died of mistreatment at the camp. Those who died were buried in wasteland outside Pingfan's north gate. So many victims were ultimately buried in this common grave that the site became known as the "laborers' graveyard"

Pingfan's headquarters was protected by a complex series of barriers and fortifications.²⁰¹¹ The headquarters perimeter was surrounded by a deep and extremely wide moat.²⁰¹² A tall brick wall at least 5 meters high complemented the moat.²⁰¹³ Four gates within the wall provided the only access to the factory. The south gate admitted Ishii's men. The west gate was used solely for emergencies. The east and north gates were used by Chinese laborers who worked in the facility²⁰¹⁴

Several layers of high voltage wire as well as two strands of barbed wire adorned the wall.²⁰¹⁵ Watchtowers were located on each of the wall's four corners.²⁰¹⁶ Additional watchtowers were built on the highest points within the Pingfan factory.²⁰¹⁷ Guards were placed on top of the large chimneys of the plant's power station, since the chimneys were the tallest structures in Pingfan and offered an unparalleled observation site.²⁰¹⁸ Additional watchtowers were built on top of the camp's water supply tower and the building known as the "Square Building," the heart of Ishii's biological warfare empire²⁰¹⁹

Chinese labor built the sprawling death factory over a two-year period. It is estimated that at least 10,000 to 15,000 laborers were-recruited to work in Pingfan from the time construction began in 1936 until its destruction in Aug 1945. Once employed at Pingfan a worker was denied any human rights: He worked from sunrise to sunset or longer, no time off was given for a day of rest, the work week was a full seven days, no medical care was given to the Chinese laborers

Of the 150 or so buildings constructed at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo, none was more important for Ishii's plan than buildings numbers 7 and 8. Known also as the "Ro" and "Ha" buildings, these two structures were prisons housing the human subjects who were to be the victims of BW experiments. The main building had two special prisons in its inner yard, so that escapees could never get outside. The prison compound was the most heavily guarded part of this most elaborately defended base. No Chinese were permitted to come near the buildings. Even Japanese staff was denied admittance unless they were assigned duty in the Ha and Ro buildings

Surgeon Major General Kiyoshi Kawashima, who was chief of a division of Unit 731, testified that the prisons usually held 200 to 300 captives, including some women and children, but that their maximum capacity was said to be 400 people. The various Japanese Military Police units in Manchukuo sent 400 to 600 captives to Unit 731 every year under the Special Transfer Procedure (Tokui Atsukai), a system the Japanese army developed to supply human subjects²⁰²⁰

To make Pingfan bearable for Japanese scientists, workers, and armed guards, the camp included twenty-two state-of-the-art dormitory buildings for Japanese residents, a 100 0-seat auditorium complete with a library and bar, swimming pools, gardens, small bars and restaurants, bathrooms, warehouses to store fish and vegetables, athletic fields, and a brothel to service Japanese personnel. Four bungalows equipped with the latest medical instruments and medicines cared for their medical needs. A large Shinto temple looked after the spiritual requirements of the staff

²⁰¹¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰¹² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰¹³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰¹⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰¹⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰¹⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰¹⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰¹⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰¹⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰²⁰ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

and their family members. And a combined primary and secondary school provided a traditional Japanese education to the children of civilian employees and soldiers.²⁰²¹ Buildings two stories or higher were reserved exclusively for Japanese housing or for Japanese enterprises

No Chinese were permitted to reside within a certain radius of the top-secret compound, and, as at Beiyinhe, the military's construction of the new, secret installation forced the displacement of hundreds of poor local families²⁰²²



Airspace near Pingfan was closed to civilian aircraft. The airspace over Pingfan became restricted territory as well, with no civilian aircraft allowed to fly over the facility. The local civil airline, the Manchuria Airline Company, was cautioned by the authorities that its planes would be shot down by artillery emplacements if one of its pilots strayed into the forbidden zone²⁰²³

Kwantung Army officials decreed that Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo, was to be a “Special Military Region,” off limits to all civilians, Japanese or Chinese, unless they received special permission to be in its confines.²⁰²⁴ The Special Military Region was guarded by three different police forces: the Japanese Military Police (the dreaded Kempei), the Kwantung Army police, and the local gendarmerie of the puppet Pu Yi government. Japanese soldiers stationed inside the core of the facility were still a fourth line of defense against unwanted intruders²⁰²⁵ Pingfan also included a landing strip. In order to ensure airtight security in and around Pingfan, a fleet of Japanese army aircraft constantly patrolled the airspace overhead²⁰²⁶

The air route from the city of Zhoujia to the Simjia airport north of Pingfan was known as the “60 li (30 kilometers) Boundary Line.” Any unauthorized plane flying within the 60 li Boundary Line was fired upon without warning. Passenger trains routed through Pingfan were required to have curtains drawn covering all passenger windows. The windows were to be covered at the station before the stop at Pingfan. If any curious passenger was foolhardy enough to move a curtain and peep through a crack, he would be arrested immediately and thrown into prison on spying charges²⁰²⁷

Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo, began conducting operations in 1938. Victims came to Pingfan from a processing location in nearby Harbin. The 20 or so kilometer journey was conducted by one of two methods. Some prisoners were crammed into freight cars which were camouflaged with a layer of wooden logs on top, and then in dead of night were shipped to Pingfan over the railroad spur that linked the two communities. Others were

²⁰²¹ Statement of Naito Ryoichi, 3 Apr 1947, Document No. 29510, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Military Intelligence Section, General Staff, Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, “Report on Cases of War Crimes and Civil Crimes”, National Archives

²⁰²² Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

²⁰²³ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰²⁴ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²⁰²⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰²⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰²⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

transported by special vehicles that were under the jurisdiction of the Kempeitai in Harbin. These were old grayish-green paneled Dodge trucks whose windows were covered with paint to make them opaque. Several air vents to permit breathing were located beneath the truck.²⁰²⁸ Yue Zhen Fu, a former laborer at Pingfan, remembers that soldiers drove to the Japanese Consulate in Harbin every other day, and returned usually with eight or more Chinese prisoners for experimentation

By 1940, when the facility was finally completed, approximately 3000 personnel – a tenfold increase – were stationed in Pingfan. This figure was to remain relatively constant until the final year or so of the war, when casualties on the fighting front led to a reduction in all support units' strength. The five known satellite units, Linkow, Hailar, Hailin, Sunyu, and Dairen (there may have been others) were thought to have a complement of 300 men each, so that the total number of people under Ishii's direct command at one time may have exceeded 5000 men. The number of doctors and scientists involved was perhaps 10 percent of the total, somewhere between 300 and 500 men. Technical support staff probably amounted to another 15 percent of Ishii's force, or at least 600–800 persons. Manning was reduced in 1945 to about 1,500.²⁰²⁹ Pingfan was organized into eight sections

Section I was also responsible for the management of buildings 7 and 8, the camp's dreaded maruta prison. Section 1 also housed the Department of Bacteriology (Director: Kikuchi Hitoshi) which consisted of more than 10 laboratories according to bacterial species.²⁰³⁰ Section One concentrated on research dealing with viruses and ricketts, plague, dysentery, cholera, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, anthrax, tetanus and gas gangrene.²⁰³¹ Plague, anthrax, cholera and typhus were regarded as the most effective BWs.²⁰³² It was at one time headed by Kikuchi Hitoshi²⁰³³

Section II was Pingfan's Experimental Section. Section 2 (Director: Ohta Kiyoshi) carried out operational studies, possessed departments for studying plant extermination (Yagisawa Yukimasa), entomology (Tanaka Hideo), and an Ishikawa Section Aviation Team (Masuda Yoshio).²⁰³⁴ Here scientists and technicians developed and tested the feasibility of various types of BW bombs. They also conducted and managed outdoor experiments at the Anda Airfield some 146 kilometers north of Pingfan. This section maintained Unit 731's fleet of airplanes. It also was responsible for the breeding of fleas. To produce the fleas, Section II was assigned two boilers of 2 ton capacity each, eight autoclaves (each autoclave contained sixty cultivators), and a distinctively designed refrigerator that could safeguard the finished "product"

Section III was known as the Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Unit. Part of its work was to engage in legitimate hospital management and water purification operations however, from 1944 until the end of the war, the Third Section was assigned the task of manufacturing containers for BW bombs. This latter operation was carried out in a converted sake factory located in the heart of Harbin's industrial center

Section IV was the Manufacturing and Fabricating Division for the unit. Its personnel managed and operated all the facilities dedicated to mass-breeding of an assortment of pathogens. The section was also responsible for storage and maintenance of the enormous quantities of germs that Unit 731 produced at any given time. The germ manufacturing division, with an alleged productive capacity of 300 kilogram plague germ per month. It also claimed

²⁰²⁸ Han Xiao and Zhou Deli, "Record of Actual Events of the Bacterial Factory in Ping Fan," translated by Ms. Wang Qing Ling; *People's China*, vol. 3, 1971

²⁰²⁹ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁰³⁰ WAR AND MEDICAL ETHICS. Inaugural Meeting of the Association for the Verification of Inhuman Conduct by Japanese Researchers and Health Care Professionals during the War. English version. Translator KOJIMA Somei

²⁰³¹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰³² MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰³³ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰³⁴ WAR AND MEDICAL ETHICS. Inaugural Meeting of the Association for the Verification of Inhuman Conduct by Japanese Researchers and Health Care Professionals during the War. English version. Translator KOJIMA Somei

typhoid production of 800~900 kilogram per month, and cholera 1 ton per month, although the amounts actually produced seem to have been much smaller. ²⁰³⁵ Section IV was at one time headed by Kawashima Kiyoshi ²⁰³⁶

Section V was the Education Section which trained 731's newly assigned personnel. This was an important responsibility since personnel, with certain exceptions, were rotated from the Home Islands to Pingfan and satellite laboratories on a routine basis. Medical school students as young as fifteen and sixteen years old were trained here. Section V trained literally many hundreds, possibly thousands, of BW cadres during its existence

The General Affairs Section (Section VI) managed the business accounts of the facility. The Materials Section (Section VII) manufactured BW bombs. It also prepared and stored materials, such as agar-agar, that were essential for the production of pathogens. Finally, the Diagnosis and Treatment Section (Section VIII) handled ordinary medical problems that affected Unit 731 personnel. In essence, it was the medical dispensary for Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province. At least 20 million doses of vaccine were prepared each year Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province operated

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: The Ping Fan Institute, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

RAIL STATION: Ping Fan Station, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Ping Fan Vaccine Squad, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Ping Fan Vaccine Squad Refers to the A Team, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Pingfan Section II, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: The Pingfan Institute, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

RAIL STATION: Pingfan Station, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Pingfang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

RAIL STATION: Pingfang Station, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Pingfanzhan, (Pingfan), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Pingyang Detachment, Pingyang County, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China ²⁰³⁷

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Pingyangchen Army Hospital, Pingyang County, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China
DOI: 30 May 1945

PERSON NAME: Pirzai, Captain R.U.

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Captain R.U. Pirzai of the Indian Army (UK) Buttressed charges leveled by VCO Jemadar Abdul Latif of Japanese cannibalism in Papua New Guinea

²⁰³⁵ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰³⁶ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰³⁷ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

PLA - People's Liberation Army

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Plague

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Plague Research

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Planning Section - Unit 100), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Plant Agents

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Plant Research

MEDICINE: Plasmochin

PARASITE: Plasmodium falciparum

PARASITE: Plasmodium vivax

DISEASE: Pneumonia

MILITARY POLICY: Policy All Three

MILITARY POLICY: Policy and Intention of the Japanese Navy in the use of Chemical Weapon

MILITARY POLICY: Policy of Wartime Emergency Measures on Education ²⁰³⁸

The "Policy of Wartime Emergency Measures on Education," was the basic plan for mobilizing Japan's students to support industrial war related output. ²⁰³⁹ The plan reduced education in humanities and increased educational emphasis on the sciences. ²⁰⁴⁰ The plan was passed in Dec 1943 with the first mobilization of scientists occurring that month. ²⁰⁴¹ The plan was developed on the heels of Japanese losses at the Battle of Midway and on Guadalcanal ²⁰⁴²

PERSON NAME: Politzer, H

H. Politzer was an Epidemiologist from the National Health Administration formerly of the League of Nations' Epidemic Commission. ²⁰⁴³ Politzer arrived at Changde in Dec 1941 following the Japanese biological warfare attack of 4 November. Once at Changde, Politzer began a check local rats. He found that those carrying plague germs were spreading out from the city center where the particles had been dropped to other areas of the city. ²⁰⁴⁴

²⁰³⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁰³⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁰⁴⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁰⁴¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁰⁴² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁰⁴³ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰⁴⁴ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

Despite his warning, no effective measures were taken and the result was the secondary infection of at least 31 people in Apr and May, 1942.²⁰⁴⁵ The epidemic spread further to many neighboring villages, resulting in more than 5000 people becoming infected²⁰⁴⁶

TOXIN: Porcupine fish

POLITICAL UNIT: Port Arthur, Liaoning Province

LOCATION: Modern-day Lüshun

POLITICAL UNIT: Port Maizuru, Japan

Port Maizuru was the location where members of Unit 731 disembarked from the Asian mainland back into Japan following their evacuation from Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo, through southern Korea at the end of the war²⁰⁴⁷

POLITICAL UNIT: Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Porton Down, Wiltshire, England

POISON: Potassium Cyanide

DECONTAMINATION AGENT: Potassium Permanganate (KMnO₄)

Potassium Permanganate (KMnO₄) was a Decontamination Agent referred to as “No.1.” It was packed in tin-plated cans containing 150 grams and used in solution as a spray to decontaminate sneezing and tear gases

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: Potsdam Declaration

PERSON NAME: Powell, John W.

John W. Powell was the author of an article, “*Japan’s Biological Weapons: 1930–1945, a Hidden Chapter in History*” published in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists. In the article Powell alleged, that “among the human guinea pigs were an undetermined number of American soldiers, captured during the early part of the war and confined in prisoner-of-war camps in Manchuria.” Powell also claimed that “Official US reports reveal that Washington was aware of these facts when the decision was made to forgo prosecution of the Japanese participants.”²⁰⁴⁸ Powell’s comments concerning these allegations were carried on the popular CBS weekly television program Sixty Minutes and in People Magazine

AROCITY: Practical training

DOCTRINE: *Precautions of Defense against the Enemy Airplanes Spreading of Plague, Anthrax and Glanders*

DESENSITIZING TERM: Precious Human Material

Precious Human Material is a term that refers to human samples awaiting harvest

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER: *Preparation of Culture Media for Determining Cause of Diseases in the Field*

POLITICAL UNIT: Prefecture of Kanto

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Price Control Board

²⁰⁴⁵ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰⁴⁶ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰⁴⁷ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰⁴⁸ Powell, “Japan’s Biological Weapons”

SCHOOL: Primary School 21, Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Primary School 21 was the second public building taken over by members of a Unit 100 Epidemic Prevention Squadron that descended upon Nongan County in early 1940 to manage or observed an outbreak of plague.²⁰⁴⁹
Primary School 21 was used as an isolation center for ill patients²⁰⁵⁰

POLITICAL UNIT: Primorsky Krai (USSR)

POLITICAL UNIT: Primorsky Military District (USSR)

POLITICAL UNIT: Primorye, Primorsky Krai (USSR)

PERSON NAME: Prince Chun

PLACE NAME: Private Apartments (Forbidden City)

PERSON NAME: Privett, Colonel

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Privy Council

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Production

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Project Department, Ministry of Financial Affairs, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Propaganda Corps

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division of Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Protocols of the Elders of Zion

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Provisional Department of Epidemic Prevention Work in China (Rinji Taishi Boeki Jigyobu)

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Provisional Infectious Disease Prevention Squad, Iloilo, Panay Island, Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

CHEMICAL AGENT: Prussic (Hydrocyanic) acid

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Psittacosis

DISEASE: *Pseudomonas mallei*

Public Health Department, Washington DC., (US)

PERSON NAME: Pu Xuezhai

PERSON NAME: Pujie

²⁰⁴⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰⁵⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Puppet County Guards

PERSON NAME: Puren

POLITICAL UNIT: Pusan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Fusan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Fusen, Korea under the Japanese Rule

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Fuzan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

Pusan may also be known as: Fusan, Fusen, or Fuzan, Korea

PERSON NAME: Pu Yi

DISEASE: Pulmonary anthrax

POLITICAL UNIT: Pyongyang, Korea under the Japanese Rule

PERSON NAME: Qian Guifa

LOCATION: Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

Qian Guifa was a Chinese national who witnessed the Oct 1940 biological warfare attack on Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China ²⁰⁵¹

POLITICAL CONCEPT: Qing

POLITICAL CONCEPT: Qing Dynasty

POLITICAL UNIT: Qingdao, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

SCHOOL: Qingdao Medical School, Qingdao, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China ²⁰⁵²

The Qingdao Medical School in Qingdao, Shandong Province was originally founded as the Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School to train Chinese doctors; however most of its students were Japanese. ²⁰⁵³ The Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School was later renamed the Qingdao Medical School ²⁰⁵⁴

RAIL STATION: Qingfengdian Station

LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: Qingxu County, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

²⁰⁵¹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰⁵² Forty Years of the History of the Dojin Association. 1943. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁰⁵³ Forty Years of the History of the Dojin Association. 1943. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁰⁵⁴ Forty Years of the History of the Dojin Association. 1943. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Quarantine Stables, Kwantung Army ²⁰⁵⁵
LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army ²⁰⁵⁶
LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Quarantine Station
LOCATION: ****

MEDICINE: Quinine

MEDICINE: Quinine Urethane Cum Caffeine

PERSON NAME: Quinn, Thomas ²⁰⁵⁷

POLITICAL UNIT: Quwo City, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Quxian
LOCATION: Szechuan or Szechwan Province, China

POLITICAL UNIT: Quzhou, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Quzhou, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

In late 1941 or early 1942, plague jumped from Quzhou to Yiwu, a distance of 130 kilometers through the movement of one person. A 36 year-old railway man was infected in Quzhou and returned to his home in Yiwu by train. ²⁰⁵⁸ On the following day he was dead, and from his house the plague spread to the whole city, resulting in 215 deaths by Feb 1942. ²⁰⁵⁹ The plague then spread from Yiwu to at least ten surrounding villages. In one, Chongshan cun, 400 of 1200 inhabitants died. ²⁰⁶⁰ It seemed like a natural occurrence, especially as outbreaks of plague were well known in China. It is only through recent research that the route of infection from Quzhou to Chongshan cun through Yiwu has been identified as the target of a Japanese biological warfare attack ²⁰⁶¹

POLITICAL UNIT: Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea. Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations
Mandate under Japanese Occupation

In late Sept or early Oct 1944, 13 prisoners held on Rabaul, New Britain Island, Papua New Guinea were kept on a diet consisting mainly of cassava roots for a period of 30 days. ²⁰⁶² Their weight was taken at the beginning and at the end of the period. In the second stage of the experiment, they were fed only unpeeled cassava for the next 30 days

²⁰⁵⁵ Statement by Takeshi NISHIMURA. Dated: 23 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁰⁵⁶ Military History of SASAKI, Bunzon. Dated: 29 March 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁰⁵⁷ Sagami-gahara Army Hospital. 17 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁰⁵⁸ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰⁵⁹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰⁶⁰ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰⁶¹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁰⁶² TACHIKAWA Kyoichi. The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War NIDS Security Reports

and they were weighed on the last day. During the experiment, four prisoners died from emaciation. Of the prisoners who survived, five prisoners who had never been infected with malaria before were given injections by a Japanese military doctor of blood taken from the Japanese soldiers who were infected with the disease. In this way, infection was artificially induced. The prisoners were then injected with serum supposedly produced by this military doctor

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ARSENAL: Rabbit Island

ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

LOCATION: Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

Rabbit Island may also be known as: the Okunoshima Arsenal, Rabbit Island, Tadanoumi Arsenal or Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL MOVEMENT: Racial hygiene²⁰⁶⁴

MASSACRE: Radjik Beach at Bangka Island

UNIVERSITY: Raffles Medical University, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Raiding Diversionary Unit

The Raiding Diversionary Unit was the reported title of biological warfare attack units assigned to Unit 731²⁰⁶⁵

Raiding Diversionary Unit were usually organized for tactical warfare

AROCITY: Railway of Death

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Thai-Burma Railway

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Burma-Thailand Railway

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Death Railway

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Thailand-Burma Railway

LOCATION: Burma and Thailand

The Railway of Death refers to the Thai-Burma Railway. The Railway of Death may also be known as: the Burma-Thailand Railway, the Death Railway, the Thai-Burma Railway or the Thailand-Burma Railway

POLITICAL UNIT: Rako

LOCATION: ****

Rako, China was the location of a branch office of Unit 100.²⁰⁶⁶ Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings. The site was reportedly destroyed by retreating Japanese forces in Aug 1945. NFI – precise location unknown

RAIL STATION: Rako Station, China

LOCATION: ****

NFI – precise location unknown.

POLITICAL UNIT: Rangoon, Japanese Occupied Burma

AROCITY: Rape of Nanking

LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

²⁰⁶³ Tanaka, “Jintai jikken ni shiyo saretarengogun horyo” (The POWs of the Allied forces who were used in the human experiments)

²⁰⁶⁴ Bashford, Allison, and Hilippa Levine, The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics. Oxford University Press. Oxford. Sept 2010

²⁰⁶⁵ Bacterial Warfare. Dated: 6 Oct 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 486, Box 27. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁰⁶⁶ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

WAR CRIMES: RBNO - Regeringsbureau tot Nasporing van Oorlogsmisdrijven (RBNO)

LOCATION: Postwar Dutch East Indies

PERSON NAME: Rea, George Bronson

POLITICAL MOVEMENT: Realm of Peace and Prosperity

The Realm of Peace and Prosperity was a Japanese government slogan promoting a utopian Asia led by Japan

Red Army (USSR)

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Red candle

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Red Cross

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Red gas

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Red gas grenades

Red Guards (PRC)

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Red Number One

Red Number One was a sneezing and nausea gas

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Red Rust

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Reformed Government of the Republic of China

WAR CRIMES: Regeringsbureau tot Nasporing van Oorlogsmisdrijven (RBNO)²⁰⁶⁷

LOCATION: Postwar Dutch East Indies

PURPOSE: Investigative Authority

Regeringsbureau tot Nasporing van Oorlogsmisdrijven (RBNO) is Dutch Government Bureau for the Tracing of War Crimes.²⁰⁶⁸ The bureau was created on 11 Sept 1945, by the Netherlands Indies government-in-exile in Brisbane. Initially, evidence was collected mainly by an Allied War Crimes Investigation Team in Jakarta, which was headed by a British officer but mainly employing local staff.²⁰⁶⁹ The collection of evidence involved extensive interviews with witnesses to establish the precise nature of the war crimes that were believed to have taken place.²⁰⁷⁰ It also involved the difficult task of identifying individual Japanese to be accused from amongst the tens of thousands of officers and soldiers in Allied hands.²⁰⁷¹ In many cases, victims had not known the names of their tormentors, and many Japanese surnames were shared by thousands of soldiers.²⁰⁷² The task of identification was made especially complicated by transfer of units from place to place during the war, so that individuals were often difficult to trace.²⁰⁷³ Many Japanese units, too, had destroyed their records immediately after the surrender.²⁰⁷⁴ The

²⁰⁶⁷ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

²⁰⁶⁸ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

²⁰⁶⁹ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

²⁰⁷⁰ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

²⁰⁷¹ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

²⁰⁷² CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

²⁰⁷³ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

²⁰⁷⁴ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

RBNO began functioning effectively only in Apr 1946. The RBNO eventually focused on members of the Japanese military police, the Kempeitai, who were widely reputed to have carried out the worst atrocities²⁰⁷⁵

LEGISLATION: Regulation Governing Observation of the Law Concerning the Preservation of Military Secrets in Manchuria, northeast China

PERSON NAME: Reginald Johnston

POLITICAL MOVEMENT: “Reign of Tranquility and Virtue”

LEGISLATION: Religions Law

Reorganization Act of 1939 (US)

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Reorganized National Government of China

REPORT: *Report of A (Anthrax)*

Report of A is a 406-page Japanese produced study of autopsies performed on humans infected with Anthrax.²⁰⁷⁶ “*The Report of ‘A’*,” analyzes thirty anthrax cases in 406 pages, complete with pastel illustrations and photographs of cellular structures.²⁰⁷⁷ *Case Number 54* in the anthrax report reflects one pathologist’s dedication to detail. In this example, the person was exposed to a seven-day course of treatment with anthrax spores, and then sacrificed. The autopsy revealed that the principal pathological changes were: “Localized cutaneous ulcers and perifocal phlegmons (r-thigh)... Heart: Intense degeneration and interstitial edema. Liver: Hepatitis serosa III, accompanied with some hemorrhagic changes. Kidney: Glomerulonephrosis, with vacuolar degeneration of epitheliums. Spleen: Splenitis infectiosa.” As for anthrax deaths through peroral infection: “9 cases were infected perorally with some food stuffs, which contain some quantity of anthrax bacillus and all patients died definitely after several days by acute abdominal symptoms and severe hemorrhagic ascites”²⁰⁷⁸

REPORT: *Report of G (Glanders)*

Report of G is a 372-page Japanese produced study of autopsies performed on human beings artificially infected with Glanders.²⁰⁷⁹ This report contained numerous pastel-colored illustrations and hundreds of photographs of body cells.²⁰⁸⁰ *Report “G” (Glanders)* reported “Some cases (8 cases of 21 cases) died in acute stage with some septicemic-toxic symptoms and some adjacent septicemic changes of organs. Not yet accompanied (sic) with remarkable organic changes.” Case number 180 lived twelve days after being infected. Case Number 180 was described in the report as the longest-living victim; however Case Number 16 lived for thirteen days. These longer lived biological warfare experimentees developed the same symptoms as Case Number 24.²⁰⁸¹ Case number 224 endured a four-day course of treatment before dying. His autopsy revealed “Traumatic wounds. Congestion in Large-Intestine and Pancreas. Interstitial edema of Kidney. Reactive congestion of lung (slight diffuse Alveolitis).”²⁰⁸² In addition, their organs disclosed (Number 180) “Military glands-Knots in exudative form, accompanied with some parenchymatous degeneration in the Liver,” and (case 16) “Intense parenchymatous degeneration of pancreas” as well as “Metastatic Tonsillitis acuta”²⁰⁸³

²⁰⁷⁵ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

²⁰⁷⁶ Report of “A” [Anthrax] [copy from Dugway Proving Ground] (406 pages). Dated: 1949. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 2910 IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁰⁷⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰⁷⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994
²⁰⁷⁹ Report of “A” [Anthrax] [copy from Dugway Proving Ground] (406 pages). Dated: 1949. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 2910 IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁰⁸⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁰⁸¹ “The Report of ‘G’,” English translation furnished Fort Detrick, Md., scientists in 1948, and currently located in the Technical Library, Dugway Proving Grounds, Dugway, Utah

²⁰⁸² “The Report of ‘G’,” English translation furnished Fort Detrick, Md., scientists in 1948, and currently located in the Technical Library, Dugway Proving Grounds, Dugway, Utah

²⁰⁸³ “The Report of ‘G’,” English translation furnished Fort Detrick, Md., scientists in 1948, and currently located in the Technical Library, Dugway Proving Grounds, Dugway, Utah

STUDY: *The Report of Hygiene Studies in Winter* by the Occupation Forces in Mongolia Research Section, Army

REPORT: *Report of Q (Plague)*

The Report of Q is a 744-page Japanese produced study of autopsies performed on humans purposefully infected with plague ²⁰⁸⁴

REPORT: *Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 Nov 1945*

REPORT: *Report to the Secretary of War by Mr. George W. Merck, Special Consultant for Biological Warfare*

POLITICAL UNIT: Republic of China (ROC)

POLITICAL UNIT: Republic of Korea (ROK)

POLITICAL UNIT: Republic of the Philippines (RP)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Research and Development Section of the Imperial Japanese Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Research Center for Epidemic Prevention of Army Horses

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: The Research Committee for Local and Infectious Disease ²⁰⁸⁵

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Research Center for Epidemic Prevention of Army Horses ²⁰⁸⁶

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Research Department, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Research Institute, Formosa

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Research Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: The Research Mobilization Committee Organization Order ²⁰⁸⁷

The Research Mobilization Committee Organization Order/Imperial Order Number 778 was issued in Oct 1943 ²⁰⁸⁸

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Research Neighborhood Groups ²⁰⁸⁹

The Research Neighborhood Groups scheme played a unique and symbolic role in research collaboration activities of various kinds during the War because the aim was to organize research collaboration over the length and breadth

²⁰⁸⁴ Report of "A" [Anthrax] [copy from Dugway Proving Ground] (406 pages). Dated: 1949. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 2910 IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁰⁸⁵ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

²⁰⁸⁶ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²⁰⁸⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁰⁸⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁰⁸⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

of the country.²⁰⁹⁰ The Research Neighborhood Groups scheme was planned by the Cabinet Technology Agency and carried out by its extra-governmental organization.²⁰⁹¹ The groups were in principle organized by young and promising researchers on the same special subject. The total number of researchers enrolled rose to about 3,000

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER: *Research on Culture Media for Glanders Bacillus*

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER: *Research on Gram Positive Twin Bacteria*

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER: *Research on Increasing the Toxicity of Novy's Bacillus*

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER: *Research on Substance Promoting the Growth of Bacillus Pestis Research on Mass Production*

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Research Section (Unit 100), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Research Society for Continental Medicine²⁰⁹²

LOCATION: Nagasaki Medical College, Nagasaki, Japan²⁰⁹³

Research Society for Continental Medicine/Tairiku Igaku Kenkyukai was located at the Nagasaki Medical College, Nagasaki, Japan²⁰⁹⁴

SOCIAL SOCIETY: The Research Society for National Eugenics²⁰⁹⁵

LOCATION: ****

SOCIAL SOCIETY: The Research Society for National Eugenics/Nihon Minzoku Eisei Gakkai²⁰⁹⁶

REPORT: *Results of Basic Studies for Chemical Warfare*

The Results of Basic Studies for Chemical Warfare Report presented by Lieutenant Colonel Kondo on 16 Oct 1939, at the Department of the Army

PERSON NAME: Retnam, Chelliah Thurairajah²⁰⁹⁷

VITAMINE: Riboflavin

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Rice blast

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Rice brown spot

TOXIN: Ricin

CONDITION: Rickets

²⁰⁹⁰ Hiroshi AOKI and Atsushi HIRAMOTO. The mobilization of science and technology and 'the Research Neighborhood Groups': research collaboration in Japan during World War II. Socio-Economic History. Summary. Vol. 68, No. 5

http://sehs.ssoj.info/en/seh_e/sum/sum_e685.html

²⁰⁹¹ Hiroshi AOKI and Atsushi HIRAMOTO. The mobilization of science and technology and 'the Research Neighborhood Groups': research collaboration in Japan during World War II. Socio-Economic History. Summary. Vol. 68, No. 5

http://sehs.ssoj.info/en/seh_e/sum/sum_e685.html

²⁰⁹² Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

²⁰⁹³ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

²⁰⁹⁴ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

²⁰⁹⁵ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

²⁰⁹⁶ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

²⁰⁹⁷ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Rickettsia Flea Research

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Rickettsiae

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Rifle Smoke Grenade.

The Rifle Smoke Grenade was used with a special adapter which fit over the end of the rifle barrel. The motive force and primary ignition were furnished by a standard .256-caliber Japanese rifle cartridge loaded with 1.927 grams of powder and fitted with a wooden pellet. ²⁰⁹⁸ This cartridge is wrapped in paper and stored in the grenade tube. ²⁰⁹⁹ The grenade weighed 583 grams (1.29 lbs.) and was 8½ inches in length. The grenade was painted a silver color and was thoroughly waterproofed with coats of heavy lacquer and paraffin. ²¹⁰⁰ The nose and body proper was 2 inches in diameter and was made of No. 23 gauge (B&S) tinplate (.0226 inch thick). ²¹⁰¹ The base, stamped from No. 18 gauge (B & S) sheet steel (.0403 inch thick), was screwed onto the body by means of rolled threads. Four smoke ports are placed at 90-degree intervals around the base and were covered with light, sheet-metal disks, held in place by waterproof cement covered with paraffin. ²¹⁰² There were three flash ports spaced at 120-degree intervals in the bottom of the base. The four fins, made of No. 24 gauge (B & S) tinplate (.0201 inch thick) eleven-sixteenths of an inch wide and 2¾ inches long, were soldered to and equally spaced around the grenade tube, which was 1⅜ inches in diameter. ²¹⁰³ The smoke mixture, weighing 273 grams (0.6 lbs.) had the following analysis: ²¹⁰⁴

Hexachlorethane:	56.1 percent
Zinc dust:	27.6 percent
Zinc chloride:	2.9 percent
Zinc oxide:	13.4 percent

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: RIKEN (Institute of Physical and Chemical Research)

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Rinderpest

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Rinji Shicho Tai (Provisional Transport Unit)

IMPERIAL DIRECTIVE: Rinsan-mei

PLACE NAME: River Kwai

LOCATION: Thailand

PLACE NAME: River Songhuajiang

LOCATION: China

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: RO Bomb

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

²⁰⁹⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁰⁹⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²¹⁰⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²¹⁰¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²¹⁰² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²¹⁰³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²¹⁰⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

The RO Bomb was a bacteriological weapon, an aerial bomb, designed at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.²¹⁰⁵ Nomenclature: “RO Bomb, Bacterial, All Purpose Type.”²¹⁰⁶ A high-altitude bomb that held two quarts of bacteria-rich fluid.²¹⁰⁷ The RO bomb never performed as its designers had anticipated and was abandoned after several failed tests²¹⁰⁸

PRISON: “Ro” Building

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The “Ro” Building refers to Laboratory 7 and 8 located at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The buildings were prisons that housed the human subjects who were to be the victims of biological warfare experiments.²¹⁰⁹ Buildings 7 and 8 were designed to hold up to 400 prisoners, but most authorities believe the prison housed on average about 200 inmates at any one time. The two-story building was distinguished by its white-colored exterior and the bristling gun emplacements that surrounded the structure. Each building was approximately 35 to 40 meters long and 20 meters wide. Building number 7 housed male inmates, while building number 8 held members of both sexes²¹¹⁰

Victims arrived at buildings 7 and 8 by way of a secret tunnel system that led from the administration building to the prison. Other tunnels honeycombed the administration building and the prison, the latter leading to the experimental laboratories and to the crematorium where “sacrificed” casualties were destroyed. Each of the numerous tunnels was roughly 8 meters wide and 3 meters tall. Entry to the building was tightly controlled. Buildings 7 and 8, were built within the rectangle, and were thus hidden from outside observation

The two structures were constructed with such thick concrete, bricks, steel, and mortar that at the end of the war the Japanese were unable to destroy 7 and 8 by conventional methods. Dynamite proved ineffective. Desperate to keep the prison’s existence secret, even at this late date, Ishii would not entrust the task of demolishing the prison to his engineers. Ultimately, he turned to the most dedicated 731 loyalists, who filled several trucks with 50-kilogram bombs and rammed the buildings, setting off a giant blast which reduced them to rubble²¹¹¹

PERSON NAME: Roberts, Jack

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Rockefeller Institute

LOCATION: New York (US)

PERSON NAME: Rodriguez, Greg, Jr.

LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Greg Rodriguez Sr. served as prisoner-of-war 768 at the Mukden POW Camp, Manchukuo. His son, Rodriguez, Greg, Jr. Testified before the 1987 Senate Subcommittee on Veteran’s Affairs stating: “I have refused to bow before circumstances and keep truth behind closed doors. General Douglas A. MacArthur left his men in 1942 and sealed their fate in May of 1946 by promising the war criminal General Ishii immunity from prosecution if he would surrender the records of Unit 731. This collaboration between MacArthur and Ishii is unsavory to say the least. The lives of the American FEPOW [Far East Prisoners Of War] experimented on by Unit 731 at Mukden, northeast China were forfeited in the name of national security.”²¹¹² He charged that “the Pacific War was a racial war. American POW were experimented upon by the Japanese at Mukden.”²¹¹³ He testified that “There is proof of the experiments at Mukden, northeast China. Dr. Sanders told me that he was aware of the experiments at Mukden,

²¹⁰⁵ Interview with Dr. Ryoichi NAITO on “Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive)” by LTC Murray Sanders provides a brief history of Pingfan offensive BW activities. Dated: 6 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²¹⁰⁶ Diagrams of “HA Bomb, Bacterial, Single Purpose Type for Anthrax” and “RO Bomb, Bacterial, All Purpose Type.” Dated: 4 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²¹⁰⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²¹⁰⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²¹⁰⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²¹¹⁰ Williams and Wallace, Unit 731

²¹¹¹ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army’s 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²¹¹² 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

²¹¹³ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

northeast China, but not until after he cut the deal. He said he would never have cut the deal to grant Ishii immunity from prosecution if he had known Americans were experimented on. But he said that an American officer of high rank, “whom I pledged to never reveal his name,” had told him that the Americans at Mukden, northeast China were guinea pigs”²¹¹⁴

PRISON: Rogoutou

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Rogoutou was a large building, 100 meters square, three stories tall, erected from 1938 to 1940. In its inner area contain the special prison, Nos. 7 and 8 (Building 7 and Building 8), where the Marutas were incarcerated. On 9 Aug 1945 Yamada Otozo ordered the facilities at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo to be destroyed.²¹¹⁵ All inmates in special prisons were killed with poison gas.²¹¹⁶ In the afternoon the dead bodies were burnt in the inner garden and their bones and ashes brought by lorries to Harbin, to be thrown into the River Songhuajiang.²¹¹⁷ The fact that no prisoner survived to be liberated at the end of the war made it difficult to reveal the history of Unit 731 until much later. The main building, Rogoutou was not so easy to destroy because of its extremely solid structure.²¹¹⁸ Eventually a special team came in and blew it up with dynamite on 13 and 14 Aug 1945²¹¹⁹

PERSON NAME: Rong Qi

PERSON NAME: Rong Yuan

PERSON NAME: Ronglu

DOCTRINE: Roosevelt Corollary

PERSON NAME: Roosevelt, Franklin Delano (FDR)

DISEASE: Rotting Leg Disease

Rotting Leg Disease was a term used by local Chinese to describe the symptoms of anthrax which invaded the area of Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China in Aug 1942 after a biological warfare attack by Japanese forces earlier that month. Lanjiao Bing was a victim and survivor²¹²⁰

PLACE NAME: Rotten Leg Villages

LOCATION: ****

CAMPAIGN: Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign

Rotten Leg Villages refers to remote villages in the area of the Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign where victims of Japanese biological warfare attacks using anthrax continued to exist for years and decades after the end of WWII

POLITICAL UNIT: Russia

POLITICAL UNIT: Russian Concession

²¹¹⁴ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs Hearing

²¹¹⁵ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²¹¹⁶ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²¹¹⁷ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²¹¹⁸ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²¹¹⁹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²¹²⁰ Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 Mar 2003 <http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37>

LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: Russian Far East

LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL FACTION: Russian Fascist Party

Russian Federation (Russia)

WAR CRIMES: Russian Trial of Japanese for Biological Warfare

LOCATION: Khabarovsk (USSR)

Soviet authority

Russian Trial of Japanese for Biological Warfare refers to the Soviet war crimes trial of twelve Japanese former Imperial Japanese Army officers and enlisted personnel of the Kwantung Army due to their alleged involvement in Japan's biological warfare program in Manchukuo. The trial was used at one point to legally implicate Japanese Emperor Hirohito in the establishment of Unit 731 and the Japanese biological research and weapons program. The accused were tried as war criminals for manufacturing and using biological weapons during World War II. The accused, their ranks, names, positions and sentence are listed below

General Otozo Yamada, Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army: 25 years

Lieutenant-General Kajitsuka Ryuji. Chief of Medical Administration: 25 years

Lieutenant-General Takahashi Takaatsu. Chief of Veterinary Service: 25 years

Major General Kawashima Kiyoshi.* Chief, Unit 731: 25 years

Major General Sato Shunji. Chief, Medical Service, 5th Army: 20 years

Lieutenant Colonel Nishi Toshihide. Chief of a division of Unit 731: 20 years

Major Karasawa Tomio. Section Chief, Unit 731: 18 years

Major Onoue Masao. Branch Chief, Unit 731: 12 years

Lieutenant Hirazakura Zensaku. Researcher, Unit 100: 10 years

Senior Sergeant Mitomo Kazuo. Member, Unit 100: 15 years

Corporal Kikuchi Norimitsu. Medical orderly, Branch 643, Unit 731: 12 years

Kurushima Yuji, Lab orderly, Branch 162, Unit 731: 3 years

*committed suicide shortly before his scheduled repatriation in 1956

In 1956, those still serving their sentence were released and repatriated to Japan. Though transcripts of the trial made public to the west in 1950 portrayed the event as balanced and fair, western governments believed the trial was an attempt by the Soviet Union to cloud issues related to the return of nearly 400,000 Japanese held POW in Russia

Russian White Army (Russia)

DESENSITIZING TERM: Russkii

CONFLICT: Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905

POLITICAL UNIT: Ryojun (Dairen) (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Ryojun (Port Arthur) Fortress

PERSON NAME: Ryūkichi Tanaka (9 July 1896-5 June 1972)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major-General



Tanaka was born in what is now part of Yasugi city, Shimane prefecture, and attended military schools as a youth. He graduated from the 26th class of the Imperial Japanese Army Academy in 1913, specializing in artillery, and was assigned to serve with the IJA 23rd Field Artillery Regiment based on Okayama

After graduating from the 34th class of the Army Staff College in 1923, Tanaka served in various staff positions in the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff, and came into contact with Pan-Asianism theorist and nationalist writer Shūmei Ōkawa. He was sent on special assignment to Beijing and Kalgan from 1927-1929 to gather military intelligence. In October 1930, he was based in Shanghai, where he came into contact with Yoshiko Kawashima, and assisted her in establishing her spy network. He was living with Kawashima in Shanghai at the time of the Shanghai Incident of 1932

Recalled to Japan in August 1932. Tanaka was appointed commander of the IJA 4th Field Artillery Regiment. He was attached to the IJA 1st Heavy Field Artillery Regiment from 1934 to 1935, and then attached to the 2nd Section of the Kwantung Army staff from 1935 to 1937. From 1937 to 1939, Tanaka was commanding officer of the 25th Mountain Artillery Regiment in Manchukuo, which was at the disastrous Battle of Lake Khasan

Recalled to Japan from 1939 to 1940, Tanaka was appointed Chief of the Military Service Section, Military Administration Bureau within the Ministry of War. In March 1940, Tanaka was promoted to major general, and briefly returned to China as Chief of Staff of the Japanese First Army, during which time he initiated the Three Alls Policy and unsuccessfully attempted to woo Chinese warlord Yen Hsi-shan of Shanxi Province to support the Japanese cause

At the end of 1940, Tanaka was recalled back to Japan, and the following year became Commandant of the Nakano School, the primary espionage and sabotage training facility for the Japanese army

Suffering from poor health, Tanaka went into the reserves until 1942 when he was attached to the Eastern Defense Army, and then retired

In 1945, Tanaka was recalled and served as Commandant of Ratsu Fortress until the end of the war. During the International Military Tribunal for the Far East after the war, Tanaka testified three times for the prosecution and twice for the defense. He was used by chief prosecutor Joseph Keenan to persuade Hideki Tōjō to revise his testimony referring to Emperor Hirohito's ultimate authority. He died of colorectal cancer in 1972

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Ryūichi Tanaka

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1937-08-01	Colonel
1940-03-09	Major-General

SERVICE

1934-03-xx – 1935-03-15	Attached to 1 st Heavy Field Artillery Regiment
1935-03-15 – 1937-08-02	Staff Officer, Kwantung Army
1936-08-xx – 1937-01-xx	Chief of Dehua Special Agency [China]
1937-08-02 – 1938-12-10	Commanding Officer 25th Mountain Artillery Regiment [Manchuria]
1938-12-10 – 1939-01-16	Attached to Military Administration Branch, Military Administration Bureau, Ministry of War
1939-01-16 – 1940-03-09	Chief of Military Administration Branch, Military Administration Bureau, Ministry of War
1940-03-09 – 1940-12-02	Chief of Staff, 1st Army [China]
1940-12-02 – 1942-10-01	Head of Military Administration Bureau, Ministry of War
1941-06-28 – 1941-10-15	Principal at Nakano (espionage & saboteur) School
1941-10-15 – 1942-09-30	in reserve

1942-09-30 – 1942-10-30 Attached to Eastern Defence Army
1942-10-30 Retired
1945-03-31 Recalled
1945-03-31 – 1945-04-08 Commandant of Ratsu Fortress
1945-03-31 – 1945-04-08 Attached to Continental Railroad Command

PLACE NAME: Ryukyu Islands

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: “S” Shell

The “S” Shell was a 75 or 80mm artillery shell with bacterial suspensions replacing the powder charge. ²¹²¹ It performed unsatisfactory in tests and was abandoned in 1937

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: S.J. Company, Ltd

LOCATION: ****

Postwar S.J. Company Ltd. was one of several companies that employed former members of Unit 731. ²¹²² Other companies known to have employed former members of Unit 731 include: Hayakawa Medical Company, Institute for Preventive Medicine of the Imperial Japanese Army Medical College and Takeda Pharmaceutical Company

PERSON NAME: S.Y. fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

S.Y. fnu was a Technical Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. His family and first name are currently unknown. He was ordered to participate in a poison gas experiment on prisoners yet he refused by stating, “He was a Catholic, and therefore could not participate in such inhuman experiments” ²¹²³

BUREAU: S.W.R. Research Buro [SIC] (Bureau)

LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Saburo Araki

PERSON NAME: Saburo Endo

Over his career Saburo Endo was the Director-General of Aviation Ordnance Bureau, Ministry of Munitions; the Director of the Army Aviation School; the Head of General Affairs Bureau, Inspectorate-General of Army Aviation; the Commandant of the Army Aviation School and the one time Commanding Officer (Col), Kwantung Tokunu Kikan (intelligence) Unit. Saburo visited Beiyinhe, known to him as the “Transportation Company Experimental Station” on 16 Nov 1933 with a Colonel Ando and Lieutenant Tachibara ²¹²⁴

According to Saburo he identified several squads attached to the Transportation Company Experimental Station. As Saburo noted: “The Second Squad [which] was responsible for poison gas, liquid poison; [and] the First Squad [which was responsible for] electrical experiments. Two bandits were used [by each squad for the experiments]. 1. Phosgene gas –5 minute injection of gas into a brick-lined room; the subject was still alive one day after inhalation of gas; critically ill with pneumonia. 2. Potassium cyanide—the subject was injected with 15 mg. of it; [subject] lost consciousness approximately 20 minutes later. 3. 20,000 volts—several jolts of that voltage not enough to kill the subject; injection [of poison] required to kill the subject. 4. 5000 volts—several jolts not enough; after several minutes of continuous currents, [subject] was burned to death. Left at 1:30 p.m.” Endo returned to Beiyinhe on 8 Dec 1933. Endo “inspected the germ warfare research facility” in depth, and was most impressed. He noted that

²¹²¹ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²¹²² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²¹²³ Kleinman, Arthur. Jing-Bao Nie and Mark Selden, ed., *Japan’s Wartime Medical Atrocities: Comparative inquiries in science, history, and ethics*. New York: Routledge, 2010

²¹²⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

laboratory space was “600 meters square. A huge compound, a superb facility. Operating cost of 200,000 yen may not be unreasonable” ²¹²⁵

PERSON NAME: Saburo Idezuki ²¹²⁶

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK:

ASSIGNED: Chief, Division of Preventive Medicine, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Saburo Idezuki served as the Chief, Division of Preventive Medicine at the Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan ²¹²⁷

PERSON NAME: Sadao Kashi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK:

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

In the testimony of Kashi Sadao -- Former Member of Unit 731: “At one corner of the airfield, there was a warehouse-like wooden structure enclosed in tin sheets. This was the test laboratory for germ bombs. Each time about thirty marutas in chains would be put into it. A fuse was used to detonate the bomb. The sound of the explosion could hardly be heard from outside. Inside, after the explosion numerous fleas would jump on the marutas. They had nowhere to hide but to get infested by the plague-carrying fleas. One hour later, marutas were retrieved from the room and fully sterilized before sent to the laboratory. One must be very careful to have contact with the marutas at this time. Before entering the room to handle the marutas, one must be stripped and a mixture of glycerin and phenol must be applied to his entire body for sterilization. Then a rubber cloth, boots, a rubber cap, and a facemask must be put on. Soon the marutas would start to develop symptoms such as high fever or septicemia. Dead marutas would be autopsied. Blood would be withdrawn from the living ones for making serum. Un-infested marutas would be saved for the next round of experiment. As the experiment material, the bodies of the marutas were fully used, not wasted at all”

“There was a square building, covered with boards, located at the far side of the taxi runway of the Second Aviation Unit. This was the poison gas generating room. Inside there was a poison gas experiment chamber with glass walls on three sides. The motor and the fan started to rattle after we put three to five marutas into the chamber. Odorless and invisible gas started filling the room. Through the glass windows, we observed the painful expression of the marutas. Because different types of poison gas were used, the reactions of the marutas were different. Some threw out foam, some vomited blood, and others spilled liquid through their noses. About ten people were busy working outside the chamber, some using stopwatches, some using cameras, and some taking records. About twenty minutes later the marutas were dragged out of the chamber and placed on straw bags for an hour of observation” ²¹²⁸

PERSON NAME: Sadataka Tanemura

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Staff Officer, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Witness at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: ****

EXECUTED: ****

Sadataka Tanemura was a Staff Officer with the Kwantung Army. He testified at the Khabarovsk War Crime Trials absolving Emperor Hirohito of any knowledge of Imperial Japanese Army biological warfare plans ²¹²⁹

²¹²⁵ Segment 36, in “The Night of Shock: The Last Will and Testament of a General: The Diary of General Endo Saburo,” *Mainichi Shimbun* (Tokyo), 21 Dec 1982, translated by Ms. Reicko Rose

²¹²⁶ Interview on Japanese BW organization and programs with COL Saburo IDEZUKI and COL Takamoto INOUE, Army Medical College. Dated: 20 Sept 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

²¹²⁷ Interview on Japanese BW organization and programs with COL Saburo IDEZUKI and COL Takamoto INOUE, Army Medical College. Dated: 20 Sept 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

²¹²⁸ Information adopted from “Japanese Germ Warfare Unit 731” -- A film made by the Japanese Unit 731 Exhibit National Committee

²¹²⁹ Complicity of Emperor in Alleged Bacteriological Strategy Denied. Dated: 9 Feb 1950. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1755, Box 7431. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

PERSON NAME: Sado Koshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK:

ASSIGNED: Driver, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Sado Koshi was a driver with Unit 731. ²¹³⁰ He described witnessing “a shooting experiment performed in airtight chamber designed to study the condition of gunshot wounds in low pressure conditions. When a fighter pilot was shot in a dogfight and parachuted at very high altitude, his wounds would gape in low pressure” ²¹³¹

ARSENAL: Sagami Arsenal, Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

The Sagami Arsenal served as the naval chemical weapons research arm and chemical weapons storage site. ²¹³² The Sagami Arsenal stored 60 kilogram mustard gas bombs ²¹³³

LABORATORY: Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory ²¹³⁴

LOCATION: Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Sagami Chemical Works ²¹³⁵

LOCATION: Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

The Sagami Chemical Works was located on the West Coast of the Miura Peninsula, north of Zushi, at Chigasaki, Japan. ²¹³⁶ Sagami Chemical Works wartime production listed by the number of tons produced: ²¹³⁷

Adamsite.	2
Chloracetophenone.	120
Diphenylcyanarsine.	120
Lewisite.	20
Mustard gas.	500

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Sagami Naval Yard ²¹³⁸

LOCATION: Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

The Sagami Naval Yard was located on the West Coast of the Miura Peninsula, north of Zushi, at Chigasaki, Japan ²¹³⁹

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Sagamigahara Army Hospital

LOCATION: Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

²¹³⁰ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²¹³¹ Takasugi S 杉晋吾. Nippon no Auschwitz wo Otte (Searching for Japanese Auschwitz). Tokyo: Kyoiku Shiryo Shuppankai 教育史料出版会 1984

²¹³² BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²¹³³ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²¹³⁴ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²¹³⁵ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²¹³⁶ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²¹³⁷ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²¹³⁸ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²¹³⁹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

The Sagamigahara Army Hospital was suspected in 1947 of injecting a British POW with experimental medications.²¹⁴⁰ Incident was possibly reported by Kihara Kazio.²¹⁴¹ He alleged that during the war 48 POW underwent experimental operations or surgery by “Medical Non-Coms” and that 13 perished as a result.²¹⁴² Subsequent investigations into the death of a British POW could not rule out death from pneumonia or from experimental injection. The investigation was conducted in response to anonymous Japanese letter. POW affidavits taken after the war report abusive treatment.²¹⁴³ The commanding officer of the Sagamigahara Army Hospital was Hottori Yasuichi.²¹⁴⁴ ATIS Doc No. 22408B (US) holds a translation of the 1943 Log of Prisoner of War Clinical Records for the hospital. Reports that the causes of death appear of 13 POW held there during the war were unrelated to operations and caused by “malnutrition”²¹⁴⁵

POLITICAL UNIT: Sagaren

PLACE NAME: Saghalien
LOCATION: ****

PLACE NAME: Sahallin
LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: Saigon, Japanese Occupied French Indochina

POLITICAL UNIT: Saipan Island, Mariana Islands, South Pacific Mandate, League of Nations Mandate

POLITICAL UNIT: Saitama Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Saito Koichiro
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
PROFESSOR: Assistant Professor of Physiology, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan
POSTWAR: Professor of Medicine at Nagasaki University (Nagasaki Medical College) Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan
Saito Koichiro was an Assistant Professor of Physiology at Kyoto Imperial University in Kyoto, Japan. He served with Unit 731 from 1938 to 1941. Postwar he was a Professor of Medicine at Nagasaki University (Nagasaki Medical College) Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Saito Makoto

PERSON NAME: Saito Mibu

PERSON NAME: Saito Mio

²¹⁴⁰ SAGAMIGAHARA Army Hospital [Case File # 290]. Dated: 8 May 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²¹⁴¹ Complicity of Emperor in Alleged Bacteriological Strategy Denied. Dated: 9 Feb 1950. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1755, Box 7431. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²¹⁴² SAGAMIGAHARA Army Hospital [Case File # 290]. 19 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²¹⁴³ Sagamigahara Army Hospital. 24 Feb 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²¹⁴⁴ SAGAMIGAHARA Army Hospital [Case File # 290]. 27 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²¹⁴⁵ SAGAMIGAHARA Army Hospital [Case File # 290]. 27 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major General

ASSIGNED: Section Chief, Military Police Training Section

ASSIGNED: Japanese Expeditionary Military Police in South China

ASSIGNED: Commander, Changchun Branch, Kwantung Army Military Police, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

According to his written confession Saito Mio was born in Tokyo, Japan in 1890. In Apr 1929, he was appointed as unit Commander of Changchun Branch of the Kwantung Army Military Police in Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province and a captain of Japanese Expeditionary Military Police in South China and later rose to Major General of the “Manchukuo” and section Chief of Military Police Training Section. He was involved in the following incidents: On 8 Aug 1939: Saito ordered subordinates “to take over 90 Chinese people, who were sent from Hebei by Hebei Escort Troops, in Shanhaiguan and sent them to Sunwu. We retained 30 of them and left them with the Ishii Unit in Harbin, and the rest were sent to Ishii Unit in Sunwu.” On 17 Jun 1956, he corrected his original confession adding: “according to Senior Captain Shirahama’s report afterwards, I knew that the 30 people left in Harbin were for live-body bacteria chemistry tests, and the other 60 were for special demonstrations on poison gas shell effectiveness conducted by Ishii Unit in connection with the Narashino School (the gas unit) in Sunwu”²¹⁴⁶

PERSON NAME: Saito Takao

PERSON NAME: Saito Yoshi²¹⁴⁷

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Police Section, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo.

Saito Yoshi was the Chief, Police Section of the Kwantung Army. He revealed after the war that the term “special transfer” referred to sending prisoners to Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Sakagami Shinji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Sakagami Shinji was a Corpsman and a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.²¹⁴⁸ On or about 1 Feb 1944 while serving at the 4th Naval Hospital at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, caused to be killed two (2) American POW unlawfully.²¹⁴⁹ Sakagami strangled to death two Allied airmen used in a test of explosives on Ambon Island, Indonesia on 1 Feb 1944. In 1947 Sakagami was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to life in prison²¹⁵⁰

PERSON NAME: Sakae Ōsugi

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Sakaguchi Detachment

LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: Sakai, Japan

PERSON NAME: Sakai Takashi (18 October 1887-13 September 1946)

GENERAL OFFICER:

²¹⁴⁶ Mio Saito 齐藤美夫 (22 July). China.org.cn, 22 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/22/content_33023687.htm

²¹⁴⁷ Bu Ping. Irrefutable Evidence. Beijing Review.com. 15 May 2014 http://www.bjreview.com.cn/nation/txt/2014-05/12/content_618338.htm

²¹⁴⁸ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

²¹⁴⁹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

²¹⁵⁰ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1932-08-08	Colonel
1937-03-01	Major-General
1939-08-01	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1928-08-xx – 1929-10-xx	Attached, 12th Infantry Regiment
1929-10-xx – 1932-08-08	Commanding Officer, Tientsin Garrison [China]
1932-08-08 – 1934-08-01	Chief, 5th Section, (Asian Intelligence) 2nd Section, General Staff
1934-08-01 – 1935-12-02	Chief-of-Staff, China Garrison Army
1935-12-02 – 1936-03-07	Attached – General Staff
1936-03-07 – 1937-03-01	Commanding Officer, 23rd Infantry Regiment
1937-03-01 – 1938-06-10	Commanding Officer, 28th Brigade
1938-06-10 – 1939-03-10	Chief, Zhangjiakou Special Agency [China]
1939-03-10 – 1940-03-09	Head, Mengjiang (Inner Mongolia) Coordination Bureau, Asia Development Board
1940-03-09 – 1940-06-08	Attached, Mongolian Garrison Army
1940-06-08 – 1941-11-06	General Officer Commanding, Imperial Guards Depot Division
1941-11-06 – 1943-03-01	General Officer Commanding, 23rd Army [China-Hong Kong]
1943-03-01 – 1943-04-14	Attached – General Staff
1943-04-14 – 1943-04-30	Placed in reserve
1943-04-30	Retired
1946-09-13	Condemned to death and executed as War Criminal

PERSON NAME: Sakakibara Hideo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK:

ASSIGNED: Deputy Chief of Branch 162, the Linkou Branch (subunit, Unit 731), Linkou, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Chief, Linkou Branch, Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, Linkou, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Deputy Director, Anti-Epidemic and Water Supply Department, 10th Division, Kwantung Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Japan

ASSIGNED: Surgeon, 11th Army, Wuhan, Japanese-occupied China

ASSIGNED: 57th Infantry Regiment, 1st Division

LOCATION: ****

GRADUATE: Japanese Army Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

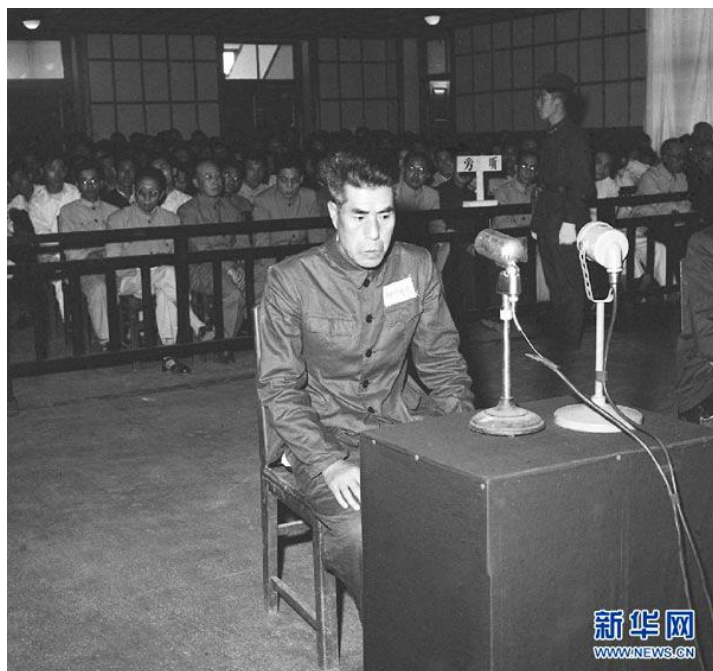
GRADUATE: Okayama Medical College

According to his written confession, Sakakibara Hideo was born in Okayama Prefecture, Japan in 1908. He was a graduate of the Okayama Medical College. He graduated with the 15th class of the Japanese Army Medical School, Tokyo, Japan. He served as military doctor of the 57th Infantry Regiment of the 1st Division, Manchukuo, in Sept 1936. ²¹⁵¹ Through 1941 he served as a Surgeon with the 11th Army. From Nov 1942 through Feb 1944 Hideo served as the Deputy Director of the Anti-Epidemic and Water Supply Department, 10th Division, Kwantung Army. In 1944 he served as the Chief of the Linkou Branch, Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. He received specialized biological warfare training at the Harbin Pingfanzhan Station in Harbin also located in Heilongjiang Province. He later served as the Deputy Chief of Branch 162, the Linkou Branch, Unit 731 where he studied:

- Dysentery
- Cholera
- Type-A, paratyphoid
- Type-B, paratyphoid
- Typhoid Fever

²¹⁵¹ Abstract of Hideo Sakakibara's confession. China.org.cn, 10 Jul 2014
http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/10/content_32912309.htm

His materials were used to kill four Chinese civilians in tests conducted within Unit 731 at Pingfan. According to his written confession: “According to the mission of the Linkou Branch, I prepared for germ warfare during my term of office. I ordered Section Supervisor of the First Section, Major Nishiya to do the bacteria preservation and cultivation work.” With the production volume of that time, “if the bacteria were spread on the ground of the east section of the China-Soviet border, we would have enough bacteria to not only destroy a sizable number of Soviet forces, but also kill all the civilians in both China and the Soviet Union”²¹⁵²



“To find enough mice for germ warfare,” “I mobilized all the soldiers to catch mice,” “organized a regular mice-catching squad of 25 soldiers under the leadership of Second Lieutenant Madokoro,” and “after the catching started, the following numbers of mice were successively sent to Unit 731: 1,000 in April, 10,000 in May, 8,000 in Jun and 7,000 in Jul 1945, totaling 26,000 mice”²¹⁵³

Early Mar 1945: “I followed the instructions of Unit 731,” and “brought two test tubes of typhoid bacteria and type-A paratyphoid bacteria, which had been preserved and cultivated in our Branch, to the Toxicity Testing Squad of the First Division of Unit 731.” “The two bacteria varieties were in conformity with the toxicity standards of preserved bacteria set by the First Division of Unit 731.” “They were ready for preservation and cultivation for the germ warfare.” “To ensure its effectiveness in the well water, I

made the plan that only by putting one or two test tubes of the bacteria into a well, the water will be toxic enough to kill people.” “To test this effect, I killed 4 patriotic Chinese people”²¹⁵⁴

In Apr 1945: in Anda County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo “I took part in the killing experiment in Anda,” “4 patriotic Chinese people” “were tied to the poles, which were buried half in the proving ground and placed 25 to 30 meters apart from each other.” “A light bomber flew over the proving ground, dropping from 150-meter high pottery bombs which exploded 50 meters above the ground.” “Wearing a full set of protective clothing, I watched the whole process of this extremely cruel atrocity from 5 to 6 hundred meters away. The bombs were filled with anthrax bacteria, which were inhaled by them through the respiratory tract, causing the incurable pulmonary anthrax, or caused cutaneous anthrax in them through the broken pieces. It was really an extremely brutal crime. I also took part in the crime”²¹⁵⁵

According to his confession in Aug 1945: “Learning from the radio that we were at war with the Soviet Army, I immediately gave orders to get the trucks ready to deliver, except for the horses, all the animals kept in the Detachment, including the captured mice, white mice, beavers, rabbits and fleas, as well as the preserved and cultivated bacteria, to Unit 731.” “I ordered the Detachment to cover all our houses with straw, prepare enough gasoline and get ready for burning everything down.” “All trucks and equipment were burned up.” “Any evidence of the preparations for germ warfare was destroyed”²¹⁵⁶

²¹⁵² Abstract of Hideo Sakakibara’s confession. China.org.cn, 10 Jul 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/10/content_32912309.htm

²¹⁵³ Abstract of Hideo Sakakibara’s confession. China.org.cn, 10 Jul 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/10/content_32912309.htm

²¹⁵⁴ Abstract of Hideo Sakakibara’s confession. China.org.cn, 10 Jul 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/10/content_32912309.htm

²¹⁵⁵ Abstract of Hideo Sakakibara’s confession. China.org.cn, 10 Jul 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/10/content_32912309.htm

²¹⁵⁶ Abstract of Hideo Sakakibara’s confession. China.org.cn, 10 Jul 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/10/content_32912309.htm

PERSON NAME: Sakakihara H
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Sakakibara Hideo
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major
ASSIGNED: Commanding Officer, Linkow Branch, Linkow, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Sakakihara H was a Medical Officer and Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the Commanding Officer of the Linkow Branch, Linkow, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. ²¹⁵⁷ Sakakihara H may also be known as: Sakakibara Hideo

PERSON NAME: Sakakura Guanghai

PERSON NAME: Sakakurashita Kiyoshi

PERSON NAME: Sakaki Ryohei ²¹⁵⁸
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: The name given here may be a pseudonym for another person as yet unknown
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Colonel
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****
Sakaki Ryohei was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. The name given here may be a pseudonym for another person as yet unknown

LOCATION: Sakashita-mon Gate

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Sakhalin Expeditionary Force

PLACE NAME: Sakhalin Island

PERSON NAME: Sakumura Tetsu ²¹⁵⁹
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK:
ASSIGNED:
LOCATION: ****
Sakumura Tetsu wrote a single-author article published in the *Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report* ²¹⁶⁰

PERSON NAME: Sakura fnu ²¹⁶¹

OPERATION PLAN: Sakura at Night (flowers at night)
Sakura at Night (flowers at night) a planned 1945 Japanese biological warfare attack against San Diego, California

MERCHANT TRANSPORT: *Sakura Maru*

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Sakura-Club
LOCATION: ****

²¹⁵⁷ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

²¹⁵⁸ Memoir excerpts printed in the Sunday *Mainichi* (Tokyo), 27 Jan 1952

²¹⁵⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²¹⁶⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²¹⁶¹ Concerning the activities at secret laboratories of the former Army Medical School. Dated: 21 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Sakura Kai

PERSON NAME: Sakura Zensaku

POW CAMP: Sakurajima Branch Camp, Osaka 4D, Osaka, Japan

The first case of the blatant killing of an escaped prisoner-of-war by a Japanese military doctor occurred at the Sakurajima Branch Camp of Osaka, Japan was established on 20 Jan 1943. Acting under orders from the camp's commanding officer a Japanese military doctor killed a captured escapee prisoner by administering him an injection of potassium cyanide. The execution was carried out under the orders of the commanding officer of the Chubu (Central Japan) Army "to take appropriate action" without going through military court-martial procedures."²¹⁶² Sugasawa Inoshige, first camp Commander of the Fukuoka Main Camp, was later charged with the killing of the escapee and sentenced to death by hanging by a war crimes tribunal after the war.²¹⁶³ Sugasawa testified that he had killed the prisoner because he felt not to do so would be inexcusable to the town people if the prisoner were simply brought back to the camp following the mobilization of hundreds of people to recapture the prisoner²¹⁶⁴

PLACE NAME: Sakurajima Island, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL FACTION: Sakurakai

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Sakuyama Gonji [?]

LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Sakuyama Gonji [?], the Sakuyama Group conducted experiments with typhus on animals in Harbin in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo from 1939 to 1945²¹⁶⁵

PERSON NAME: Sakuyama Genji

PERSON NAME: Sakuyama Motoharu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Sayama Motoharu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED:

LOCATION: ****

Sakuyama Motoharu was a Surgeon and a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. Sakuyama Motoharu may also be known as: Sayama Motoharu

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: The Sakura-Club, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

The Sakura-Club was a Japanese-owned bar/nightclub located in Indonesia that forced captured Dutch national females into prostitution during World War Two

POLITICAL UNIT: Salamaua, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Sally (Type 97, Heavy bomber)

POISON: Salmonella

PLACE NAME: Salt Tax Administration

²¹⁶² Utsumi, Nihongun no horyo seisaku (Policy for the treatment of POW by the Japanese military), cited in: TACHIKAWA Kyoichi. The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War

²¹⁶³ Utsumi, Nihongun no horyo seisaku (Policy for the treatment of POW by the Japanese military), cited in: TACHIKAWA Kyoichi. The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War

²¹⁶⁴ Utsumi, Nihongun no horyo seisaku (Policy for the treatment of POW by the Japanese military), cited in: TACHIKAWA Kyoichi. The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War

²¹⁶⁵ Interview with Gonji SAKUYAMA [?]. Dated: 26 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PLACE NAME: Salt Tax Palace

POLITICAL UNIT: Samukawa, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan
Samukawa, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan was the location of the Imperial Japanese Navy's chemical weapons production plant

POLITICAL UNIT: San Diego, California (US)

POLITICAL UNIT: Sansapor, New Guinea²¹⁶⁶

INCIDENT: Sansapor Outbreak

LOCATION: Sansapor, New Guinea

The Sansapor Outbreak refers to an outbreak of Scrub Typhus which struck American troops shortly after the Invasion of Sansapor, New Guinea on 30 Jul 1944.²¹⁶⁷ The first case was reported on 6 Aug 1944.²¹⁶⁸ By 11 Aug 1944 there were 135 victims.²¹⁶⁹ By 30 Sept there were 931 men hospitalized to include the Commander of the Regiment Colonel Privett.²¹⁷⁰ Two weeks into the epidemic the hospital case rate stood at more than 900 per thousand.²¹⁷¹ This was the highest case rate among all causes for the US Army in any theater for single episode during the entire war.²¹⁷² There is no evidence that this outbreak occurred due to a Japanese biological warfare attack

PLACE NAME: Sansapor Plantation²¹⁷³

LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: Sansapor Village²¹⁷⁴

LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Sanders, Murray

Murray Sanders was an American Microbiologist and Lieutenant Colonel in the US Army. Sanders held entry-level positions of lecturer and Assistant Professor at Columbia University's world-famous College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City from 1940 to 1943, when he entered the United States military. Sanders commissioned a Major, an assigned to do research in his field at Fort Detrick, Maryland. At the time of his posting to Tokyo, Japan, Sanders was a Section Chief and had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. The principal investigator responsible for the first detailed study of the Japanese biological warfare program. Harbin, Changchun (Hsinking) and the other known BW centers were off limits to Murray Sanders or any other American researcher. Sanders accepted the thesis that "BW seems to have been largely a military activity, with civilian talent excluded in all but minor roles"²¹⁷⁵

Sanders concluded that the Japanese Army to be the prime driver in developing and guiding the Japanese biological warfare program. Sanders believed that military authorities in Tokyo, Japan had wielded minimum influence over Ishii Shiro's command in Manchukuo.²¹⁷⁶ Sanders concluded that within the Japanese Army, responsibility for the program shifted from the military leadership in Tokyo, Japan to Lt. General Ishii Shiro in Manchukuo.²¹⁷⁷ Sanders

²¹⁶⁶ Peterson, Robert K.D. The Real Enemy Scrub.Typhus and the Invasion of Sansapor. American Entomologist. Volume 55. Number 2

²¹⁶⁷ Peterson, Robert K.D. The Real Enemy Scrub.Typhus and the Invasion of Sansapor. American Entomologist. Volume 55. Number 2

²¹⁶⁸ Peterson, Robert K.D. The Real Enemy Scrub.Typhus and the Invasion of Sansapor. American Entomologist. Volume 55. Number 2

²¹⁶⁹ Peterson, Robert K.D. The Real Enemy Scrub.Typhus and the Invasion of Sansapor. American Entomologist. Volume 55. Number 2

²¹⁷⁰ Peterson, Robert K.D. The Real Enemy Scrub.Typhus and the Invasion of Sansapor. American Entomologist. Volume 55. Number 2

²¹⁷¹ Peterson, Robert K.D. The Real Enemy Scrub.Typhus and the Invasion of Sansapor. American Entomologist. Volume 55. Number 2

²¹⁷² Peterson, Robert K.D. The Real Enemy Scrub.Typhus and the Invasion of Sansapor. American Entomologist. Volume 55. Number 2

²¹⁷³ Peterson, Robert K.D. The Real Enemy Scrub.Typhus and the Invasion of Sansapor. American Entomologist. Volume 55. Number 2

²¹⁷⁴ Peterson, Robert K.D. The Real Enemy Scrub.Typhus and the Invasion of Sansapor. American Entomologist. Volume 55. Number 2

²¹⁷⁵ Report of Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 Nov 1945, Record Group 165, G-2 "P" File, Appendix 29-A-a-l, Supplement l-c-l-4, National Archives

²¹⁷⁶ Sanders Report, Summary, p. 1. In addition to the Sanders Report and the Thompson Report cited below, see the extensive typescript report titled "Biological Warfare, Activities & Capabilities of Foreign Nations" 30 Mar 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, DC., Record Group 165, National Archives

²¹⁷⁷ Sanders Report, Summary, p. 1. In addition to the Sanders Report and the Thompson Report cited below, see the extensive typescript report titled "Biological Warfare, Activities & Capabilities of Foreign Nations" 30 Mar 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, DC., Record Group 165, National Archives

also concluded that the Army's Medical Department in Tokyo, Japan "exercised no control" over Ishii's operations.²¹⁷⁸

In Sanders' report Colonel Saburo Idezuki, Chief, Division of Preventive Medicine, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan claimed that "The offensive phase of BW was never studied" in the Home Islands.²¹⁷⁹ Colonel Inoue Takatomo, Chief, Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan indicated that "no type of artificial infection experiment had been carried out [in his laboratory] and that the approach to the problem of BW was based on general medical concept[s]. Furthermore, 90 percent of their efforts had been expended toward the improvement of vaccines"²¹⁸⁰

Sanders interrogated Lieutenant Colonel Niizuma Seiichi in Oct 1945.²¹⁸¹ Lieutenant Colonel Niizuma Seiichi, whose position, according to his own testimony, controlled "all technical research work for the Japanese Army," disavowed having any knowledge of BW studies. He even denied that the Army had possessed BW protective clothing²¹⁸²

In his summary, Sanders stated firmly that "from 1936 to 1945 the Japanese Army fostered offensive BW, probably on a large scale." Then in an appendix, he comments, "On the basis of the material previously provided by officers responsible to the Surgeon Generals of Army and Navy, a tentative conclusion had been drawn that Japanese BW activities in the military program constituted an unimportant minor activity." Sanders compounded this incongruity by observing: It was further pointed out to the Surgeon Generals that the investigating officer [Sanders] was perfectly willing to accept the Japanese version on BW, but that in view of the complete absence of offensive data, it would be difficult to convince others that the whole story had been told²¹⁸³

Murray Sanders's Nov 1945 report, although preliminary and incomplete, indicated conclusively that Japan was a major BW power, and that Ishii was a most important figure in its program.²¹⁸⁴ Sanders claimed that General Douglas MacArthur authorized him to make a deal with the Japanese responsible for these atrocities. According to Sanders, the ultimate arrangement was that the scientists would be forgiven their crimes in return for their cooperating with American biological warfare scientists.²¹⁸⁵ According to Gregory Rodriguez, in his testimony before the 17 Sept 1986 House of Representatives Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee "Dr. Sanders told me that he was aware of the experiments at Mukden, northeast China, but not until after he cut the deal. He said he would never have cut the deal to grant Ishii immunity from prosecution if he had known Americans were experimented on."²¹⁸⁶ But he said that an American officer of high rank, "whom I pledged to never reveal his name," had told him that the Americans at Mukden were guinea pigs²¹⁸⁷

REPORT: *The Sanders Report*

²¹⁷⁸ Sanders Report, Summary, p. 1. In addition to the Sanders Report and the Thompson Report cited below, see the extensive typescript report titled "Biological Warfare, Activities & Capabilities of Foreign Nations" 30 Mar 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, DC., Record Group 165, National Archives

²¹⁷⁹ Sanders Report, Summary, p. 1. In addition to the Sanders Report and the Thompson Report cited below, see the extensive typescript report titled "Biological Warfare, Activities & Capabilities of Foreign Nations" 30 Mar 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, DC., Record Group 165, National Archives

²¹⁸⁰ Sanders Report, Summary, p. 1. In addition to the Sanders Report and the Thompson Report cited below, see the extensive typescript report titled "Biological Warfare, Activities & Capabilities of Foreign Nations" 30 Mar 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, DC., Record Group 165, National Archives

²¹⁸¹ Interrogation of Lt. Colonel Seiichi Niizuma by Lt. Colonel Murray Sanders, 1 Oct 1945, typescript "Report on Scientific intelligence Survey in Japan Sept and Oct 1945," Volume V, "Biological warfare," 1 Nov 1945, 1 Document 003, Fort Detrick Archives, Frederick, Md.

²¹⁸² Sanders Report, Summary, p. 1. In addition to the Sanders Report and the Thompson Report cited below, see the extensive typescript report titled "Biological Warfare, Activities & Capabilities of Foreign Nations" 30 Mar 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, DC., Record Group 165, National Archives

²¹⁸³ Sanders Report, Summary, p. 1. In addition to the Sanders Report and the Thompson Report cited below, see the extensive typescript report titled "Biological Warfare, Activities & Capabilities of Foreign Nations" 30 Mar 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, DC., Record Group 165, National Archives

²¹⁸⁴ Sanders Report, Summary, p. 1. In addition to the Sanders Report and the Thompson Report cited below, see the extensive typescript report titled "Biological Warfare, Activities & Capabilities of Foreign Nations" 30 Mar 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, DC., Record Group 165, National Archives

²¹⁸⁵ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²¹⁸⁶ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs Hearing

²¹⁸⁷ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs Hearing

The Sanders Report was written by Murray Sanders the report was issued in Nov 1945. *The Sanders Report* (US) was followed by the *Thompson Report* (US) of May 1946

GENDARME: Sanhe Military Police
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Sanitary Division of the Medical Administration of the Japanese Ministry of War
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Sanitary Water Section ²¹⁸⁸

PERSON NAME: Sanji Honosawa

PERSON NAME: Sanko Sakusen

PERSON NAME: Sanoda fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK:

ASSIGNED: Chief, Education/Training Division (Section V), Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Sanoda fnu was the former Chief of the Education/Training Division (Section V), Unit 731

PLACE NAME: Sanyo Railway

LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Sanyu Kazuo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Mitomo Kazuo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: 15 Years. Hard labor

EXECUTED: N/A

Sanyu Kazuo was a Corpsman assigned to Unit 100. He testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial as a defendant. Sanyu Kazuo may also be known as: Mitomo Kazuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Sapporo, Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan

Sapporo Railroad Area

SCHOOL: Sapporo South High School

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Sarangani District Unit

LOCATION: ****

LOCATION: Sarawak

CHEMICAL AGENT: Sarin

PERSON NAME: Sasake Bunzo ²¹⁸⁹

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Sasake Bunzon

²¹⁸⁸ Report by Takeishi Nishimura of name & address for Motoji Yamaguchi. Dated: 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 1331, Entry 1722, Box 04. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²¹⁸⁹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 16 Jun 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo.

Sasake Bunzo was assigned to the Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army.²¹⁹⁰ Sasake Bunzo may also be known as: Sasake Bunzon²¹⁹¹

PERSON NAME: Sasake Bunzon

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Sasake Bunzo

Sasake Bunzon may also be known as: Sasake Bunzo

PERSON NAME: Sasaki Kosuke

PERSON NAME: Sasaki Nosuke

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Commander of the 39th Division of the 3rd Front Army, Kwantung Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Hiroshima, Japan

ASSIGNED: Battalion Chief, 3rd Brigade, 63rd Infantry Regiment, 10th Division of the Kwantung Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Japan



According to the written confession of Sasaki from Aug 1954 to May 1956, he was born in 1893 in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. In Sept 1932, he came to China to join the Japanese War of Aggression against China and served as Major and Battalion Chief of the 3rd Brigade of the 63rd Infantry Regiment of the 10th Division of the Kwantung Army.²¹⁹² In Jul 1945, he became Lieutenant-General and Commander of the 39th Division of the 3rd Front Army of the Kwantung Army.²¹⁹³ On 23 Aug 1945, he was arrested by the Soviet Army.²¹⁹⁴

In Aug 1940: in Moganshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China Sasake wrote that; “the battalion under my command inflicted great damage to the soldiers of the Chongqing Army (i.e. the Kuomintang Army, note by the editor) by using poison gas (green colored canisters).”²¹⁹⁵ In Oct in Zhuji, Zhejiangsheng Province Sasake admitted that; “about 600 soldiers of Chongqing Army were killed, and among them, 40 had been seriously wounded in combat or taken as captives.”²¹⁹⁶ “This

crime was due to my daily instruction that the captives should be killed.” “All the battalions used poison gas (green colored canisters) in the battles to do great damage to the Chongqing Army soldiers”²¹⁹⁷

In Jan 1945: in Dangyang, Hubei Sasake wrote that: “We killed around 5 captives.”²¹⁹⁸ “When the Division gathered all the officers in Dangyang and conducted the poison gas training, 2 captives were sent to the gas chamber to test the gas effect.”²¹⁹⁹ “The Medical Department of the Division then put another 4 captives into the gas chamber for the gas effect test.”²²⁰⁰ “All of them were eventually killed by the poison gas”²²⁰¹

PERSON NAME: Sasaki Ryohei

²¹⁹⁰ Military History of SASAKI, Bunzon. Dated: 29 Mach 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²¹⁹¹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 16 Jun 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²¹⁹² Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki's confession.China.org.cn. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/06/content_32868894.htm

²¹⁹³ Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki's confession.China.org.cn. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/06/content_32868894.htm

²¹⁹⁴ Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki's confession.China.org.cn. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/06/content_32868894.htm

²¹⁹⁵ Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki's confession.China.org.cn. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/06/content_32868894.htm

²¹⁹⁶ Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki's confession.China.org.cn. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/06/content_32868894.htm

²¹⁹⁷ Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki's confession.China.org.cn. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/06/content_32868894.htm

²¹⁹⁸ Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki's confession.China.org.cn. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/06/content_32868894.htm

²¹⁹⁹ Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki's confession.China.org.cn. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/06/content_32868894.htm

²²⁰⁰ Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki's confession.China.org.cn. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/06/content_32868894.htm

²²⁰¹ Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki's confession.China.org.cn. 6 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/06/content_32868894.htm

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Tokyo Army Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Sasaki Ryohei was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army and served in Unit 731. He conducted research at the Tokyo Army Medical School, Tokyo, Japan.²²⁰² Postwar he provided details of the air-dropping of rats and voles over occupied China

PERSON NAME: Sasaki Sankichi²²⁰³

Sasaki Sankichi was a member of a “stay behind” intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war, whose purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces.²²⁰⁴ Sasaki began his overseas service in North China in Sept 1942 and was repatriated from Manchuria in Jun 1946.²²⁰⁵ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi, Suguhara Tetsugi and Toyoda Hokyo

PERSON NAME: Sasakura fnu²²⁰⁶

POLITICAL UNIT: Sasebo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Sato Atsushi

Sato Atsushi alleged postwar that seven wounded Japanese & Chinese soldiers were given artificial blood with successful recoveries²²⁰⁷

PERSON NAME: Sato Atsusushi²²⁰⁸

²²⁰² Extract from CINCPAC-CINCPA Bulletin 88-45, Translations No. 24. 23 Apr 1945, MIS 142890. Report on research underway at Tokyo Army medical School by Col. KIKUCHI 7 Maj. SASAKI. Dated: 24 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁰³ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁰⁴ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁰⁵ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Sankichi SASAKI. Dated: 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁰⁶ Concerning the activities at secret laboratories of the former Army Medical School. Dated: 21 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁰⁷ Noboru ARIYAMA and Atsushi SATO. Dated: 15 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1331, Box 1803. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁰⁸ Experiments on POWs at Niigata Medical College. Dated: 9 Oct 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1331, Box 1803. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006



PERSON NAME: Sato Kenryo (1 June 1895 – 6 February 1975)
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General
ASSIGNED: Chief, Military Affairs Bureau, Tokyo, Japan
GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1922
GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1915
WAR CRIMES: He was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) as a Class A War Criminal in Tokyo, Japan
SENTENCE: Life.
EXECUTED: He was paroled from prison in 1956
 Sato Kenryo was Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau

Sato Kenryo was born on 1 Jun 1895 in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. He entered the Imperial Japanese Army on 29 Oct 1914. He entered the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan on 28 Nov 1915. He graduated the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff College on 14 Dec 1922. On 6 Aug 1926 he was promoted to Captain and reassigned as an artillery officer. He was promoted to major while assigned as an artillery officer on 8 Aug 1932. On 1 Aug 1935 he was appointed as an Instructor on Strategy at the Army General Staff College. On 6 Aug 1937 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and assigned to the Imperial Japanese Army Air Force. On 15 Jul 1937 he was promoted to Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army Air Force and on 15 Oct 1941 he promoted to Major General, Imperial Japanese Army. On 1 Mar 1945 he promoted to Lieutenant-General, Imperial Japanese Army and on 7 Apr 1945, he appointed Commander, 37th Division ²²⁰⁹

He was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) as a Class A War Criminal. He was paroled from prison in 1956

Though Sato Kenryo was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan's biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government it is inconceivable that he did not have at the least some knowledge of Japan's biological warfare program

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Satō Kenryō

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1938-07-15	Colonel
1941-10-15	Major-General
1945-03-01	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1938-07-15 – 1938-12-10	Chief, Press Office Ministry of War
1938-07-15 – 1938-12-10	Chief, Army Press Section, Imperial Headquarters
1938-12-10 – 1939-03-09	Attached, Hamamatsu Army Aviation School
1939-03-09 – 1940-02-10	Deputy Chief-of-Staff, 21 st Army
1940-02-10 – 1941-02-05	Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Southern China Area Army
1941-03-01 – 1942-04-20	Chief, Military Service Branch, Military Service: Bureau, Ministry of War
1942-04-20 – 1944-12-14	Head, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1944-12-14 – 1945-04-07	Deputy Chief-of-Staff, China Expeditionary Army
1945-04-07 – 1945-09-02	General Officer Commanding, 37 th Division [Thailand]
1945-12-xx	Retired
1946-04-26 – 1948-11-xx	Arrested and tried as a Class A War Criminal
1948-11-xx	Condemned to life imprisonment as War Criminal
1956-03-31	Released

²²⁰⁹ SATO, Kenryo. Tokyo War Crimes Trial. Date: 6 Mar 1946 <http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/item-1-sato-kenryo>

PERSON NAME: Sato O ²²¹⁰

Sato O coauthored in 1936 with Ozawa K: “*Experiment on the Resistance of the Glanders Bacillus to Drying by Ultra Violet Rays.*” ²²¹¹ In Dec 1936 he authored: “*Biological Properties of Glanders*”

PERSON NAME: Sato Shunji (12 Sept 1896-2 Jan 1977)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major General

ASSIGNED: Chief, Medical Services, 5th Division, Kwantung Army

ASSIGNED: Chief, Detachment Nami 8604, Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

ASSIGNED: Chief, Unit Ei 1644, Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

ASSIGNED: Togo Unit (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: 20 Years. Hard labor

EXECUTED: N/A

Sato Shunji was a Doctor of Medicine and a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He is known to have conducted autopsies on prisoners murdered between 1934 and 1936 while serving under the Togo Unit. ²²¹² From 1941-1943 he served as Chief, Unit Ei 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province. He was later Chief, Detachment Nami 8604, Canton, Guangdong Province. ²²¹³ From 1944-1945 he served as Chief of Medicine or Medical Services, 5th Division, Kwantung Army. At the end of WWII in the Pacific, he was taken POW by the Soviet Red Army. He stood trial in 1949 at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials where he was sentenced to 20 years’ incarceration. Sato noted at his trial in Khabarovsk, that over a three-year period, 1941–1943, the detachment, “trained about 300 bacteriologists with the object of employing them in bacteriological warfare.” ²²¹⁴ Sato Shunji returned to Japan in 1956

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1941-08-25 Colonel

1945-06-10 Major-General

SERVICE:

1941-01-15 – 1941-11-21 Chief, Epidemic Water Protection Central China

1941-11-21 – 1944-03-01 Chief, Epidemic Water Protection Southern China

1944-03-01 – 1945-09-xx Chief, Medical Section, 5th Army

1949-xx-xx Condemned to 20 years imprisonment as War Criminal

PERSON NAME: Sato Yoshinao ²²¹⁵

PERSON NAME: Satoshi fnu

PERSON NAME: Satoshi Sugawara

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK:

²²¹⁰ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 292: “Basic Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Bacilli - Report No. 1, Experiments with Egg Cultures,” by T. INOUE, T. INABA, & K. OZAWA Dated Aug 1934. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²¹¹ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 66: “Experiment on the Resistance of the Glanders Bacillus to Drying by Ultra Violet Rays,” by O. SATO & K. Ozawa. Dated Aug 1936. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²¹² Hill & Victor Report, Summary Report on B.W. Investigations, Dec 12, 1947, Edwin V. Hill, Chief, Basic Sciences, Camp Detrick. The other investigator was Joseph Victor

²²¹³ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²²¹⁴ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²²¹⁵ Murder of Eight (8) POWs in Medical Experiment at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. Dated: 25 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1784, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Satoshi Sugawara was a civilian doctor or researcher known to be at Unit 731 in 1935 and 1936.²²¹⁶ There he conducted or directed research with distilled water on human subjects.²²¹⁷ One of those Satoshi Sugawara experimented on was a Chinese doctor named “Zou Guangya.”²²¹⁸ The doctor lived 45 days.²²¹⁹

PERSON NAME: Savatari Zengoro²²²⁰

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Second Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Rinji Shicho Tai (Provisional Transport Unit), Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Savatari Zengoro was a Medical Officer and 2nd Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served in the Rinji Shicho Tai (Provisional Transport Unit).²²²¹ He was quoted in a debrief written after his capture as stating: “When the debacle took place the hospital organization was to cope with the situation. Food supplies and drugs etc. were denied and men wandered around from place to place. ...Japanese had no idea of the forces arrayed against them and had expected an easy conquest of Papua New Guinea. When heavy casualties were sustained, it was too late to remedy the situation in regard to hospital equipment, as insufficient ships were available and transport presented an insurmountable barrier.”²²²² “...special units were responsible for filtering, but whilst this was practical when in billets away from the front, it was impossible to expect such units to cope with the situation on active operations. All water was supposed to be boiled before use, but river water was more often than not drunk straight from the streams.”²²²³ “...all ranks were lectured on the need for hygiene, but on active service it was practically impossible to enforce any set rule or regulation.”²²²⁴ Savatari reported 100 % incidence of malaria at the front lines with morbidity rate of at least ten percent²²²⁵

²²¹⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²¹⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²¹⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²¹⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²²⁰ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

“Interrogation report No. 86.” Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America
<http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

²²²¹ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

“Interrogation report No. 86.” Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America
<http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

²²²² Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

“Interrogation report No. 86.” Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America
<http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

²²²³ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

“Interrogation report No. 86.” Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America
<http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

²²²⁴ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

“Interrogation report No. 86.” Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America
<http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

²²²⁵ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

“Interrogation report No. 86.” Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America
<http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

PERSON NAME: Sawada fnu ²²²⁶

Sawada fnu was a Professor who removed the spleens from 44 living patients on Formosa in an experiment to determine if the spleen were removed on malaria patients would they see an improvement in their condition. ²²²⁷ The results of this experiment were published in Muneaki Fujinara's "A *Surgical Study on Chronic Malarial Splenomegaly*," in the Journal of the Medical Association of Taiwan ²²²⁸

PERSON NAME: Sawada Tsuneo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Chief Petty Officer

ASSIGNED: Paymaster, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Sawada Tsuneo was a Paymaster and Chief Petty Officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW. ²²²⁹ In 1947 Sawada was sided by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to ten years confinement ²²³⁰

PERSON NAME: Sawyer, Wilbur.

Wilbur Sawyer was the Director of the Rockefeller Institute in New York City. He was solicited by Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa in Aug 1939 to issue a supply of Yellow Fever virus to Japan. Sawyer refused to comply and reported the incident to US authorities in Washington DC

PERSON NAME: Sayama Motoharu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Sakuyama Motoharu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Sayama Motoharu was a Surgeon and a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. Sayama Motoharu may also be known as: Sakuyama Motoharu

SCAP - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP)

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

DISEASE: Scarlet Fever

PERSON NAME: Schreiner, Sigmund "Sig"

LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Sigmund "Sig" Schreiner was a Private in the US Army. He was originally from New Britain, Connecticut. He was held POW by the Japanese during WWII first at Cabanatuan and later at the Mukden POW Camp in Manchukuo. Of the move from Cabanatuan to the transport ship *Totori Maru* at Manila, Schreiner noted: "October 4th-5th, we were told to pack our meager belongings. At twelve midnight we left camp and started marching to the town of Cabanatuan which was about ten kilometers.... Some men had to be taken in on trucks as the trip was too strenuous....[the captives were then put on a train] The train stopped at intervals to give the men time to relieve

²²²⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²²⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²²⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²²⁹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

²²³⁰ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

themselves but it wasn't frequent enough as men with diarrhea were hanging out of the box cars during the entire trip. It seemed like everyone needed to get to the doors by the time we reached Manila. Human excreta was splattered all over the place. In the Manila Railroad Station the Filipino Red Cross was waiting to help us. They had medicine and stretchers to take care of the sick but the Japs wouldn't let them near us. They begged with the Japanese officials but the answer was still No" ²²³¹

Schreiner maintained a detailed diary during the war documenting the day-to-day routine at the Mukden POW Camp. He never noted in his diary anything untoward in the area of BW human experiments. ²²³² Schreiner documented Japanese autopsies of POW dead at Mukden Camp, Liaoning Province conducted outdoors in Feb 1943 ²²³³

PERSON NAME: Schwichtenberg, A.H.

A.H. Schwichtenberg was a Colonel in the US Army. Colonel A.H. Schwichtenberg along with Colonel S.E. Whitesides was the first to debrief Kitano Masaji, interviewing him on 11 Jan 1945. The meeting was short and unrevealing with Kitano assuming a role of innocence and insisting that he knew little of the Ishii operation. According to Sheldon Harris, Colonel Whitesides began the interview by telling Kitano he wanted information on both offensive and defensive BW research. Kitano's replies to this, and to subsequent questions, were vague and disingenuous at best. When asked whether he was prepared to use BW as a weapon, for example, Kitano replied, "No." He would not use it because, "In my opinion, it is not good to use BW in warfare and, if used, it is not effective." Whitesides pressed Kitano by asking him whether he would use BW if ordered to do so by higher authorities. He replied that he and his superior, General Kobayashi, "would have dissented." On other questions, Kitano played down his role at Harbin in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo or denied that research that could be considered a human rights violation took place during his watch. According to Kitano, only "Monkeys, rats, squirrels and other small animals" were used when testing ordnance developed at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province. When Whitesides specifically asked him whether he had ever heard "of any Chinese prisoners being used in these tests," Kitano replied without any hesitation, "No. No humans at all were used in these tests" ²²³⁴

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Science Council of Japan, Tokyo, Japan

Scientific Intelligence Survey to Japan (US)

The Scientific Intelligence Survey to Japan summarized the findings of a small group of scientists led by Karl Compton and Edward Moreland who, in Sept and Oct 1945 made a quick survey of the Japanese organization for scientific research and development. It served as the principal basis of American understanding of Japan's wartime achievements in science and technology. The Scientific Intelligence Survey to Japan is also known as the: *Compton-Moreland Report* and the *Compton Report*

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Scientific Mobilization Association, Tokyo, Japan

The Scientific Mobilization Association was an extra-governmental organization of the Cabinet Planning Board ²²³⁵

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Scientific Research Division (The Hogoin Camp)

LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Scientific Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan

MILITARY POLICY: Scorched earth policy

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Scrub Typhus

²²³¹ Typescript copy of Sig Schreiner Diary, 6 Oct 1942

²²³² Typescript copy of Sig Schreiner Diary, 6 Oct 1942

²²³³ Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²²³⁴ Stenographic transcript of interrogation of Lt. General Masaji Kitano in Tokyo by Colonel S.E. Whitesides and Colonel A.H. Schwichtenberg on 11 Jan 1946, Document 004, Dugway Proving Grounds Library

²²³⁵ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Sea of Japan

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Sea of Okhotsk

POLITICAL UNIT: Sechuan Province, Reorganized National Government of China (Japanese Puppet State).
Second Aviation Unit

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Second Department, Army Scientific Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.²²³⁶
The Second Department of the Army Scientific Research Institute in Tokyo, Japan was established in 1919 and created by Order No. 10. It subsequently became Department 3 of the Army Scientific Research Institute in Tokyo, Japan²²³⁷

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Second Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Second Epidemic Prevention Squad

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Niigata, Niigata Prefecture, Japan

The Second Epidemic Prevention Squad was headquartered on Niigata. It had semi-permanent branches in Fushiki and Sakai, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Second General Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Second Imperial Guards Division, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: Second London Naval Disarmament Conference, London, England, 1935

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Second Section (Unit 516), Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME: Tsushogo Unit

ALTERNATE NAME: Unit 516

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Second Section, 2nd Division - Pathology (Unit 100), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

CONFLICT: Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Second Squad, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Second Submarine Force

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

COVER TERM: The Secret of Secrets

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Secret Service, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo²²³⁸

BACTERIA WARFARE AGENT: The Secret Unit

LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

²²³⁶ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²²³⁷ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²²³⁸ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

The Secret Unit was a derisive term used by other Japan units stationed in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, to refer to the Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Units.²²³⁹ The Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit was also known as the Nanking Seventh Wonder Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Section II - Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Section III - Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Section VI - Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Section V - Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Section VIII - Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER: *Sedimentation Quantification in Sedimentation Reactions*

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER: *Sedimentation Rate of Artificially Transplanted Malaria Blood Cells and Their Effects*

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: SEF - Shanghai Expeditionary Force

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Segoshi Kenichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Laboratory Assistant, 4th Section, Materials Division, Hailar Branch, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

WAR CRIMES: Witness, Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: ****

EXECUTED: ****

Segoshi Kenichi was a Sub-Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as a Laboratory Assistant, 4th Section, Materials Division, Hailar Branch, Hailar, Inner Mongolia. Testifying as a witness at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, a former Unit 731 lab assistant, Sub-Lieutenant Kenichi Segoshi, described the unique design of the bombs whose clay composition he tested while working in the 4th Section of the. Unit 731 Materials Division: “These bombs were from 70 to 80 centimeters long and 20 centimeters in diameter. At the bottom was a screw-threaded aperture. The interiors of the bombs were hollow. A time fuse was inserted into the screw-threaded aperture. Zigzag grooves were cut on the outer surface of these bodies. On the upper part of the bombs there were attachments for stabilizer. Explosives were fastened into the grooves for the purpose of exploding the bombs. Dropped from aircraft, these bombs were supposed to explode above the ground”²²⁴⁰

PERSON NAME: Sei Arai (1858–1896)

PERSON NAME: Seichō Matsumoto

PERSON NAME: Seishirō Itagaki

PERSON NAME: Seitaro Adachi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Director, Veterinarian Division of the Institution of Scientific Research in Manchuria (Research Center for Epidemic Prevention of Army Horses, (Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Seitaro Adachi served as the Director of the Veterinarian Division of the Institution of Scientific Research in Manchukuo, known to the general public as the Research Center for Epidemic Prevention of Army Horses

²²³⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge, London, 1994

²²⁴⁰ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

PERSON NAME: Sekiguchi Susumu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****

Sekiguchi Susumu was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. Interrogated in 1946 Sekiguchi claimed that only the use of tear gas and vomiting gas were permitted within the Japanese Army ²²⁴¹

PERSON NAME: Sekihara Susumu ²²⁴²
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan
Sekihara Susumu was an Engineer in the Imperial Japanese Army and a member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit. ²²⁴³ He was a member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; Tokyo, Japan ²²⁴⁴

POLITICAL UNIT: Sekkan
LOCATION: Sichuan, Szechuan or Szechwan Province, China
Sekkan in Sechuan Province was the scene of a report biological warfare test or attack using choler that involved the participation of a Water Purification Unit ²²⁴⁵

SEKKAN OPERATION (CHEKIANG-KIANGSI)
LOCATION: Chekiang Province, Reorganized National Government of China (Japanese Puppet State)

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Self-Projecting Smoke Candle, Model 99
The Self-Projecting Smoke Candle, Model 99 was almost the same in size and construction as the self-projecting toxic smoke candles previously described. One report states that the candle is light gray in color with a white sighting line along its side, whereas another report states that it is olive drab in color. ²²⁴⁶ Reports give the total weight as 1,283 grams (2.82 lbs.) including the smoke mixture, weighing 643 grams (1.41 lbs.), which has the following composition ²²⁴⁷

Hexachlorethane:	56.5 percent
Zinc dust:	30.0 percent
Zinc chloride:	2.8 percent
Zinc oxide:	10.7 percent

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Self-Projecting Smoke Candle/ Model 1612-K
The Self-Projecting Smoke Candle/ Model 1612-K

²²⁴¹ Interrogation of LTC Susumu Sekiguchi. Dated: 12 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 342. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁴² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²⁴³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²⁴⁴ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²⁴⁵ Composite Biological Warfare Report, based on CPM special questions on BW - List 100, 9 Mar 1945. [CPMB 1742]. Dated: 27 Jun 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁴⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²²⁴⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

This candle captured by US troops in the Southwest Pacific. It consisted of an outer, light steel cylinder approximately 8 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, and was painted a brown color, with a red band about 3 inches from the bottom. On the top there was a large black circle and the number "1612" in white, beneath which there is a red letter "K." ²²⁴⁸ Along the side of the candle there was a white sighting line. ²²⁴⁹ The candle was equipped with a sliding pointed rod to hold the candle in an inclined position when the spiked point is inserted into the ground. ²²⁵⁰ The candle weighed 958 grams (2.1 lbs.) and contained an inner light steel cylinder containing 151 grams (5.3 oz.) smoke mixture of the following composition: ²²⁵¹

Nitrocellulose:	50.4 percent
Ash:	4.9 percent
Diphenylcyanarsine:	40.0 percent
Moisture:	3.0 percent
Camphor:	1.7 percent (by difference)

DA (diphenylchlorarsine) and CN (chloracetophenone) fillings are reported. To fire, the sheet-metal slip-on covers (sealed with adhesive tape) are removed from both ends of the candle, and the rod is extended and inserted into the ground at the desired angle. ²²⁵² A match head at the base of the candle is ignited by a scratch block contained in the cover of the candle. This ignites a delay fuze, which in-turn sets off the propellant charge at the base of the cylinder. This charge propels the inner cylinder containing the smoke mixture a distance of 130 to 305 yards, according to the angle at which the candle is placed, at the same time igniting a delay fuze that in turn ignites the smoke mixture ²²⁵³

SCHOOL: Semmon Gekko (class B medical school)

In 1937, the Imperial Japanese Army established the Semmon Gekko (Class B Medical School). The school trained physicians using a three-year course of study, later reduced to two years, producing a large number of poorly educated physicians for use in the coming war ²²⁵⁴

PERSON NAME: Semyonov, Grigory

POLITICAL UNIT: Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Senzaki, Nagato, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan

INCIDENT: Sept 18 Incident

PLACE NAME: Sepik Bay, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Serum Research

PERSON NAME: Seto fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

²²⁴⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²²⁴⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²²⁵⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²²⁵¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²²⁵² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²²⁵³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²²⁵⁴ US Army Forces in the Pacific, National Library of Medicine, US Government "Final report of the committee for the technical and scientific investigation of Japanese activities in medical sciences," 5 Dec 1945: Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America

Seto Inu was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army

PLACE NAME: Seto Inland Sea, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Setogawa Team – Cholera, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Setogawa Team was a section under the General Division, at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The team was responsible for Cholera Research

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Seventeenth Army

LOCATION: Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Sexually transmitted diseases

POLITICAL UNIT: Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Shaanxi Province

POLITICAL UNIT: Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Shandong Peninsula, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Shandong Province, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

Shanghai was the reported site of a Japanese laboratory located at Hongkew Park, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China, which produced cholera, typhoid, & plague bacteria²²⁵⁵

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Shanghai Biological Warfare Unit, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

There is currently no concrete evidence of a Japanese biological warfare unit positioned at Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China; however Kitano Masaji worked in the city from early 1945 until captured there at the end of the war. Shanghai was the reported site of a Japanese laboratory located at Hongkew Park, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China, which produced cholera, typhoid, & plague bacteria²²⁵⁶

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Shanghai Expeditionary Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF)

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

PRISON: Shanghai Municipal Council Jail, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Shanghai Municipal Health Department, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China²²⁵⁷

Shanghai Municipal Health Department provided treatment to Allied POW in the immediate area when no Japanese doctors were available²²⁵⁸

²²⁵⁵ Biological Warfare, Dated: 21 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁵⁶ Biological Warfare, Dated: 21 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁵⁷ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

²²⁵⁸ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Shanghai Institute for Natural Science, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China ²²⁵⁹

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Shanghai Natural Science Committee, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

Shanghai Natural Science Committee, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China, was suspected of preparing bacteriological warfare ²²⁶⁰

POLITICAL UNIT: Shanhaiguan District, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China ²²⁶¹

POLITICAL UNIT: Shanhaikwan, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

PLACE NAME: Shantung Peninsula, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Shanxi, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Shanxi Province Academic Research Team ²²⁶²

The Shanxi Province Academic Research Team was established under the sponsorship of the Asahi Shimbun. ²²⁶³

BUREAU: Shanxi Public Security Bureau, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

AROCITY: Shaokuan, Northern Kwantung (Guangdong) Province, Japanese Occupied China
Shaokuan was the scene of a 1943 outbreak of malaria affecting more than 100,000 people ²²⁶⁴

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Sheep Plague

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Sheep pox

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Shellfish poisoning

POLITICAL UNIT: Shengyang, Liaoning Province, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Shensi Province, People's Republic of China

ALTERNATE NAME: Shaanxi Province, People's Republic of China

POLITICAL UNIT: Shenyang (Mukden), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

SCHOOL: Shenyang Medical School, Shenyang, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Shenyang War Crimes Trials

²²⁵⁹ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

²²⁶⁰ Bacteriological Warfare. Dated: 3 Mar 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁶¹ Mio Saito 齐藤美夫 (22 July). China.org.cn, 22 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/22/content_33023687.htm

²²⁶² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²⁶³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²⁶⁴ Health and Sanitation - deadly malaria outbreak. 15 Dec 1943. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

LOCATION: Fushun, Liaoning Province, People's Republic of China

AUTHORITY: Communist Chinese Authority

INCIDENT: Sept 18 Incident

The Shenyang War Crimes Trials began on 19 Jun 1956. Most of the prisoners, 967 Japanese, at this trial were held at Fushun, Liaoning Province.²²⁶⁵ Fushun's prison population consisted of over 1000 Japanese, Manchukuoan hanjian or traitors (a label which included former puppet emperor Pu Yi [1906-1967] and members of his court), and Guomindang (KMT) POW.²²⁶⁶ Most of the Japanese men and many of the Manchukuo "traitors" had been previously held in the Soviet Union.²²⁶⁷ From 1945 to 1950, these Kwantung Army officers and high officials in the Manchukuo government had been held in a special prison outside of the Soviet Far Eastern city of Khabarovsk²²⁶⁸

The PRC indicted 51 of the 1,063 Japanese incarcerated in China.²²⁶⁹ The trial of forty-five Japanese defendants began in Jun 1956 in Shenyang. The city was chosen as the site of the trial as it was the site of the Sept 18 Incident that had opened Manchuria to Japan's annexation of in 1931.²²⁷⁰ Of the forty-five men on trial, twenty had been security officials or soldiers in Manchukuo, and six had been high-ranking officials in the Manchukuo administration.²²⁷¹ The remaining ten also had strong ties to war crimes committed in Manchukuo – nine were in the Kwantung Army, one as a member of Unit 731²²⁷²

²²⁶⁵ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²²⁶⁶ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²²⁶⁷ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²²⁶⁸ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²²⁶⁹ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²²⁷⁰ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²²⁷¹ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²²⁷² CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009



On 2 Jul 1956 the titular head of Japan's puppet government, ex-emperor Pu Yi, appeared as a witness against Manchukuo ministers Furumi Tadayuki (1900-1983) and Takebe Rokuso (1893-1957).²²⁷³ Furumi Tadayuki had been a deputy director of the general affairs department of Manchukuo's State Council (Manzhouguo guowuyuan), making him the highest-ranking Japanese official on trial and thus the embodiment of the crimes of Manchukuo²²⁷⁴

The Shenyang trials focused on the crimes of Manchukuo, but the indictments reveal that the scope of the trials was not confined to crimes committed during the War of Resistance. Crimes committed during the post-1945 Chinese civil war were not only included, but in many ways emphasized by PRC court documents. Trying men for civil war-era crimes also emphasized the continued dangers posed by the Guomindang (KMT) and saboteurs within the PRC, supporting a significant trope in CCP propaganda in the 1950s

PERSON NAME: Shibata Shingo

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Hiroshima University

PROFESSOR: Professor Emeritus of Philosophy and Sociology at Hiroshima University, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

Shibata Shingo was Professor Emeritus of Philosophy and Sociology at Hiroshima University, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. There he worked to expose to the public questionable research activities and practices of the Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan that he believed to be an outgrowth of Japan's biological warfare program on the 1930s and 1940s

PERSON NAME: Shibayama Kameshiro (1 May 1889-23 January 1956)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

WAR CRIMES: Arrested and tried as a War Criminal

SENTENCE: Condemned to 7 years imprisonment as a War Criminal

²²⁷³ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH: WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²²⁷⁴ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH: WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

EXECUTED: Released

Shibayama Kameshiro was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. Questioned about Japanese plans to employ gas warfare after the war he denied its use against the Chinese and any plans to use it against an American invasion ²²⁷⁵

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Shibayama Kaneshirō

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1936-03-07	Colonel
1939-03-09	Major-General
1941-10-15	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1935-08-01 – 1937-03-01	Commanding Officer, 18 th Transport Battalion
1937-03-01 – 1938-06-18	Chief, Military Service Branch, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1938-06-18 – 1939-08-01	Chief, Tianjin Special Agency [China]
1939-08-01 – 1939-09-xx	Attached, Central China Expeditionary Army
1939-09-xx – 1940-09-xx	Chief, Hankou Special Agency [China]
1940-09-xx – 1940-12-02	Inspector – Transportation
1940-12-02 – 1941-10-15	Commandant, Army School of Transportation
1941-10-15 – 1942-04-01	Inspector – Transportation
1942-04-01 – 1943-04-08	General Officer Commanding, 26 th Division
1943-04-08 – 1944-08-30	Chief Military Adviser of the Nanjing Government
1944-08-30 – 1945-07-18	Vice Minister of War
1945-05-xx – 1945-07-18	Inspector – Transportation Imperial General Headquarters
1945-07-18 – 1945-12-xx	Attached – General Staff
1945-12-xx	Retired
1948-05-xx – 1948-11-xx	Arrested and tried as a War Criminal
1948-11-xx	Condemned to 7 years imprisonment as a War Criminal
1951-08-xx	Released

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Shiga Dysentery

PERSON NAME: Shiga Yoshio

Shiga Yoshio was the editor of postwar Japan's Communist newspaper, Red Flag. Postwar he sought to unmask Ishii Shiro ²²⁷⁶

PERSON NAME: Shigeharu Asaeda

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Shigella

PERSON NAME: Shigemitsu Mamoru

GRADUATE: Law School of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan - 1907

WAR CRIMES: International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), Tokyo, Japan

SENTENCE: 7 years imprisonment

SERVED: Sugamo Prison

TIME SERVED: Released from Sugamo Prison in November 1950

EXECUTED: ****

Shigemitsu Mamoru was as a Japanese diplomat and politician in the Empire of Japan who served as the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs at the end of World War II and later, as the Deputy Prime Minister of Japan. The

²²⁷⁵ Interrogation of LTG Kameshiro Shibiyama. Dated: 15 Mar 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁷⁶ Memorandum for the Officer in Charge, Subject: Ishii, Lt. General Shiro, Advance Echelon APO 500, 7 Jan 1946, Document 80, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md

American press often referred to him in headlines as “Shiggy.” As civilian plenipotentiary, along with General Umezu Yoshijiro, Shigemitsu signed the instrument of surrender on 2 Sept 1945 ending WWII in the Pacific



Shigemitsu was born on 29 Jul 1887 in what is now part of the city of Bungo-ono, Oita Prefecture, Japan. He graduated from the Law School of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan in 1907. Following World War I, Shigemitsu served in numerous overseas diplomatic assignments, including Germany, the United Kingdom (UK), and briefly as consul at the Japanese consulate in Seattle

On 29 Apr 1932, while attending a celebration for the birthday of Emperor Hirohito in Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China, a Korean independence activist, Yoon Bong-Gil threw a bomb at a reviewing stand killing General Shirakawa Yoshinori and wounding several others, to include Shigemitsu. Shigemitsu lost his right leg in the attack, and was later fitted with an artificial leg and used a cane for the rest of his life

In 1938 Shigemitsu became Ambassador to the Soviet Union and negotiated a settlement of the Russo-Japanese border clash at Changkufeng Hill, otherwise known as the Battle of Lake Khasan. He became Japan's ambassador to Great Britain during the period of deteriorating Anglo-Japanese relations resulting in the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Shigemitsu he was recalled from Great Britain in Jun 1941

Shigemitsu was highly critical of the foreign policies of Yosuke Matsuoka, especially the Tripartite Pact, which he warned would further strengthen anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States. He spent two weeks in Washington, DC., on the way back from Great Britain, conferring with Ambassador Nomur Kichisaburo while attempting unsuccessfully to arrange for direct face-to-face negotiations between Prime Minister Konoe Fumimaro and US President Franklin Roosevelt. Shigemitsu's efforts to stave off World War II angered the militarists in Tokyo, Japan, and only two days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, he was sidelined with an appointment as ambassador to the Japanese-sponsored Reorganized National Government of China

While in China, Shigemitsu argued that the success of the proposed Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere depended on the equal treatment of China and other Asian nations with Japan. On 20 Apr 1943, in a move that was viewed as a sign that Japan might be preparing for a collapse of the Axis Powers, Japan's Prime Minister Tojo Hideki fired Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani in favor of Shigemitsu, who had been steadfast in his opposition to the militarists. He was Foreign Minister during the Greater East Asia Conference

From 22 Jul 1944 to 7 Apr 1945 he served as Minister of Greater East Asia in the Koiso administration, and again briefly in Aug 1945 in the Higashikuni administration. Despite Shigemitsu's well-known opposition to the war, he was taken into custody by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) and held in Sugamo Prison under charges of war crimes. Despite a signed deposition by Joseph Grew, the former ambassador of the United States to Japan and over the protests of Joseph B. Keenan, the Chief Prosecutor, Shigemitsu's case came to trial and he was convicted at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) and was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment. He was released from Sugamo Prison in November 1950

In Oct 1952, Shigemitsu was elected to a seat in the Lower House of the Diet of Japan, and in 1954 became Deputy Prime Minister of Japan under Prime Minister Hatoyama Ichiro, the leader of Japan Democratic Party. Shigemitsu held the position of Deputy Prime Minister of Japan until 1956. Shigemitsu died of angina pectoris on 26 Jan 1957, aged 69, at his summer home in Yugawara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Shigeru Honjo

PERSON NAME: Shigeru Matsui

PERSON NAME: Shiggy

Nickname of Shigemitsu Mamoru

POLITICAL UNIT: Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Shijiazhuang Dojin Association²²⁷⁷

LOCATION: Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

Shijiazhuang Dojin Association was a medical care team of the Dojin Association located in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province²²⁷⁸

PLACE NAME: Shikoku Island, Japan

Shikoku Island in Kagawa Prefecture, Japan was the site of a 1921 outbreak of an unknown disease later identified as a strain of encephalitis labeled “Japanese B.” More than 6,125 Japanese were infected, 3,797 died. Ishii Shiro was part of the 1924 team who identified the disease

PERSON NAME: Shimada Shigetaro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Admiral

ASSIGNED: Supreme Commander, Imperial Japanese Navy, Tokyo, Japan

GRADUATE: Naval War College, Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan - 1915 (with Honors)

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Naval Academy, Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan - 1904

WAR CRIMES: International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), Tokyo, Japan

INCIDENT: First Shanghai Incident

SENTENCE: Life imprisonment

EXECUTED: N/A

SERVED: Sugamo Prison

TIME SERVED: Released on parole in 1955 by Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama

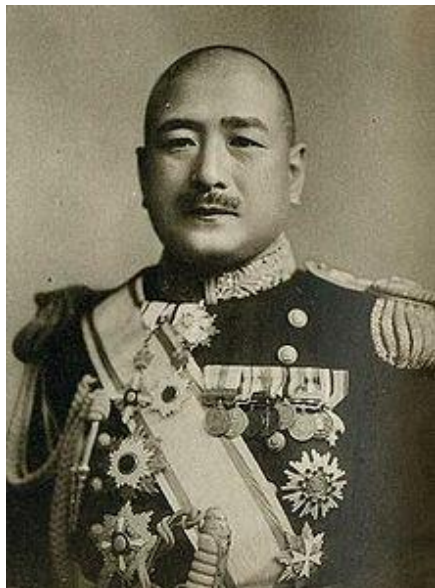
Shimada Shigetaro was an Admiral in the Imperial Japanese Navy and was one-time the Naval Minister

Shimada Shigetaro was born on 24 Sept 1883. He graduated with Yamamoto Isoroku with the 32nd class of the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy, Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan in 1904. Shimada was ranked 27th out of 192 cadets. Shimada served as a midshipman aboard the submarine tender IJN *Karasaki*, and the cruiser Izumi, participating in the Battle of Tsushima Straits during the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905). Commissioned an ensign on 31 Aug 1905, he served aboard the cruisers IJN *Niitaka* and *Otowa*, and was promoted to sub-lieutenant on 28 Sept 1907. He was promoted to lieutenant on 11 Oct 1909 and then served on the battle cruiser IJN *Tsukuba* and battleship *Settsu*

After graduating with highest honors from the Naval War College; Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan in Dec 1915, Shimada was promoted to Lieutenant Commander on 13 Dec and assigned as an Assistant Naval Attaché in Rome, Italy during World War I. Post-WWI, Shimada held various staff positions as a staff officer on the Imperial Japanese Navy General Staff in 1920

²²⁷⁷ Tsunemasa Aragaki. *Medical Pacification Tour*. Toua Koronsha. 1940. War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²⁷⁸ Tsunemasa Aragaki. *Medical Pacification Tour*. Toua Koronsha. 1940. War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress



Shimada was promoted to Commander on 1 Dec 1920 and assigned as executive officer of the battleship IJN *Hyuga* in 1922; he served as instructor at the Naval War College, Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, in 1923, and Commander of the 7th Submarine Division in 1926. He was promoted to captain on 1 Dec 1924, and given command of the cruiser IJN *Tama* in 1928, followed by the battleship IJN *Hiei* later the same year

Shimada was promoted to rear admiral on 30 Nov 1929, and assigned as Chief-of-Staff to the Imperial Japanese Navy 2nd Fleet. After transferring to the Imperial Japanese Navy 1st Fleet in Dec 1930, he served as Commandant of the Submarine School, and was later assigned to the Imperial Japanese Navy 3rd Fleet in Feb 1932. As Commander of the Imperial Japanese Navy 3rd Fleet, he participated in the First Shanghai Incident of 1932. He served as Chief of the Third and later served concurrently as Chief of the First Department from Nov 1932-Oct 1933 when he assumed total command. Shimada became Vice Chief of the Naval General Staff in Dec 1933 and was promoted to vice admiral on 15 Nov 1934

He was named Minister of the Navy on 18 Oct 1941 however during his tenure he was largely regarded as a lackey for his reputation of meek submissiveness and unquestioning loyalty to Prime Minister Tojo Hideki. Behind his back his subordinates and associates referred to him as “Tojo’s Yurufun” (“Tojo’s Droopy Drawers”), Tojo’s “tea servant” or “briefcase carrier.” Despite this backbiting Shimada played an important role working with Tojo in coordinating military operations between the Army and Navy during the early years of the Pacific War

After a series of major Japanese losses, Emperor Hirohito lost confidence in the Army and Naval Chiefs of Staff. Tojo used this as a pretense to dismiss Chief of the Army General Staff Sugiyama Hajime and Chief of the Naval General Staff Nagano Osami. On 21 Feb 1944 Tojo assumed the role of Army Chief-of-Staff while Shimada became Naval Chief-of-Staff concurrent with his position as Naval Minister. The reorganization left Shimada the Supreme Commander of the Imperial Japanese Navy

Shimada’s power grab however, gained him many enemies in the Navy General Staff and the Emperor’s court. Hirohito made his displeasure with Shimada known to Tojo in Jul 1944, shortly after the fall of Saipan in the Marianas Islands. Tojo immediately asked for Shimada’s resignation, and replaced him as Navy Minister with Yonai Mitsumasa on 17 Jul and as Chief of the General Navy Staff on 2 August

Although appointed to the Supreme War Council, Shimada retired from active duty on 20 Jan 1945 remaining in an advisory capacity for the remainder of the war. After the war, Shimada was arrested by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) authorities and charged with war crimes. At the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), he was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for waging aggressive war against the United States, United Kingdom (UK), China and the Netherlands. After the end of the American occupation of Japan, he was released on parole in 1955 by Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama. He died on 7 Jun 1976 as one of the last living admirals and the last living full admiral of the Imperial Japanese Navy

PERSON NAME: Shimada Tsuneji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Minato Group, the Dysentery Group, Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Shimada Tsuneji was assigned to Unit 731. He served with the unit from early 1939 until the end of the war where he was attached to the Minato Group, the Dysentery Group a group run by researcher Minato. Shimada Tsuneji visited the Mukden POW Camp with the Minato Group several times during the course of the war obtaining blood samples. Shimada reports poisoning Allied POW with dysentery and other pathogens. Reported that simultaneous experiments were undertaken at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo as a control group. According to Shimada “We did not experiment on soldiers, but we carried out dissections. Normally we gave them infected material to drink and carried out autopsies to ascertain the symptoms.” We had to observe the progress (of the

diseases) and we had to ascertain the potency of the various viruses.” Dysentery was, Shimada said, studied “as a weapon.” Blood samples were regularly drawn from POW’s “for their research” value ²²⁷⁹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Shimamoto Regiment

LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

INCIDENT: The Manchurian Incident

The Shimamoto Regiment was assigned to guard the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC). It was headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province and arranged for army engineers to secretly set explosive charges along a stretch of track near the city of Mukden, (now known as Shenyang) which was later known as the Manchurian Incident

PERSON NAME: Shimazaki Masao

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

Shimazaki Masao was a Researcher at the Manchukuo National Hygiene Technology Agency. ²²⁸⁰ He was a member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; Tokyo, Japan ²²⁸¹

PERSON NAME: Shimomora Sadamu (23 September 1887-25 March 1968)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Shimomura S

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Shimura S

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: Army Minister, Tokyo, Japan

GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1916

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy. Ichigaya, Japan - 1908

Shimomora Sadamu, was a general in the Imperial Japanese Army and the final Minister of War of the Empire of Japan. Shimomora Sadamu served as Army Minister. Shimomora Sadamu may also be known as: Shimomura S or Shimura S

Shimomura was a native of Kōchi Prefecture. He graduated with the 20th class of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy in 1908. His classmates included Prince Asaka, Prince Higashikuni Naruhiko, Prince Kitashirakawa Naruhisa, Mitsuru Ushijima, Heitarō Kimura, Takashi Sakai, and Shōjirō Iida. He later graduated with the 28th class of the Army Staff College in 1916. After serving in a number of staff and administrative positions within the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff, Shimomura was posted to France as a military attaché in 1919. He returned to the Strategy and Planning bureau of the General Staff in 1921. He participated as part of the Japanese delegation to the Geneva Naval Conference negotiations from 1928–1929 and in 1931. From 1933-1935 he was commander of the IJA 1st Heavy Field Artillery Regiment

²²⁷⁹ Guyatt, David. Former Unit 731 member speaks out. Unit 731. Part 1. <http://www.chinahistoryforum.com/topic/2274-japanese-war-experiments-the-horrors-of-unit-731/page-3>

²²⁸⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²²⁸¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress



In 1935, Shimomura was assigned to the staff of the Kwantung Army and promoted to major general in 1936. He returned to the General Staff as Chief of the 4th Bureau from 1936–1937, and of the 1st Bureau from 1937–1938. He was strong proponent of a more aggressive approach towards the Kuomintang government in the Shanghai area and his recommendations influenced the decision of the Japanese General Staff to authorize the landings of the Japanese Tenth Army at the start of the Battle of Shanghai

Shimomura was promoted to Lieutenant-General in 1939. He was Commandant of the Artillery School in 1940, and given a field command in 1942 in the form of the Japanese Thirteenth Army based in Shanghai and surrounding provinces primarily as a garrison force to deter the possible landings of the Allies of World War II in the lower Yangtze River area of east central China

In March 1944, Shimomura was withdrawn to the Japanese Home Islands and became commander of the Western District Army, another force intended to defend against Allied landings. However, in November 1944, he returned to China as commander of the North China Area Army

In 1945, Shimomura was promoted to full general, and on 23 August (after the surrender of Japan), was appointed final Army Minister under the Higashikuni cabinet. One of the reasons for his selection was that he had never been involved in hostilities against the United States at any point in his military career. Shimomura was also concurrently the final Inspector-General for Military Training. His primary task was to oversee the demobilization of the Imperial Japanese Army

As with all other members of the former Japanese government, Shimomura was briefly taken into custody by the American occupation authorities from 1946–1947, but was released without trial

In June 1959, he was elected to the House of Councilors in the post-war Diet of Japan for a single term with the support of the Liberal-Democratic Party. Shimomura died in a traffic accident on 25 March 1968

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Shimomura Sadamu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1931-08-01	Colonel
1936-03-07	Major-General
1939-03-09	Lieutenant-General
1945-05-07	General

SERVICE:

1933-12-20 – 1935-03-15	Commanding Officer, 1 st Heavy Field Artillery Regiment
1935-03-15 – 1935-12-02	Senior Staff Officer, Kwantung Army
1935-12-02 – 1936-08-01	Executive Officer, War College
1936-08-01 – 1937-09-27	Head, 4 th Section, General Staff
1937-09-28 – 1938-01-12	Head, 1 st Section, General Staff
1938-01-12 – 1938-09-23	Sick leave
1938-09-23 – 1940-08-01	Commandant, Tokyo Bay Fortress
1940-08-01 – 1941-09-01	Commandant, Army Engineering School
1941-03-09 – 1942-10-08	Commandant, War College
1942-10-08 – 1944-03-22	General Officer Commanding, 13 th Army
1944-03-22 – 1944-11-22	Commander-in-Chief, Western Army
1944-11-22 – 1945-08-19	Commander-in-Chief, Northern China Area Army
1945-08-23 – 1945-12-01	Minister of War
1945-08-25 – 1945-10-15	Inspector-General of Military Training
1946-02-xx – 1947-05-xx	Arrested but not tried

PERSON NAME: Shimomura S
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Shimomura Sadamu
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Shimura S
GENERAL OFFICER:
NAME: Shimomura Sadamu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1931-08-01	Colonel
1936-03-07	Major-General
1939-03-09	Lieutenant-General
1945-05-07	General

SERVICE:

1933-12-20 – 1935-03-15 Commanding Officer, 1st Heavy Field Artillery Regiment
1935-03-15 – 1935-12-02 Senior Staff Officer, Kwantung Army
1935-12-02 – 1936-08-01 Executive Officer, War College
1936-08-01 – 1937-09-27 Head, 4th Section, General Staff
1937-09-28 – 1938-01-12 Head, 1st Section, General Staff
1938-01-12 – 1938-09-23 Sick leave
1938-09-23 – 1940-08-01 Commandant, Tokyo Bay Fortress
1940-08-01 – 1941-09-01 Commandant, Army Engineering School
1941-03-09 – 1942-10-08 Commandant, War College
1942-10-08 – 1944-03-22 General Officer Commanding, 13th Army
1944-03-22 – 1944-11-22 Commander-in-Chief, Western Army
1944-11-22 – 1945-08-19 Commander-in-Chief, Northern China Area Army
1945-08-23 – 1945-12-01 Minister of War
1945-08-25 – 1945-10-15 Inspector-General of Military Training
1946-02-xx – 1947-05-xx Arrested but not tried

POLITICAL UNIT: Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Shimoshidzu Army Aviation School

PERSON NAME: Shimpei Asano

PERSON NAME: Shimura S
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: General
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****

Shimura S was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army. Asked postwar about his knowledge of Japanese biological warfare planning he asserted that Ishii Shiro took action on the subject of biological warfare without the knowledge of the War Ministry and that his work was purely defensive. ²²⁸² Shimura S is also known as: Shimomura Sadamu

GENERAL OFFICER:
NAME: Shimomura Sadamu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1931-08-01	Colonel
1936-03-07	Major-General
1939-03-09	Lieutenant-General
1945-05-07	General

²²⁸² Biological Warfare. Dated: 9 Nov 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box.04. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

SERVICE:

1933-12-20 – 1935-03-15 Commanding Officer, 1st Heavy Field Artillery Regiment
1935-03-15 – 1935-12-02 Senior Staff Officer, Kwantung Army
1935-12-02 – 1936-08-01 Executive Officer, War College
1936-08-01 – 1937-09-27 Head, 4th Section, General Staff
1937-09-28 – 1938-01-12 Head, 1st Section, General Staff
1938-01-12 – 1938-09-23 Sick leave
1938-09-23 – 1940-08-01 Commandant, Tokyo Bay Fortress
1940-08-01 – 1941-09-01 Commandant, Army Engineering School
1941-03-09 – 1942-10-08 Commandant, War College
1942-10-08 – 1944-03-22 General Officer Commanding, 13th Army
1944-03-22 – 1944-11-22 Commander-in-Chief, Western Army
1944-11-22 – 1945-08-19 Commander-in-Chief, Northern China Area Army
1945-08-23 – 1945-12-01 Minister of War
1945-08-25 – 1945-10-15 Inspector-General of Military Training
1946-02-xx – 1947-05-xx Arrested but not tried

PERSON NAME: Shimomura fnu

PERSON NAME: Shimomura Sadamu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Shimura S

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: War Minister, Tokyo, Japan

Shimomura Sadamu was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as War Minister headed the Northern Army in China. Asked postwar about his knowledge of Japanese biological warfare planning he asserted that Ishii Shiro took action on the subject of biological warfare without the knowledge of the War Ministry and that his work was purely defensive.²²⁸³ Shimomura Sadamu may also be known as Shimura S:

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Shimomura Sadamu (23 September 1887-25 March 1968)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General.

PROMOTIONS:

1931-08-01	Colonel
1936-03-07	Major-General
1939-03-09	Lieutenant-General
1945-05-07	General

SERVICE:

1933-12-20 – 1935-03-15 Commanding Officer, 1st Heavy Field Artillery Regiment
1935-03-15 – 1935-12-02 Senior Staff Officer, Kwantung Army
1935-12-02 – 1936-08-01 Executive Officer, War College
1936-08-01 – 1937-09-27 Head, 4th Section, General Staff
1937-09-28 – 1938-01-12 Head, 1st Section, General Staff
1938-01-12 – 1938-09-23 Sick leave
1938-09-23 – 1940-08-01 Commandant, Tokyo Bay Fortress
1940-08-01 – 1941-09-01 Commandant, Army Engineering School
1941-03-09 – 1942-10-08 Commandant, War College
1942-10-08 – 1944-03-22 General Officer Commanding, 13th Army
1944-03-22 – 1944-11-22 Commander-in-Chief, Western Army
1944-11-22 – 1945-08-19 Commander-in-Chief, Northern China Area Army
1945-08-23 – 1945-12-01 Minister of War
1945-08-25 – 1945-10-15 Inspector-General of Military Training
1946-02-xx – 1947-05-xx Arrested but not tried

²²⁸³ Biological Warfare. Dated: 9 Nov 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box.04. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Shimura Yukio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Hailar Japanese Military Police, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

According to his written confession, Shimura Yukio was born in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan in 1902. During the Japanese War of Aggression against China, he served as captain of the Hailar Japanese Military Police.²²⁸⁴ During his interrogation he relate the following incidents: Around 20 Dec 1944: Military Surgeon Matsumoto (name not very clearly remembered), Colonel of Ishii Unit in Harbin, came to Hailar, Inner Mongolia for research on frostbite. People were escorted from the train station to the frostbite research center. “Whenever I received the notice that some people had been escorted to Hailar Station, I would order the Hailar Military Police Branch to escort them. I could not remember which military police unit had sent these people, but I remember there were 3 or 4 people sent here during the research period.”²²⁸⁵ In Mar 1945: “The Hailar Military Police Branch arrested a Communist Party member who was dispatched from Yunnan. We disposed of this person in special transfer.”²²⁸⁶ In Apr 1945: “The Contingent of Sanhe Military Police arrested 3 Communists and disposed of them in special transfer.”²²⁸⁷ Later, in early Jul 1945: The Manzhouli Military Police Branch, Inner Mongolia uncovered a case where a Chinese agent for the Soviet Consulate in Manzhouli set fire to the Japanese facilities in Manzhouli under the command of consular officers, and “the person was disposed of in special transfer”²²⁸⁸

PERSON NAME: Shin S.C.

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Shin S.C. was a Doctor of Medicine. He later testified to the use of gas by the Japanese in an attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province²²⁸⁹

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Shinagawa Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

POW CAMP: The Shinagawa Hospital POW Camp began as a normal POW camp but became the chief POW Hospital in the Tokyo, Japan area²²⁹⁰

POW CAMP: Shinagawa POW Camp, Tokyo, Japan

The Shinagawa POW Camp was attached to the Shinagawa Hospital

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Shinagawa POW Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Shinbo fnu²²⁹¹

²²⁸⁴ Yukio Shimura 志村行雄 (Aug.14). China.org.cn, 14 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/14/content_33237897.htm

²²⁸⁵ Yukio Shimura 志村行雄 (Aug.14). China.org.cn, 14 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/14/content_33237897.htm

²²⁸⁶ Yukio Shimura 志村行雄 (Aug.14). China.org.cn, 14 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/14/content_33237897.htm

²²⁸⁷ Yukio Shimura 志村行雄 (Aug.14). China.org.cn, 14 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/14/content_33237897.htm

²²⁸⁸ Yukio Shimura 志村行雄 (Aug.14). China.org.cn, 14 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/14/content_33237897.htm

²²⁸⁹ Composite of IPS interrogations: Dr. S.C. Shin, Shoji Terajima, MAJ Woo Chia Shing, Maj Gen Cheng, MAJ Yang Cheu-Nien, Sgt. Katsuo Mitsue testify to the Japanese gas attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province Dated: 25 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²²⁹⁰ Trial of Med2/Lt. Fujii Hiroshi, Testimony of Dr. Tokuda Hisakichi. US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 153, File 35-997.

²²⁹¹ Concerning the activities at secret laboratories of the former Army Medical School. Dated: 21 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Shindo fnu ²²⁹²

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Medical Officer, Mukden POW Camp, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Shindo fnu was a Medical Doctor, Lieutenant, and later Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Japanese medical officer at the Mukden POW Camp ²²⁹³

POLITICAL UNIT: Shing King

ALTERNATE NAME: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Shinichiro Sumi

PERSON NAME: Shiniuka Yoshio ²²⁹⁴

POLITICAL UNIT: Shiqiao Village, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Shinji Kawagen

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Shinjuku Unit 731 Site

LOCATION: Shinjuku Ward, Toyama District, Tokyo, Japan

The Shinjuku Unit 731 Site was located in Shinjuku Ward, Toyama District, Tokyo, Japan. It is the location where an Army Medical School (College), Tokyo, Japan once stood and later a health ministry facility for researching infectious diseases ²²⁹⁵

POLITICAL UNIT: Shinjuku Ward, Toyama District, Tokyo, Japan

Shinjuku Ward in Toyama District, Tokyo, Japan was the location of the Epidemic Research Laboratory of the Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. Shinjuku Ward was the site where in 1989, 35 skulls and numerous thighbones were found during the construction of a new building near the current location of Japan's Ministry of Health ²²⁹⁶

POLITICAL UNIT: Shinko City, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

Shinko is a city located in Noan County, north of Changchun (Hsinking) in Jilin Province. The city experienced an outbreak of plague which began in Jun 1943. ²²⁹⁷ Plague had been known in Noan County, Jilin Province but not in Shinko City, Hebei Province. A Japanese pathologist from Unit 100, called to the scene to take advantage of the opportunity to study plague victims, noted with some bewilderment that the Jun flare-up "occurred suddenly...by some means." ²²⁹⁸ Hundreds of people died until the epidemic ran its course. Shinko City lost eighteen persons to the disease over the course of only a few days in mid-Sept 1943. ²²⁹⁹ The city and Noan County contributed forty-nine patients to the Japanese pathologists during the period 29 Sept to 5 November. ²³⁰⁰ Many other victims went to their deaths unrecorded, escaping the skilled postmortem examinations of Unit 100's pathologists

POLITICAL UNIT: Shinkyo, (Changchun) (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Shinkyo was the Japanese language name for Changchun (Hsinking)

²²⁹² WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

²²⁹³ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other. Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

²²⁹⁴ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²²⁹⁵ Work starts at Shinjuku Unit 731 site. Digging follows nurse's grisly account. The Japan Times

<http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2011/02/22/national/work-starts-at-shinjuku-unit-731-site/#.VFbbR8mvfSQ>

²²⁹⁶ Skulls May Expose Top Japanese. The Age, Monday, 21 Aug 1989

²²⁹⁷ The Nongan episode is reliably documented by Chinese scholars. The most thorough account is that of Li Ji Xin, "The Plague in Nongan County, 1940," *Historical Material on Jilin History; (Changchun, 1987)*

²²⁹⁸ "The Report Of 'Q'," originally on deposit at Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md., now housed in the Technical Library, Dugway Proving Grounds, Dugway, Utah

²²⁹⁹ "The Report Of 'Q'," originally on deposit at Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md., now housed in the Technical Library, Dugway Proving Grounds, Dugway, Utah

²³⁰⁰ "The Report Of 'Q'," originally on deposit at Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md., now housed in the Technical Library, Dugway Proving Grounds, Dugway, Utah

GENDARME: Shinkyo Military Police, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Shinoda fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Director, Norobito Institute, Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Shinoda fnu was the Director of the Norobito Institute ²³⁰¹

PERSON NAME: Shinoda Osamu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Bacteriological Research Section, Bacteriological Troop 1855, Northern Branch A, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Entomologist, Faculty of Science, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

Shinoda Osamu was the head of the Bacteriological Research Section under Bacteriological Troop 1855 of the Northern Branch A. ²³⁰² Shinoda Osamu had previous been assigned to Unit 731. Entomologist, Faculty of Science, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan

PERSON NAME: Shinozuka Yoshio

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Karasawa Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.

ASSIGNED: Japanese Army Youth Corps, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ²³⁰³

PRISON: Fushun War Criminals Management Center, Fushun, Liaoning Province, People's Republic of China.

Shinozuka Yoshio – birth name – Tamura Yoshio ²³⁰⁴



In his postwar testimony, Shinozuka admitted being conscripted into Unit 731 at the age of 16. According to Shinozuka in Feb 1939 a recruiter came to Shinozuka's rural high school, dressed in an army aviator's uniform and promising a bright future for those who volunteered. ²³⁰⁵ The recruiter offered college scholarships, possible careers in medicine or aviation, travel, and the satisfaction of serving the emperor. Two months later, he was ordered to Unit 731 of the Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Kwantung Army in the city of Pingfan, just outside Harbin in Heilongjiang Province in Japanese-controlled northeast China, Manchukuo. As related by Shinozuka "I never asked why we did what we did," Shinozuka said. "Nobody did. We

weren't given any time to think about what we were doing. And there was an unspoken rule to hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil"

²³⁰¹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²³⁰² BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦

http://www.capan.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²³⁰³ Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 Mar 2003 <http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37>

²³⁰⁴ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²³⁰⁵ Talmadge, Eric. Japanese Soldier Faces the Poison of His Past. Los Angeles Times. Los Angeles, California. 19 Sept 2004.

<http://articles.latimes.com/2004/sep/19/news/adfg-poison19>

Shinozuka claimed to have been involved in conducting experiments and vivisections on Chinese captives near the northern Chinese city of Harbin. In Mar 2003, Shinozuka stated: “the first person I killed was a man, aged about 30,” he says. “That was the time I started losing my humanity. Before we cut into him, that person was nearly dead anyway, so one of us checked his heart while another cut his body into pieces. At the same time, another of us took all the organs, sliced them up and put them into test tubes.”²³⁰⁶ “The logs we used were all very quiet because they had been infected with the germs and monitored until they were nearly dead. When you started to cut them, they usually died straight away. The first time I didn’t know what to do. I knew I had to kill it but my body couldn’t do it. Maybe from the third person I started understanding what was going on and why it had to happen, and my legs didn’t shake any more. I remember the leader of the group told me I was getting better then, I was no longer a child. I had finally become useful and efficient. I think I felt proud when he told me that”²³⁰⁷

Yoshio Shinozuka wrote in 2004: “Unit 731 was developing an envelope vaccine of plague. The Karasawa Division, to which I belonged, also performed human experimentation and vivisection on five Chinese under the pretext of a virulence test of the germ. First we collected blood from them and measured their immunity. On the next day, we injected four kinds of plague vaccines to each of four subjects. No vaccine was given to one subject as control. A week later, vaccines were given again. A month later, we injected 1.0 cc liquid with the same number of plague germs in every subject. All five were infected with plague... The man that had no vaccine was infected first. Two or three days later he became feverish and pale. On the next day he was dying and his face grew darker. He was still alive but the members of the Special Division, which administered the special prison of “Maruta” [“logs”], brought him naked on the stretcher to the dissection room where we awaited him. Lieutenant Hosoda auscultated his heart beat on his chest. At the moment the auscultation finished, Surgeon Colonel Ohyama ordered “Let’s begin!”²³⁰⁸

Shinozuka was held in detention in Fushun, northeastern Liaoning Province for many years, finally being released in 1956. Postwar Shinozuka devoted himself to making amends for his participation in Japan’s biological warfare program visiting China on many occasions. Shinozuka is the only former member of Unit 731 who talked openly about what happened in Manchuria²³⁰⁹

PERSON NAME: Shinoda fnu
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Shioda fnu
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Shinoda Osamu
Shinoda fnu may also be known as: Shioda fnu or Shinoda Osamu

PERSON NAME: Shinoda Ryo
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Captain
ASSIGNED: Noborito Institute (Army 9th Technology Institute), Army Science Research Institute, Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan
Shinoda Ryo, as a captain in 1927 stabled the Noborito Institute (Army 9th Technology Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan under the Army Science Research Institute. By the beginning of World War II the Noborito Institute (Army 9th Technology Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, occupied two dozen buildings and employed over 1000 people

PERSON NAME: Shinpei Ejima
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Chief, Dysentery Section (Ejima Team), Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.

²³⁰⁶ Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 Mar 2003 <http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37>

²³⁰⁷ Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 Mar 2003 <http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37>

²³⁰⁸ Shinozuka Y, Michiko T 篠塚良雄・ 柳美知子. □ *Nihon nimo Senso ga Atta: 731 Butai Moto Shonen Taiin no Kokuhaku* 日本にも戦争があった : 七三一隊元少年隊員の告白 (There Was A War in Japan: A Confession of A Former Junior Assistant of Unit 731). Tokyo: Shin Nihon Shuppansha 新日本出版社 2004. Cited in TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

²³⁰⁹ Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 Mar 2003 <http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37>

Shinpei Ejima served as the Head of the Dysentery Section of Unit 731. ²³¹⁰ The Dysentery Section was also known as the Ejima Team

MEMORIAL: Shinshu-War Exhibition

PERSON NAME: Shintaro Ishii

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

POSTWAR: Chief of the Department of Parasites, Japanese National Institute of Health; Tokyo, Japan.

Shintaro Ishii conducted experiments with dengue fever on humans. ²³¹¹ Postwar he served as Chief of the Department of Parasites, Japanese National Institute of Health; Tokyo, Japan

RELIGIOUS GROUP: Shinto

RELIGIOUS GROUP: Shintoism

PERSON NAME: Shioda fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Shinoda fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Shinoda Osamu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

GENDARME: Gendarme

ASSIGNED: Gendarme, Kwantung Army

LOCATION: ****

Shioda fnu was a member Gendarme or Kempetai. Shioda fnu may also be known as: Shinoda fnu or Shinoda Osamu

PERSON NAME: Shiotani Soichiro

PERSON NAME: Shirahama fnu

PERSON NAME: Shirakawa Hatsutaro

PERSON NAME: Shirakawa Yoshinori (24 Jan 1869-26 May 1932)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: War Minister, Tokyo, Japan

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1890

Shirakawa Yoshinori was promoted to full General in Mar 1925. He later served on the Supreme War Council from 1926–1932, and was Minister of War from 1927–1929

Shirakawa was born to a samurai class family in Iyo, Ehime domain in Shikoku (present day Ehime Prefecture). He attended military preparatory schools as a youth, specializing in military engineering and served with the 21st Infantry Regiment. He graduated from the 1st class of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1890 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant the following year. In Jun 1911, Shirakawa became

²³¹⁰ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID
<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

²³¹¹ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID
<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

Chief-of-Staff of the 11th Division, and was promoted to Major General later that year. From 1913–1915, he was Commander of Japanese forces in central China ²³¹²

With tensions in China rapidly ramping up towards open war. Shirakawa was dispatched to China on 25 Feb 1932 to become Commander-in-Chief of the Shanghai Expeditionary Army. However, two months later, on 29 Apr 1932 he was severely injured in a bomb set by Korean independence activist Yoon Bong-Gil and died on 26 May 1932.

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1925-03-28 General

SERVICE:

1905-10-27 – 1909-12-26 Staff Officer, Personnel Bureau, Ministry of War

1909-12-26 – 1911-06-15 Commanding Officer, 34th Infantry Regiment

1911-06-15 – 1913-09-30 Chief-of-Staff, 11th Division

1913-09-30 – 1915-08-10 Commanding Officer, Central China Contingent

1915-08-10 – 1916-08-18 Commanding Officer, 9th Brigade

1916-08-18 – 1919-01-15 Head, Personnel Bureau, Ministry of War

1919-01-15 – 1921-03-11 Commandant, Military Academy

1921-03-11 – 1922-08-15 General Officer Commanding, 11th Division

1922-08-15 – 1922-10-20 General Officer Commanding, 1st Division

1922-10-20 – 1923-10-10 Vice Minister of War

1923-03-10 – 1923-08-06 Head, Army Aviation Headquarters

1923-10-10 – 1926-07-28 Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army

1926-07-28 – 1927-04-20 Member, Supreme War Council

1927-04-20 – 1929-07-02 Minister of War

1929-07-02 – 1932-02-25 Member, Supreme War Council

1932-02-25 – 1932-04-29 Commander-in-Chief, Shanghai Expeditionary Army [Japanese Occupied China]

1932-04-29 Seriously wounded by a bomb

1932-05-26 Died of wounds

PERSON NAME: Shirahama fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Changchun Branch, Kwantung Army Military Police, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Shirahama fnu served as a Senior Captain ²³¹³ in the Changchun Branch, Kwantung Army Military Police, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province

PERSON NAME: Shiratori Toshio

Shiratori Toshio was the Japanese Ambassador to Italy from 1938 to 1940. Shiratori Toshio was born on 8 Jun 1887. He served as Director of Information Bureau under the Foreign Ministry from 1929 to 1933, Ambassador to Sweden and non-resident Ambassador to Finland from 1933 to 1936. He was appointed ambassador to Italy, serving from 1938 to 1940, and became adviser to the Foreign Minister in 1940. He was an advocate of military expansionism, counseling an alliance between Nazi Germany, Italy and Japan to facilitate world domination

He was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE). Shiratori was found guilty of conspiring to wage aggressive war by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Nov 1948 and sentenced to life imprisonment. He died of laryngeal cancer in on 3 Jun 1949 at Sugamo Prison

²³¹² Shizuo Tanisuga, “Okunoshima to watashi” (Okunoshima and I), Dokugasu: soritsu san jusshunen kinen kaishi (Poison gas: a book commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the Friendship Society of Poison Gas Sufferers). Tadanoumi, Japan: Friendship Society of Okunoshima Poison Gas Sufferers. 1980

²³¹³ Mio Saito 齐藤美夫 (22 July). China.org.cn, 22 Jul 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/22/content_33023687.htm

PERSON NAME: Shirokura Yoshie (27 September 1887-13 September 1945)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Chief, Military Police, Northern China Area Army, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

ASSIGNED: Military Police (Kempeitai) Keijo, Korea, Keijo (Seoul), Korea under the Japanese Rule

ASSIGNED: Commandant of the Military Police (Kempeitai) Academy

LOCATION: ****

Shirokura Yoshie was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army and Chief, Military Police, Northern China Area Army.²³¹⁴ He at one-time served as the head of the Military Police (Kempeitai) Keijo, Korea and the Commandant of the Military Police (Kempeitai) Academy. He issued Order 224 which sent a “special consignment” of thirty prisoners to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.²³¹⁵ Shirokura Yoshie committed suicide at the time of the Japanese surrender

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1934-08-01 Colonel

1938-07-15 Major-General

1940-12-02 Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1931-03-11 – 1934-08-01 Adjutant Military Police (Kempeitai) Headquarters

1934-08-01 – 1936-08-01 Head, Administration Bureau Military Police (Kempeitai) Headquarters

1936-08-01 – 1937-03-01 Head, Military Police (Kempeitai), Keijo (Seoul) [Korea]

1937-03-01 – 1938-07-15 Chief, General Affairs Section, Military Police (Kempeitai) Kanto Area

1938-07-15 – 1940-03-09 Head, Military Police (Kempeitai), Kanto Area

1940-03-09 – 1940-12-02 Commandant, Military Police (Kempeitai) Academy

1940-12-02 – 1941-07-01 Director-General, Military Police (Kempeitai) Headquarters

1941-07-01 – 1942-08-01 Head, Military Police (Kempeitai), Northern China Area Army

1945-09-13 Committed suicide

PERSON NAME: Shizuo Yoshii

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Shizuo Yoshii was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Navy

POLITICAL UNIT: Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Shobu Group

LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Shogo Amitani

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

ASSIGNED: Laboratory for Communicable Diseases, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

Shogo Amitani was a civilian scientist at who worked at the Tokyo Imperial University, Laboratory for Communicable Diseases conducting military research in Tokyo, Japan.²³¹⁶ He remained at this post after the war.

²³¹⁷ He eventually received the Asahi Prize “for outstanding scientific performance”²³¹⁸

²³¹⁴ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²³¹⁵ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²³¹⁶ Gold, Hal. Unit 731 Testimony. Japan’s Wartime Human Experimentation Program. Yenbooks. Tokyo, Japan. 1996

²³¹⁷ Gold, Hal. Unit 731 Testimony. Japan’s Wartime Human Experimentation Program. Yenbooks. Tokyo, Japan. 1996

²³¹⁸ Gold, Hal. Unit 731 Testimony. Japan’s Wartime Human Experimentation Program. Yenbooks. Tokyo, Japan. 1996

PERSON NAME: Shoichi Yamaguchi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Colonel
ASSIGNED: Commander, Linkou Branch, Linkou, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Shoichi Yamaguchi was a Surgeon and Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the First Commander of the Linkou Branch

PERSON NAME: Shoji Noriyuki
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Masamichi Rinnnosuke
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University
PROFESSOR: Professor of Physiology, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan
POSTWAR: Rector at the Hyogo Prefectural Medical University, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan
Shoji Noriyuki was a Professor of Physiology, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan. He was later the Rector at the Hyogo Prefectural Medical University, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan (an institution of higher learn established after WWII) and a Member of the Science Council of Japan. Shoji Noriyuki may also be known as: Masamichi Rinnnosuke

PERSON NAME: Shoji Rinnosuke
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University
ASSIGNED: Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan
ASSIGNED: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan
Shoji Rinnosuke conducted biological warfare research at Kyoto and Tokyo Imperial Universities ²³¹⁹

PERSON NAME: Shoji Thmonosuke ²³²⁰
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Shoji Rinnosuke
Shoji Thmonosuke may also be known as: Shoji Rinnosuke

POLITICAL UNIT: Shokunoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Shono Kiyoshi ²³²¹
Shono Kiyoshi was a member of a “stay behind” intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war, whose purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces. ²³²² The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi, Suguhara Tetsugi and Toyoda Hokyo

JAPANESE MILITERY UNIT: Showa Army

Showa Era

UNIVERSITY: Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan
Postwar Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731. ²³²³ Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731 include: Juntendo University, Kanazawa University, Kyoto University, Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Osaka University, Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine and Tokyo University, Tokyo

²³¹⁹ 4 Apr 1947, Case # 330, Report by: Neal R. Smith, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives

²³²⁰ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqiu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²³²¹ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²³²² Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²³²³ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

PERSON NAME: Shozo Toda

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

Shozo Toda was President of Kyoto Imperial University's Medical Department in Kyoto, Japan and an early supporter of Ishii Shiro. He was later President of Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan (1949-1961). He was a member of the Science Council of Japan

PERSON NAME: Shu

PERSON NAME: Shuichi Yamada (Suuichi)

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Dalian University

LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

PROFESSOR: Professor at Dalian University in Dalian, Liaoning Province

Shuichi Yamada (Suuichi) was a Professor at Dalian University in Dalian, Liaoning Province

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Shuri Castle

POLITICAL UNIT: Siam (Thailand)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Siam Garrison Command

POLITICAL UNIT: Sian (Xian), Shaanxi Province

POLITICAL UNIT: Siberia (USSR)

INTERVENTION: Siberian Intervention

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Siberian Military District

DEPOT: Sick Horse Depot, 30th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Pyongyang, Korea under the Japanese Rule

DOI: 17 Apr 1945 ²³²⁴

The Sick Horse Depot was subordinate to the 30th Division Headquarters Unit (Lt. Gen. Gyosaku Morozumi, Commanding General, 30th Division) (Located in the Central Sector Unit's Area) ²³²⁵

²³²⁴ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

²³²⁵ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993



PERSON NAME: Siffleet, Leonard

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Sergeant Leonard Siffleet was an Australian commando in a unit called the "M Special Unit." M Special Unit conducted reconnaissance behind enemy (Japanese) lines. Siffleet, along with two natives, was captured in Papua New Guinea. The photograph of his execution came to symbolize the brutality of the Japanese toward Allied POW's. The photographs were found as negatives in a small album of negatives in a Japanese officer's bivouac in Hollandia, Papua New Guinea, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation. The Japanese who executed Sgt. Siffleet was Yashiro-San, a government civilian official. The Japanese man smiling in the background is Yamashita Paul

Another Japanese officer who participated was Yunome Kunio, whose diary was found in which he describes the execution as "something I will remember for a lifetime." Yunome Kunio was educated in Canada, had worked in Brazil, and had worked for the Japanese Times newspaper. He is believed to have worked for a Japanese intelligence agency. Yunome enjoyed executing Allied prisoners

Sometime in 1944 an American plane was shot down, four crewmembers survived. Yunome beheaded one airman himself; then ordered the guards to bayonet the remaining three. He bragged the execution to Dutch missionaries. Yunome was sentenced to death for his part in the execution of Sgt. Siffleet and the two natives but had his sentence commuted to 10 years' imprisonment as he had acted in a subordinate capacity in the matter

CHEMICAL AGENT: Silicon tetrachloride

PERSON NAME: Silverman, I

I. Silverman was a US doctor who, in Aug 1939 urged the Army Technical Division and the Public Health Department to assign trained personnel to the task of monitoring the German potential for biological warfare ²³²⁶

POLITICAL UNIT: Simjia, China

NFI – precise location unknown

PERSON NAME: Simmons, James S

James S. Simmons was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Medical Corps of the US Army. In 1937 he wrote a report suggesting the possibility of enemy biological weapons attacks against the United States. Simmons wrote that enemy agents would disperse infected insects throughout the country. ²³²⁷ The insects would then cause the outbreak of epidemics, thus weakening the US war effort. Simmons's report was received with only passing interest

On 15 Jul 1941, the Surgeon General of the Army (US) offered the suggestion that a committee of scientists be instituted to review the possible dangers of BW. One month later, on 14 August, now Colonel James S. Simmons of the Medical Corps sent a comprehensive memorandum to Harvey H. Bundy, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, summarizing the data compiled in the Surgeon General's (US) files ²³²⁸

Simmons, who believed that BW was feasible, reported that experts were now beginning to believe that "the possibilities of biological warfare are potentially important enough to warrant a further careful study of all phases of the subject." ²³²⁹ Simmons was also somewhat naïve writing that: "it is the opinion of the Surgeon General that since the primary function of the Medical Department is to preserve life rather than to destroy it, should it be deemed

²³²⁶ Memorandum for file, Subject: Bacterial Warfare, Visit to Dr Silverman. Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, DC, 28 Aug 1939, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 2, National Archives

²³²⁷ "Activities of the United States in the Field of Biological Warfare," a Report to the Secretary of War by George W. Merck, Special Consultant on Biological Warfare, p. 4, Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 182, National Archives

²³²⁸ Colonel James S. Simmons to H.H. Bundy, 14 Aug 1941, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, 26 WBC, 61–253, National Archives

²³²⁹ Colonel James S. Simmons to H.H. Bundy, 14 Aug 1941, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, 26 WBC, 61–253, National Archives

advisable to develop facilities of this type of warfare, this should be accomplished through the activities of some branch of the services other than the Medical”²³³⁰

POLITICAL UNIT: Singapore (Shonan), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Singapore General Hospital, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Singh, Subedar Dr. Gurcharan

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Subedar Dr. Gurcharan Singh buttressed charges leveled by VCO Jemadar Abdul Latif of Japanese cannibalism in Papua New Guinea

PERSON NAME: Sinophile Saga

POLITICAL CONCEPT: Sinification

POLITICAL UNIT: Siping, Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Siping in Jilin Province was the location of a branch office of Unit 100.²³³¹ Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted locally designed experiments on human beings

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Sixth Section, 2nd Division, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Sixth Section, 2nd Division - Biological (Unit 100), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

MEDIA: Sixty Minutes

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Smallpox

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Smoke Candle (large)

The Smoke Candle (large) appeared to be a larger model of the Model 94 Smoke Candle. It differed mainly in the method of ignition, which apparently was effected by means of a cord attached to its igniting apparatus.²³³² The candle's diameter was approximately $3\frac{1}{3}$ inches and its length $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches.²³³³ The total weight was given as $16\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, including the Berger-type smoke mixture weighing 15 pounds²³³⁴

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Smoke candles

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Smoke Candle (Small), Model 94

Smoke Candle (Small), Model 94: The container of this candle was green in color and its markings showed the date and place of manufacture.²³³⁵ The candle was 2.1 inches in diameter and 7.25 inches long. The total weight of the

²³³⁰ Colonel James S. Simmons to H.H. Bundy, 14 Aug 1941, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, 26 WBC, 61–253, National Archives

²³³¹ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²³³² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²³³³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²³³⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²³³⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

candle was given as 2.17 pounds, including the Berger-type smoke mixture weighing 1.87 pounds, which consisted mainly of carbon tetrachloride, zinc dust, and zinc oxide ²³³⁶

GENDARME: SMERSH

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: SMRC - South Manchurian Railway Company, Dalian, Liaoning Province.

HEADQUARTERS: Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)

PERSON NAME: Smushkevich, Yakov

PLANT DISEASE: Smut

CHEMICAL AGENT: Sneezing gas

Diphenylchloroarsine (DA) is the organoarsenic compound with the formula (C₆H₅)₂AsCl. It is a low-melting solid. It is highly toxic and was once used in chemical warfare. It was also an intermediate in the preparation of other organoarsenic compounds. Diphenylchlorarsine was used as a chemical weapon on the Western front during the trench warfare of World War I. It belongs to the class of chemicals classified as vomiting agents. Other such agents are diphenylcyanoarsine (DC) and diphenylaminechlorarsine (DM, adamsite). Diphenylchlorarsine could penetrate the gas masks of the time and irritated violently forcing removal of the protecting device. The Germans called it "Maskenbrecher," "mask breaker," together with other substances with similar effect: Adamsite, diphenylarsincyanide, diphenylaminarsincyanide

PERSON NAME: Socho fnu

CHEMICAL AGENT: Sodium carbonate

PLACE: Soldier Club, Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL FACTION: The Soldiers of the Gods

The Soldiers of the Gods was one of more than 500 right-wing groups in the Japan of the 1930s

POLITICAL UNIT: Solomon Islands

ARSENAL: Sone Arsenal, Tokyo, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: 2nd Tokyo Military Arsenal

The Sone Arsenal was located in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. The Sone Arsenal may also be known as: 2nd Tokyo Military Arsenal, Tokyo, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Songhua River, Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces, Manchukuo

The Songhua River (also Haixi or Xingal, formerly Sunggari) is one of the primary rivers of China, and the largest tributary of the Amur River. It flows about 1,434 kilometers (891 mi) from the Changbai Mountains on the China-North Korea border through China's northeastern Jilin and Heilongjiang provinces

POLITICAL UNIT: Songhuajiang River, China

Songhua River, sometimes rendered by its pinyin name incorrectly as "Songhuajiang"

POLITICAL UNIT: Songo, China (physical location unknown)

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Songo Branch (physical location unknown)

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Songo Fever

²³³⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Songo Unit (physical location unknown)
LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Sonoda Saburo
LOCATION: Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Sonoda Saburo was Chief of the Education Section of the Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo (Unit 731)

PERSON NAME: Sonoda Taro
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Sonoda Taro was a Surgeon, Pathologist and Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with Unit 731 and was one of only four pathologists known to have worked with the group. Only three of are known: Kozo Okamoto, Sonoda Taro and Kiyono Kenji

PERSON NAME: Sonoguchi fnu
Sonoguchi fnu was noted in 1948 as authoring reports related to cholera, glanders, bacilli and Mucins

AROCITY: Sorokdo Rehabilitation Center, Korea
LOCATION: Goheung, Jeolla Province, Korea under the Japanese Rule
The Sorokdo Rehabilitation Center, Korea conducted sterilization of males having Hansen's disease prior to marriage ²³³⁷

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: South Army Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Corps
LOCATION: Japanese Occupied Burma
LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: South China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD), Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Bo Zi
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Unit 8604
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Wave Unit
The South China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) Canton may also be known as: Bo Zi, Unit 8604 or the Wave Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: South China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China ²³³⁸
South China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD)
Nanjing is also known as Unit 1644

POLITICAL UNIT: South Guan Tao, Shantung Province, Japanese Occupied China

PLACE NAME: South Kahn-gol River
LOCATION: ****

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning Province.
HEADQUARTERS: Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)

²³³⁷ Nobuyuki Yaegashi. *Bonds*. Ningen To Rekishisha. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²³³⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: South Seas Detachment
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

PLACE NAME: Southeast Asia

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Southern Agency [Burma]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Southern Army Command Headquarters (Indochina HQ), Saigon, Japanese Occupied French Indochina

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Southern Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Saigon, Japanese Occupied French Indochina, Southern Expeditionary Army Group

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Southern Army Command Headquarters (Indochina HQ) ²³³⁹
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Saigon, Japanese Occupied French Indochina

PLANT DISEASE: Southern blight

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Southern China Area Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Special Duty Section, Kwantung Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Southern Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Unit 9420
LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation
The Southern Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Singapore) may also be known as: Unit 9420

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Southern Expeditionary Army Group, Saigon, Japanese Occupied French Indochina

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Southern Field Railway Headquarters
LOCATION: Saigon, Japanese Occupied French Indochina

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Southern Manchuria Railway (SMRC)
HEADQUARTERS: Dairen, SMR Railway Zone, Xinjing, Manchukuo (after 1931)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Southern Sector Unit

GEOGRAPHIC AREA: Southwest Pacific

Soviet Air Force (USSR)

Soviet Armed Forces (Russia)

Soviet Army (USSR)

PLACE: Soviet Army Officers' House, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR) ²³⁴⁰
WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)
The Soviet Army Officers' House was located in Khabarovsk and served as the location for the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial staged by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1949

²³³⁹ Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive). Lt Col Saichi Niizuma/. Appendix 29-E-d-1. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 8 Oct 1945

²³⁴⁰ WORKING, RUSSELL. The trial of Unit 731. Special to The Japan Times. 5 Jun 2001

POLITICAL UNIT: Soviet Far East
LOCATION: Soviet Union.

CONFLICT: Soviet Invasion of Manchuria

Soviet Red Army (USSR)

POLITICAL UNIT: Soviet Siberia
LOCATION: Soviet Union

POLITICAL UNIT: Soviet Union (USSR)

TREATY: Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact, Apr 1941

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: SPD Mark 1 Bomb

The SPD Mark 1 Bomb was a US biological warfare bomb developed during WWII, a burster-type munition.²³⁴¹ It was the forerunner of the SPD Mark 2 Bomb

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: SPD Mark 2 Bomb

The SPD Mark 2 Bomb was the successor to the SPD Mark 1. It was a gas-expulsion type bomb developed during WWII.²³⁴² A co-agent bomb²³⁴³

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: Special Bomb

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: Special Bomb, Mark 7 “Bacillus Bomb”

The Special Bomb, Mark 7 “Bacillus Bomb” was viewed by the US during the war as an offensive biological warfare weapon²³⁴⁴

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: “Special Bombs (Tokushubakudan): Mark 7 – cities, water reservoirs, animals, personnel (bacillus) Example: Air Arsenal (Kushu) Type 13 Experimental 1 kg Mark 7”²³⁴⁵

The term “Special Bombs (Tokushubakudan): Mark 7 – cities, water reservoirs, animals, personnel (bacillus) Example: Air Arsenal (Kushu) Type 13 Experimental 1 kg Mark 7” was taken from a notebook discovered on a dead Japanese engineering officer killed at Kwajalein Atoll

PRISON: Special Camp № 48 Cherntsy, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR)²³⁴⁶

The Special Camp № 48 Cherntsy was also known as the: Generals Camp, Special Camp № 48, Vladimir Prison № 2 and Voykovo

POLITICAL UNIT: Special City

LOCATION: Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

DESENSITIZING TERM: Special Consignment²³⁴⁷

A Special Consignment was defined by Machibana Takeo in 1949 as: “Special consignment” persons fell into one of several categories: “persons accused of espionage...or suspected of being implicated in foreign espionage...so-called hunghutzu, that is, Chinese partisans; then came the category of anti-Japanese elements, [and, finally,] incorrigible criminal elements”

²³⁴¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁴² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁴³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁴⁴ Special Projects Intelligence Report #3, Dated: 1 Jul 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 160, Entry 103, Box 133. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

²³⁴⁵ Memorandum for Major General Norman T. Kirk, War Department, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, 17 Jun 1944

²³⁴⁶ V.V. Agarkov – The general Yamada’s diary about the last days of captivity in the USSR is declassified. Asia-Pacific International Relation Study Center. 6 Oct 2013 <http://apircenter.org/archives/1099>

²³⁴⁷ “Notice Concerning ‘Special Consignments’,” 12 Mar 1943. Cited in: *Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons*. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

DESENSITIZING TERM: Special Deportation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Special Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Special Division administered Unit 731's special prison at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ²³⁴⁸

Special Emergency Fund (US)

DESENSITIZING TERM: Special Handling Forces

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Special Military Area, Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ²³⁴⁹

The Special Military Area was located at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: The Special Military Region, Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Special Military Region Area consisted of the area surrounding Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo which was declared off limits to all civilians, Japanese or Chinese, unless they received special permission to be in its confines. ²³⁵⁰ The Special Military Region was guarded by three different police forces: the Japanese military police (the dreaded Kempei), the Kwantung Army Police, and the local gendarmerie of the puppet Pu Yi government. Japanese soldiers stationed inside the core of the facility were still a fourth line of defense against unwanted intruders ²³⁵¹

DESENSITIZING TERM: "Special mobile treatment" (tokuiatsukai)

The "Special mobile treatment" (tokuiatsukai) was a euphemism used by Kempetai soldiers which referred to the act of transporting victims from Harbin to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ²³⁵²

MILITARY DIRECTIVE: Special order

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Special Plantation, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Special Projects Division (US)

DESENSITIZING TERM: Special transfer

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Special Service Agency

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Special Service Department (SSD)

DESENSITIZING TERM: Special Transfer Procedure (Tokui Atsukai)

The Special Transfer Procedure, Tokui-Atsukai, was the procedural and operational system developed by the Japanese army to supply human test subjects to Unit 731 at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ²³⁵³

²³⁴⁸ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/TAB8.html>

²³⁴⁹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²³⁵⁰ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²³⁵¹ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²³⁵² MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²³⁵³ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Spirochatae icterohaemorrh

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Sphoeroides

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: Spray, Aerial Delivered

As of 1943, other than a report of an aircraft spray that is spread from leak proof tanks behind the engine cowl, there was no definite information regarding the design, capacity, or chargings of a spray apparatus in use by the Japanese.²³⁵⁴ It was believed probable, at that time that the Japanese would duplicate a German apparatus as they do in some other matters pertaining to chemical warfare²³⁵⁵

PRISON: Square Building²³⁵⁶

LOCATION: Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Square Building was the administration building at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. It was a huge structure measuring more than 9200 square meters which was surrounded by high earthen walls, and was strictly out of bounds to any Chinese with the exception of those who were shortly to be required to submit to biological warfare experiments. The administration building was built in the form of a square, and was known by the local Chinese as “the Square Building.” Actually, the Square Building was four interconnected structures, forming one rectangle

The north and south sides of the square were each 170 meters long and approximately 20 meters wide. The east and west buildings were each 100 meters long and 20 meters wide. The buildings on the north and south sides were five-story structures, while the east and west buildings were three stories each. The North and south buildings were known respectively as buildings numbers 5 and 3; each building contained a mechanical elevator to haul equipment and personnel to the upper floors. The prisons, buildings 7 and 8, were built within the rectangle, and were thus hidden from outside observation. In order to keep the experiments confidential, only the members of Unit 731 were permitted to enter. Those who entered as prisoners never emerged alive

On average, a detail of 750 laborers would be on hand for work at the camp.²³⁵⁷ On occasion as many as 1500 workers maintained the base.²³⁵⁸ They ranged in age from a fifteen-year-old named Sun Ru Xue to sixty-year-old Zheng Juang Qi. Most were either illiterate or sub-literate; almost all came from desperately poor peasant families.²³⁵⁹ Work details were arranged in ten-person teams. Everyone in a team was responsible for the behavior of the other members of the group. If, by chance, one person managed to escape from Pingfan clutches, the remaining nine members of the team would be punished. Workers were supervised at all times by retired Japanese servicemen who worked for the Kempei.²³⁶⁰ Workers who died were buried outside Pingfan’s north gate²³⁶¹

The bodies were stripped of clothing and whatever little valuables existed.²³⁶² The clothes were turned over to fellow workers who needed them.²³⁶³ The naked remains were then dumped into a shallow pit for burial. Initially, just one corpse was lowered into each pit.²³⁶⁴ Later on, four or five bodies were dropped into a common hole, and, as the war rushed to its climax, as many as ten bodies were crammed into a pit.²³⁶⁵ A thin layer of earth covered the bodies, and the decomposing cadavers often cast offensive odors over a wide area²³⁶⁶

²³⁵⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²³⁵⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²³⁵⁶ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁵⁷ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁵⁸ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁵⁹ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁶⁰ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁶¹ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁶² Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁶³ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁶⁴ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁶⁵ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁶⁶ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

During the last days of World War II more than 3000 laborers worked at Pingfan.²³⁶⁷ It is estimated that more than one third of all the workers employed at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo from 1936 until 1945 died of mistreatment at the camp²³⁶⁸

After the war, the headquarters building was restored, and is currently used as a High School by the local residents. A part of the building is devoted to a museum of biological warfare relics salvaged from the ruins of Ishii's shattered death factory

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: SSD - Special Service Department

CHEMICAL AGENT: Stannic chloride

State Department (US)

POSITION: State Councilor

BUREAU: State Opium Monopoly Bureau, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC), Washington DC., (US)

The State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC) was an informal organization of State, War, and Navy Department representatives who wielded great power collectively. SWNCC was established in 1944 to prevent conflicting or overlapping jurisdictions from interfering with an orderly management of the coming occupation of Japan. The State Department representative chaired Committee meetings; SWNCC's Subcommittee functioned in Tokyo, Japan

Permanent members of the committee were from time to time joined by representatives from the Justice Department, or other appropriate Cabinet agencies, when issues affecting their respective departments were being considered. The Joint Chiefs ruled that allies were entitled to all information they requested from occupying authorities, if the request was reasonable. The one exception to this policy was "Intelligence which, in the opinion of the American Commander responsible for action...might jeopardize the security of the US...or derogate from US advantages in the field of scientific research and development." Such information should not be disclosed without checking with the Joint Chiefs and receiving their "authorization," or, "where appropriate, by the State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee"²³⁶⁹

The SWNCC policy-making body operated from the Pentagon in Washington. The SWNCC-Subcommittee in its discussions as to how to deal with the Soviets was guided by official Pentagon policy laid down in late Jul 1946. The States-side group conveyed to Japan the decisions made in Washington. The usual transmission organ was the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (US). The subcommittee in Japan recommended action to be taken. SWNCC was disbanded in 1949

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Stationary Epidemic Prevention Institutions

The Stationary Epidemic Prevention Institutions consisted of the various sub-units of Unit 731 such as Unit 1855, Unit 8604, etc

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Stationary Forces, China

LOCATION: Tianjin, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Steed, Wickham

Wickham Steed was a British journalist. He published a series of sensational articles in 1934 that claimed the Germans were planning to introduce BW into the ventilating systems of the Paris and London underground systems.²³⁷⁰

²³⁶⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁶⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²³⁶⁹ Washington (Joint Chiefs of Staff) To CINCAFPAC (For MacArthur), 24 Jul 46, p. 2, Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives

²³⁷⁰ Steed, Wickham, "Aerial Warfare: Secret German Plans," *Nineteenth Century and After*, vol. 116 (Jul 1934)

PLACE NAME: Stilwell Road
ALTERNATE NAME: Ledo Road
LOCATION: From Ledo, Assam, India to Kunming, Yunnan, China

PERSON NAME: Stilwell, Joseph

PLACE NAME: Strait of Tartary
ALTERNATE NAME: Mamiya Strait
A strait in the Pacific Ocean dividing the Russian island of Sakhalin from mainland Asia (South-East Russia), connecting the Sea of Okhotsk on the north with the Sea of Japan on the south

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Strategy Branch, Kwantung Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Strategic Division, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Strategic Section of the Japanese General Staff, Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Streptococcus

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Streptococcus bacteria

MILITARY FACTION: Strike North Group

DOCTRINE: Strike North Theory
The Strike North Theory was the strategy supported by a faction in the Japanese military that subscribed the notion that future for Japanese expansion lay in Northern China and in Siberia, rather than in a southern move to overpower European-controlled colonies in Southeast Asia. The Battle of Nomonhan did much to discredit the desire of a Japanese move north into the USSR and encourage the eventual Japanese move into Southeast Asia and the initiation of war in the Pacific

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Stokes-Brandt infantry mortar

POISON: Strychnine

PERSON NAME: Stubblefield, H. I.²³⁷¹
On 1 Jul 1947, two American scholars, Edward Wetter and H. I. Stubblefield, submitted US Department of War and Department of State a report titled *Interrogation of Certain Japanese by Russian Prosecutor*.²³⁷² The restricted report pointed out that only a small portion of Japanese BW technique and information had fallen into the Soviet hands and that if Ishii and others were prosecuted, all secret data would be made public to all nations.²³⁷³ These two scholars and other scholars related to the Central Intelligence Agency recommended that for the interest of defense and national security, a public trial of Japanese BW should be avoided.²³⁷⁴

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER: *Study on the Cerebral Cortex of Chinese, with Special reference to the Cellular Composition of the Occipital Region*

POLITICAL UNIT: Suaid, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

²³⁷¹ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²³⁷² Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²³⁷³ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²³⁷⁴ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

Suaid was a village in Papua New Guinea where a Japanese medical doctor visited a POW camp holding mostly Indian soldiers from the Indian Army (UK) on occasion selecting some who were later cannibalized ²³⁷⁵

PERSON NAME: Subhas Chandra Bose

PERSON NAME: Suda fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Sergeant

ASSIGNED: Unit 643, Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Suda fnu was a Sergeant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with Unit 643

PRISON: Sugamo Prison, Ikebukuro, Toshima Ward, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Suganuma fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Commander, 3rd Epidemic Prevention Squadron, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

GRADUATE: Military Surgeon College, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China.

Suganuma fnu was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army he Commanded the 3rd Epidemic Prevention Squadron, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. He is believed to have been a graduate of the Military Surgeon College, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Sugasawa Inoshige

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Commander, Fukuoka Main Camp, Shinminato-machi, Omuta-shi, Fukuoka-ken, Japan

WAR CRIMES: Class “C” War Criminals Executed at Sugamo Prison

LOCATION: ****

SENTENCE: Death

EXECUTED: 1 July 1948

Sugasawa Inoshige served as the first Camp Commander of the Fukuoka Main Camp and was later charged with the killing of an escapee prisoner. Sugasawa testified that he had killed the prisoner because he felt not to do so would be inexcusable to the town people if the prisoner were simply brought back to the camp following the mobilization of the hundreds of people to recapture the prisoner. ²³⁷⁶ The murder was the first known case of the blatant killing of an escaped prisoner-of-war by a Japanese military doctor. The POW was killed by the doctor administering an injection of potassium cyanide on the orders of Sugasawa Inoshige. The incident occurred at the Sakurajima Branch Camp of Osaka (established on 20 Jan 1943). Sugasawa Inoshige was sentenced to death by hanging by a war crimes tribunal after the war ²³⁷⁷

PERSON NAME: Sugawara, Satoshi

PERSON NAME: Sugiwaru Satoshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Sugiwaru Satoshi performed experiments on Chinese captives involving distilled water ²³⁷⁸

PERSON NAME: Sugiyama Hajime (1 January 1880-12 September 1945)

GENERAL OFFICER:

²³⁷⁵ Sharma, Manimugdha S. Japanese ate Indian PoWs, used them as live targets in WWII. The Times of India. 11 Aug 2014
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Japanese-ate-Indian-PoWs-used-them-as-live-targets-in-WWII/articleshow/40017577.cms>

²³⁷⁶ Utsumi, Nihongun no horyo seisaku (Policy for the treatment of POW by the Japanese military), cited in: TACHIKAWA Kyoichi. The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War

²³⁷⁷ Utsumi, Nihongun no horyo seisaku (Policy for the treatment of POW by the Japanese military), cited in: TACHIKAWA Kyoichi. The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War

²³⁷⁸ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.

RANK: Field Marshal

PROMOTIONS:

1921-06-28	Colonel
1925-05-01	Major-General
1930-08-01	Lieutenant-General
1936-11-02	General
1943-06-21	Field Marshal

SERVICE:

1918-12-01 – 1920-07-16	Commanding Officer, 2nd Air Battalion
1920-07-16 – 1922-04-01	Attached – General Staff
1922-04-01 – 1923-08-06	Chief, Aviation Branch, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1923-08-06 – 1925-05-01	Chief, Military Affairs Branch, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1925-05-01 – 1926-12-01	Chief, Supply Section, Army Aviation Headquarters
1926-12-01 – 1927-02-15	Attached, Army Aviation Headquarters
1927-02-15 – 1928-04-20	Army Aviation Representative to the League of Nations
1928-04-20 – 1928-08-10	Attached, Main Army Arsenal
1928-08-10 – 1930-08-01	Head, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1928-08-10 – 1930-06-16	Chief Secretary, Supreme War Council
1930-06-16 – 1932-02-28	Vice Minister of War
1932-02-28 – 1933-03-18	General Officer Commanding, 12th Division
1933-03-18 – 1936-08-01	Head, Army Aviation Headquarters
1934-09-01 – 1936-03-23	Vice Chief, General Staff
1934-09-01 – 1935-03-18	Commandant, War College
1936-08-01 – 1937-02-09	Inspector-General of Military Training
1937-07-29 – 1938-06-03	Minister of War
1938-06-03 – 1938-12-09	Member, Supreme War Council
1938-12-09 – 1939-09-12	Commander-in-Chief, Northern China Area Army
1939-08-31 – 1939-09-12	General Officer Commanding, Mongolia Garrison Army
1939-09-12 – 1939-10-03	Member, Supreme War Council
1940-10-03 – 1944-02-21	Chief General Staff
1944-07-18 – 1944-07-22	Inspector-General of Military Training
1944-07-22 – 1945-04-07	Minister of War
1945-04-07 – 1945-09-12	Commander-in-Chief, 1st General Army
1945-09-12	Committed suicide

PERSON NAME: Suguhara Tetsugi ²³⁷⁹

Suguhara Tetsugi was a member of a “stay behind” intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war whose purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces. ²³⁸⁰ Suguhara Tetsugi never served outside Japan. ²³⁸¹ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi, Suguhara Tetsugi and Toyoda Hokyo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Suicide squads

²³⁷⁹ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²³⁸⁰ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²³⁸¹ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Tetsuji, SUGAWARA. Dated: 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Suiyang Army Hospital ²³⁸²

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Unit 769

LOCATION: ****

DOI: 30 May 1945

Suiyang Army Hospital was subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters of the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo. Suiyang Army Hospital may also be known as Unit 769

POLITICAL UNIT: Suiyuan Province, Mengjiang, Mongol Border Land [or the Mongol United Autonomous Government]

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Sukegawa Institute, Tauchiura, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan.
The Sukegawa Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Tauchiura, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan

MEDICINE: Sulfonamides

CHEMICAL AGENT: Sulfur Mustard

CHEMICAL ELEMENT: Sulphur

PLACE NAME: Sumatra Island, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

PLACE NAME: Summer Palace

PERSON NAME: Sumioka Giichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China



According to his written confession Sumioka Giichi was born in Osaka, Japan in 1917. In 1939, he joined the army which invaded Xuancheng County, Anhui Province in the same month. ²³⁸³ He was involved in the following incident: In late Feb 1942: “covered up for about 10 surgeon senior captains from the Headquarters Dispensary of the Battalion to spread typhoid and cholera bacteria,” “in the process, my Platoon worked together with the Company, occupying vantage points in Longmen Village, Guanchitang, Yanglezhuang and another two or three villages (names not clear) in Heshun County, where we covered the medical staff as they smeared bacteria on bowls, chopsticks, kitchen knives, rolling pins, cutting boards and tables in villagers’ houses and threw bacteria into their water vats, wells and rivers nearby.” ²³⁸⁴ After Japan’s surrender in Aug 1945, he took refuge in Yan Xishan’s troops. He was arrested on 10 Jul 1948 in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province

PERSON NAME: Sumioka Yoshikazu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Education, Shanxi Public Security Bureau Headquarters, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

GRADUATE: Kansai Academy, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

²³⁸² Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²³⁸³ Abstract of Giichi Sumioka’s confession. China.org.cn, 16 Jul 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/16/content_32967816.htm

²³⁸⁴ Abstract of Giichi Sumioka’s confession. China.org.cn, 16 Jul 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/16/content_32967816.htm

Sumioka Yoshikazu used the name Zhu Zhenbang, a moniker whose adoption made him distinct from his fellow inmates and indicated a degree of Sinification.²³⁸⁵ Sumioka was 39 years old in 1956 – he had spent nearly half of his life in China, and one-third of his life in a Chinese prison.²³⁸⁶ He was a native of Osaka, and a graduate of Kansai Academy’s Religion Department. An officer who never advanced very high in the ranks, Sumioka Yoshikazu’s greatest crimes were committed during the War of Resistance in occupied areas.²³⁸⁷ In Aug 1942, he ordered the extermination of seventy civilians – including fifty female students – by bayonet and sword.²³⁸⁸ On another occasion he ordered the killing of fifteen Chinese with handguns. Areas under his command assumed the ominous nomenclature of “de-peopled regions.”²³⁸⁹ Sumioka was a staunch opponent of communism

What distinguished Sumioka from his colleagues, and the context of his prosecution, was his radically different postwar trajectory. While the men with whom he was in prison were huddling in concentration camps outside of Chinese coastal cities or boarding cattle cars for a fatal trip to Siberia, Sumioka remained itinerant in North China.²³⁹⁰ He evaded capture in late 1945, and from Feb to Apr 1946 Sumioka moved around rapidly, leading a group of 300 “bandits” that included thirty of his fellow Japanese refugees from Allied justice and ignominious repatriation.²³⁹¹ His troops frequently clashed with Communist forces; in 1946 and 1947, Sumioka’s troops killed eighty People’s Liberation Army (PLA) troops, wounded 73 more, and captured several Chinese soldiers²³⁹²

In his indictment, Sumioka was decried for having stripped local farmers of grain (allegedly more than 88,000 jin in total), and stealing sheep, firewood, minerals and horses from the locals. The existence of Japanese-led “bandits” such as Sumioka’s troop allowed the post-1945 PLA legitimately to describe themselves, as they did in this document, as “anti-Japanese forces”²³⁹³

He ended up in Shanxi Province under the wing of warlord Yan Xishan (1883-1960). From Oct 1946 to Mar 1947, Sumioka acted as the Chief, Education (jiaoyu kezhang), Shanxi Public Security Bureau Headquarters (Shanxi gong’anju silingbu), Shanxi Province building up the security forces and training troops around Yan. On 10 Jul 1948 the PLA found Sumioka holed up in a village in Qingxu County (qing xu xian), Shanxi Province and promptly arrested him. At the time of his seizure, Sumioka was said to have been busy working for Shanxi Province’s, extensive telecommunications system. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) held Sumioka without charges for eight years, and in 1956 sentenced him to fifteen years in prison, most of which was commuted

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Sumitomo Chemical Company
LOCATION: Niihama, Japan

²³⁸⁵ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²³⁸⁶ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²³⁸⁷ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²³⁸⁸ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²³⁸⁹ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²³⁹⁰ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²³⁹¹ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²³⁹² CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

²³⁹³ CATHCART, ADAM: PACIFIC LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY and PATRICIA NASH:WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS WAR CRIMINALS AND THE ROAD TO SINO-JAPANESE NORMALIZATION: ZHOU ENLAI AND THE SHENYANG TRIALS, 1954 – 1956. TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHINA. Apr 2009

The Sumitomo Chemical Company began manufacturing arsenical war gases for the Japanese Army in Jun 1940 ²³⁹⁴

PERSON NAME: Sumiyoshi Tadashi (10 Feb 1893-24 Mar 1976)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major General

ASSIGNED: Commander, Eastern District Army, Heavy Artillery, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Commander, 17th Army, Heavy Artillery, Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands

GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1923

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan – 1914 – 26th in his class

CAMPAIGN: Guadalcanal Campaign

Sumiyoshi Tadashi was a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army during the Pacific Campaign of World War II. He was born in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. He graduated from the 26th class of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in May 1914. Tadashi specialized in artillery operations, and went on to graduate from the 35th class of the Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in 1923. After serving in various staff positions at the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff, Artillery School and in the Inspectorate General of Military Training, Sumiyoshi was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the 3rd Division

As a commander of the divisional field artillery, he was sent into combat in the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945) under the Kwantung Army. In Mar 1941, he was promoted to Major General. With the start of the Pacific War, Sumiyoshi commanded the 17th Army's heavy artillery units along with two supporting infantry regiments during the strategically significant Guadalcanal campaign in the Solomon Islands, including the Battle for Henderson Field. Surviving the Japanese defeat on Guadalcanal, Sumiyoshi was placed in command of the artillery units in the Eastern District Army (Japan), based in Tokyo, Japan in September, 1944

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1938-03-01 Colonel

1941-03-01 Major-General

SERVICE:

1938-03-01 – 1939-12-01 Commanding Officer, 3rd Heavy Field Artillery Brigade

1939-12-01 – 1940-12-02 Senior Staff Officer, Artillery Command, Kwantung Army

1940-12-02 – 1941-07-13 Executive Officer, Army Heavy Artillery School

1941-07-13 – 1942-09-19 Commanding Officer, Artillery Group, 3rd Division

1942-09-19 – 1943-04-09 Commanding Officer, Artillery 17th Army [Solomon Islands]

1943-04-09 – 1943-10-30 Attached, Eastern Army

1943-10-30 – 1944-08-22 Placed in reserve

1944-08-22 – 1945-06-23 Commanding Officer, Artillery Eastern Army District

1945-06-23 Retired

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Sumiyoshi Unit

ASSIGNED: Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands

The Sumiyoshi Unit was located on Guadalcanal in 1942 and supported by the Water Supply & Purification Unit, 2nd Division

PERSON NAME: Sun Ru Xue

LOCATION: Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Sun Ru Xue was a fifteen year-old Chinese citizen who worked as a laborer at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ²³⁹⁵

PERSON NAME: Sun Yat-sen

²³⁹⁴ National Archives and Records Administration of the United States [hereafter NARA], Chemical Warfare Service. 350.05/75, Probability of use of gas by Axis Powers, B. Japan

²³⁹⁵ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

PLACE NAME: Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum

UNIVERSITY: Sun Yat Sen University

LOCATION: Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

Sun Yat-sen University, also known as Zhongshan University, is a public university in Guangdong Province

ALIAS: Suneyochi Miata

PERSON NAME: Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Deputy Commander for Operations, Kwantung Army, Mokotan, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Suneyochi Miata was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. Suneyochi Miata is the alias of Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi. To further protect his identity Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi used the travel alias: Suneyochi Miata

PERSON NAME: Sung Chao-sang

Sung Chao-sang was a victim of Unit 731

POLITICAL UNIT: Sungwu (Sunwu), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Sungwu

Unit 673 was headquartered in Sunwu in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. ²³⁹⁶ Sunwu may also be known as: Sungwu

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Sunwu Branch of the Kwantung Army Water Purification Depot, Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Sunwu Branch of the Kwantung Army Water purification Depot was commanded by Medical Lieutenant Colonel Nishi S ²³⁹⁷

POLITICAL UNIT: Sunyu Branch, Sunyu, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Sunyu, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

The town of Sunyu in Hebei Province was the location of a branch office of Unit 100. ²³⁹⁸ Four biological warfare units, Linkow, Hailar, Hailin, and Sunyu were all located in northern Manchukuo, were established in 1941, and were under the direct control of the Commander, Unit 731. ²³⁹⁹ In addition to biological warfare, these units also produced vaccines. These units also experimented on human beings with biological warfare agents. A fifth unit was located in Dairen in southern Manchukuo ²⁴⁰⁰

POLITICAL UNIT: Sunyu unk

Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP), Tokyo, Japan (US)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Supreme War Council, Tokyo, Japan

MILITARY OFFICE: Supreme War Councilor, Tokyo, Japan

MILITARY OFFICE: Surgeon General, Tokyo, Japan

²³⁹⁶ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²³⁹⁷ Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 Oct 1945

²³⁹⁸ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²³⁹⁹ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴⁰⁰ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

MILITARY OFFICE: Surgeon General, Imperial Japanese Navy, Tokyo, Japan

MILITARY OFFICE: Surgeon General's Office, Imperial Japanese Army, Tokyo, Japan

AROCITY: Surgery Drills

In order to quickly prepare physicians trained primarily as internists for the work needed as surgeons on the battlefield, they were gathered together every few months to perform atrocities called "surgery drills" on the battlefields of China.²⁴⁰¹ They would take captured citizens, shoot them in the thigh with a bullet, and undertake drills to see how long the extraction of a bullet would take.²⁴⁰² If someone were frostbitten, they would perform an operation to sever the frostbitten part.²⁴⁰³ Surgery drills were not limited to one region of the country, but widely practiced. In most cases the victims were locals arrested by the military, and delivered to the Army's medical division indicating that the surgery drills were not performed according to individual whim, but that the army military division and military police undertook these activities methodically within the entire army.²⁴⁰⁴ The experiments reported by Makino Akira in 1944 Philippines resemble surgery drills

PERSON NAME: Sutton, David N

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

David N. Sutton was an American who served in the role of assistant to China's prosecutors at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE)

POLITICAL UNIT: Suwa, Nagano Prefecture, Japan

LOCATION: Suzhou

PERSON NAME: Suzuki fnu²⁴⁰⁵

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Suzuki Teiichi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Suzuki Yorimichi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Suzuki Yoriniichi

Suzuki fnu may also be known as: Suzuki Teiichi, Suzuki Yorimichi or Suzuki Yoriniichi

PERSON NAME: Suzuki fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Suzuki Teiichi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Suzuki Yorimichi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Suzuki Yoriniichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Civilian Employee

ASSIGNED: Unit 643, Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Suzuki fnu was a civilian employee of Unit 643. Suzuki fnu may also be known as: Suzuki Teiichi, Suzuki Yorimichi or Suzuki Yoriniichi

PERSON NAME: Suzuki fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Suzuki Teiichi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Suzuki Yorimichi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Suzuki Yoriniichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

²⁴⁰¹ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

²⁴⁰² Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

²⁴⁰³ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

²⁴⁰⁴ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

²⁴⁰⁵ Concerning the activities at secret laboratories of the former Army Medical School. Dated: 21 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

ASSIGNED: Chief, 1st Section, Strategic Division, General Staff, Mokotan, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Suzuki fnu was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was Chief of the 1st Section, Strategic Division, General Staff. Suzuki fnu may also be known as: Suzuki Teiichi, Suzuki Yorimichi or Suzuki Yoriniichi

PERSON NAME: Suzuki fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Suzuki Teiichi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Suzuki Yorimichi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Suzuki Yoriniichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Suzuki fnu was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. Suzuki fnu may also be known as: Suzuki Teiichi, Suzuki Yorimichi or Suzuki Yoriniichi

PERSON NAME: Suzuki Kantaro

PERSON NAME: Suzuki Keiku (6 February 1897-20 September 1967)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Commander, 117th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Xinxiang, Henan Province, Japanese Occupied China

ASSIGNED: 28th Infantry Regiment, 7th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Asahikawa, Hokkaido, Japan



According to his testimony given in Jul 1954, Suzuki Keiku was born in Fukushima Prefecture, Japan in 1890 and joined the Japanese War of Aggression against China in northeast China in 1934, where he served as Assistant Commander of the 28th Infantry Regiment.²⁴⁰⁶ In Apr 1945, he was promoted to Lieutenant-General and given command of the 117th Division. He was involved in the following incidents: In Nov 1944: “I ordered the infantry to invade the southern part of Linxian County. When the troops were pulling out of the region, I ordered the Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Squad to spread cholera virus in three or four villages. Afterwards, I received a report saying that ‘more than 100 Chinese people in Linxian were infected with cholera, and the death toll was also high.’” After this, in a village in Changlu County “I burned down the houses of about 300 households and killed 660 Chinese peasants of the village in extremely brutal ways like shooting, bayoneting and burning.” “Also during this attack, 30 captives were killed by soldiers under my command”²⁴⁰⁷

“In order to test the method of killing people with air injection, I ordered in spring of 1945 the Division Field Hospital in Huaqing, Henan Province to ‘conduct an experiment, which is to test it on a hospitalized Chinese soldier of the Puppet County Guards with an extremely high price.’”²⁴⁰⁸ Suzuki was captured in Jilin on 31 Aug 1945

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Suzuki Keiji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

²⁴⁰⁶ The confessions of Japanese war criminal Suzuki Keiku. China Daily.com. 5 Jul 2014 http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-07/05/content_17650269.htm

²⁴⁰⁷ The confessions of Japanese war criminal Suzuki Keiku. China Daily.com. 5 Jul 2014 http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-07/05/content_17650269.htm

²⁴⁰⁸ The confessions of Japanese war criminal Suzuki Keiku. China Daily.com. 5 Jul 2014 http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2014-07/05/content_17650269.htm

PROMOTIONS:

1939-08-01 Colonel
1943-08-02 Major-General

SERVICE:

1937-08-xx – 1939-01-10 Attached – General Staff
1939-01-10 – 1939-12-14 Chief, 10th Section, (Shipping) 3rd Section, General Staff
1939-12-xx – 1941-01-xx Attached – General Staff
1941-01-xx – 1941-02-01 Attached – Imperial Headquarters
1941-02-01 – 1941-11-06 Chief, Southern Agency [Burma]
1941-11-06 – 1942-06-xx Attached, Southern Army
1942-07-xx – 1942-08-01 Attached, Imperial Guards Depot Division
1942-08-01 – 1943-06-11 Chief-of-Staff, 7th Division
1943-06-11 – 1943-09-25 Attached, Transportation Headquarters
1943-09-25 – 1944-03-10 Commanding Officer, 2nd Shipping District
1944-03-10 – 1945-02-01 Chief-of-Staff, 27th Army [Kurile Islands]
1945-02-01 – 1945-04-08 Commanding Officer, 5th Shipping Commander
1945-04-08 – 1945-09-xx Commanding Officer, Sapporo Railroad Area
1945-09-xx Retired

PERSON NAME: Suzuki Kiyoshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

PERSON NAME: Suzuki Naokiti

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Suzuki Naokiti authored papers on the human brain derived from experiments from “fresh brains”²⁴⁰⁹

PERSON NAME: Suzuki Shigezo

PERSON NAME: Suzuki Susumu²⁴¹⁰

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Driver, Unit 731 Transportation Squad, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Harbin, Manchukuo.

Suzuki Susumu served as a Driver with the Unit 731 Transportation Squad.²⁴¹¹ He later testified: “In 1945, when Unit 731 withdrew from China, the Commander ordered the killing of all 400 prisoners with poisonous gas, and then the bodies were burnt. As there were too many bodies, the Commander asked us to put a large number of the bodies into bags and then throw them into the Songhua River [in northeast China’s Heilongjiang Province]. I, as a driver of the Transportation Squad, was tasked with taking the bodies there”²⁴¹²

²⁴⁰⁹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²⁴¹⁰ Bu Ping. Irrefutable Evidence. Beijing Review.com. 15 May 2014 http://www.bjreview.com.cn/nation/txt/2014-05/12/content_618338.htm

²⁴¹¹ Bu Ping. Irrefutable Evidence. Beijing Review.com. 15 May 2014 http://www.bjreview.com.cn/nation/txt/2014-05/12/content_618338.htm

²⁴¹² Bu Ping. Irrefutable Evidence. Beijing Review.com. 15 May 2014 http://www.bjreview.com.cn/nation/txt/2014-05/12/content_618338.htm



PERSON NAME: Suzuki Teiichi (16 December 1888 – 15 January 1989)
 MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
 KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General
 ASSIGNED: President, Cabinet Planning Board, Tokyo, Japan
 WAR CRIMES: Arrested and tried as a Class A War Criminal, and tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE)
 SENTENCE: Condemned to life imprisonment as an A War Criminal in November 1948
 EXECUTED: Released in September 1955

Suzuki Teiichi was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was President of the Cabinet Planning Board. He was tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) where he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He

was paroled in 1956. Though Suzuki Teiichi was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan's biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government it is inconceivable that he did not have at the least some knowledge of Japan's biological warfare program

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1933-12-20	Colonel
1937-11-01	Major-General
1940-08-01	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1931-08-01 – 1933-08-01	Chief, China Office Military Affairs Branch, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1933-08-01 – 1934-04-05	Chief, Press Office Ministry of War
1934-03-05 – 1935-05-25	Instructor – War College
1935-05-25 – 1936-08-01	Investigator Cabinet Research Bureau
1936-08-01 – 1937-08-01	Commanding Officer, 14 th Infantry Regiment
1937-11-01 – 1938-04-14	Attached, 16 th Division
1938-04-14 – 1938-12-10	Chief-of-Staff, 3 rd Army
1938-12-16 – 1940-12-23	Head, Political Affairs Bureau Asia Development Board
1940-12-23 – 1941-04-04	Head, General Affairs Bureau Asia Development Board
1941-04-04	Retired
1941-04-04 – 1943-10-xx	Minister of State
1941-04-04 – 1943-10-xx	Chief, the Cabinet Planning Board
1943-11-xx – 1944-10-xx	Advisor to the Government
1945-09-xx – 1948-11-xx	Arrested and tried as a Class A War Criminal
1948-11-xx	Condemned to life imprisonment as an A War Criminal
1955-09-xx	Released

PERSON NAME: Suzuki Yorimichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief, 1st Section, Strategic Division, Japanese General Staff, Tokyo, Japan

Suzuki Yorimichi was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was Chief of the 1st Section, Strategic Division, Japanese General Staff. Suzuki Yorimichi was an early supporter of Ishii Shiro within the Japanese General Staff²⁴¹³ and a source of continued funding through the Japanese General Staff for Ishii Shiro's work at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo²⁴¹⁴

PERSON NAME: Suzuki Yoriniichi

²⁴¹³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴¹⁴ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

PERSON NAME: Suzuki Yoshio

Suzuki Yoshio publicly testified about raping Chinese women and visiting the so-called “comfort stations”²⁴¹⁵

PERSON NAME: Suzumura fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Surgeon, Marine Intelligence Unit

LOCATION: ****

Suzumura fnu was Surgeon in a Marine Intelligence Unit

SWNCC - State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee, Washington, DC., (US)

SWNCC Subcommittee in Tokyo, Japan

State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee Subcommittee functioned postwar in Tokyo, Japan. SWNCC was charged with achieving two objectives regarding BW: The Committee was expected to prevent the Soviets from learning anything relating to Japanese BW research; and to make certain that the Japanese BW experts provided American scientists with all the data they had previously amassed

COLLEGE: Syonan Medical College (Marei Ika Daigaku), Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

MEDIA: Syonan Times

LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

POLITICAL UNIT: Syonan-to (Light of the South), Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

In the aftermath of the British surrender of Singapore, the city was renamed Syonan-to (Shonan-to), meaning “Light of the South”

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Syphilis

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: “T. B.” hand-thrown ECN grenade

CAMPAIGN: Malayan Campaign

While no definite reports have been received concerning the actual use of this weapon by the Japanese, it was confirmed that several cases of these grenades were washed up on a nearby beach at the beginning of the Malayan Campaign.²⁴¹⁶ The grenade consisted of a spherical glass flask about 3½ inches in diameter containing about one pint of hydrocyanic (prussic) acid, sealed with a crown cork.²⁴¹⁷ Sediment observed at the bottom of the flask consisted of finely divided metallic copper, which acted as a stabilizer for the acid.²⁴¹⁸ The flask was packed in a mixture of sawdust and sand in a cylindrical tin canister lined with ribbed cardboard packing, which was impregnated with sodium carbonate as a neutralizing agent.²⁴¹⁹ An outer tin container measuring 5¼ inches in depth by 5½ inches in diameter, khaki in color has a ¾-inch red band 3½ inches from the bottom.²⁴²⁰ Three carrying handles are provided, one on the lid and the other two on the side. Total weight was 4.6 pounds²⁴²¹

²⁴¹⁵ Zablonksi, Lukasz. Passing Down the Memory of Aggression in China: Grassroots activism and the war in contemporary Japan Doctoral candidate, Graduate School of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies. The Journal of International Media, Communication, and Tourism Studies No.18

²⁴¹⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁴¹⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁴¹⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁴¹⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁴²⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁴²¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

The flask was to be thrown by hand, 10 yards being the practical range.²⁴²² The grenade was intended for use against tanks, pillboxes and small enclosed spaces, where a lethal concentration of the acid would be produced upon vaporization.²⁴²³ Tests conducted with duplicates of the Japanese grenade indicate that if a tank were hit by one of them at vulnerable openings, the grenade would create a concentration of the gas 20 times that necessary to kill the occupants unless they were wearing adequate gas masks.²⁴²⁴ The gas, which has a characteristic odor of bitter almonds, is highly volatile and is not considered very dangerous outdoors or in a large open space²⁴²⁵

PERSON NAME: Ta-tung (Datong)

PERSON NAME: Tabei fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Tabei fnu conducted human experiments with typhoid, paratyphoid and Shiga dysentery in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo from 1938 to 1943²⁴²⁶

PERSON NAME: Tabei Kanau²⁴²⁷

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, First Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Researcher, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Tabei Kanau was a Researcher with Unit 731.²⁴²⁸ Tabei served as Chief, First Division, Unit 731 which managed Pingfan's prison.²⁴²⁹ There he worked on typhoid experiments from 1938 until 1943, when he departed Pingfan²⁴³⁰

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Tabei Team - Typhoid, Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo²⁴³¹

The Tabei Team was a section under the General Division, at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The team was responsible for Typhoid Research. The Tabei was named after its team lead, Tabei Kanau

PERSON NAME: Tachibana Takeo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Machibana Takeo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

GENDARME: Gendarme

ASSIGNED: Gendarme, Kwantung Army

LOCATION: ****

WAR CRIMES: Witness, Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: N/A

EXECUTED: N/A

Tachibana Takeo was a Colonel in the Kempetai of the Imperial Japanese Army.²⁴³² He testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR) that: "The people sent," "were of the following categories: persons accused of espionage

²⁴²² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁴²³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁴²⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁴²⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁴²⁶ Interview with Dr. TABEL. Dated: 24 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A4900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁴²⁷ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

²⁴²⁸ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

²⁴²⁹ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

²⁴³⁰ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

²⁴³¹ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

²⁴³² Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

on behalf of foreign states, or suspected of being implicated in foreign espionage, and also so-called hunghutzu, that is, Chinese, partisans; then came the category of anti-Japanese elements, Incorrigible criminal elements-recidivists. . [M]y administration sent to Detachment 731 no less than six people, who never returned from there and perished as a result of experiments.”²⁴³³ Takeo Tachibana further admitted that while stationed in the Manchukuo capital city of Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province; he authorized the transfer of more than a hundred people to Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo and that in these cases a “special order” overrode the usual procedure of first requiring a trial before the military tribunal

Once a person was designated “special consignments,” he was dispatched immediately to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Likewise, suspects who were arrested but could not be put on trial due to lack of evidence were summarily handed over to the biological warfare scientists to serve as research fodder. Instructions specified that “pro-Soviet- and anti-Japanese-minded” people and those falling under the category of “Ideological Criminals Connected with the National and Communist Movements” could be sent to Unit 731 for extermination, along with those suspected of being hostile to the government in thought or actions, even “when the nature of the offense gives grounds for the assumption that, if sent for trial, the person will be acquitted or given a light sentence.”²⁴³⁴ Tachibana Takeo may also be known as: Machibana Takeo²⁴³⁵

PERSON NAME: Tachibana Yoshio (24 February 1890-24 September 1947)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Commander, 109th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: ****

ASSIGNED: Commander, 1st Independent Combined Brigade, Kanazawa, Kōfu, Yamanashi Prefecture in Japan

ASSIGNED: Staff, Hiroshima Regional Defense Command, Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1913

WAR CRIMES: ****

LOCATION: ****

SENTENCE: Condemned to death as a War Criminal

EXECUTED: 24 September 1947

Lieutenant-General Tachibana Yoshio was the senior-most Japanese officer in the Japanese Imperial Army found guilty of cannibalism after the war and was hanged.²⁴³⁶ Tachibana



was Commander of the Japanese troops in Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands, and was held responsible for the “Chichijima Incident” a war crime involving torture, extrajudicial execution and cannibalism of Allied POW

Tachibana was a native of Ehime Prefecture, Japan. He graduated from the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1913, and had a relatively undistinguished early career. From 1924-1925 he was assigned to the Manchukuo Imperial Army as a liaison officer. In 1942, he was assigned to the Staff of the Hiroshima Regional Defense Command, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan and promoted to Major General in Mar 1943. In May 1944, he became Commander of the IJA 1st Independent Combined Brigade. He was promoted to Lieutenant-General on Mar 23, 1945, and given command of the IJA 109th Division, which was tasked with the defense of the Bonin Islands against invasion by American forces in the preparations to OPERATION DOWNFALL

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

²⁴³³ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

²⁴³⁴ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

²⁴³⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴³⁶ Japanese ate Indian PoWs. Tnn, New Delhi http://www.thedailystar.net/print_post/japanese-ate-indian-pows-37089

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1938-07-15	Colonel
1943-03-01	Major-General
1945-03-23	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1938-07-15 – 1939-10-02	Military Advisor – Manchukuo
1939-10-02 – 1942-08-01	Commanding Officer, 65 th Infantry Regiment
1942-08-01 – 1944-05-27	Commanding Officer, Hiroshima Regimental District
1944-05-27 – 1945-03-23	Commanding Officer, 1 st Mixed Brigade
1945-03-23 – 1945-09-xx	General Officer Commanding, 109 th Division
	Condemned to death as a War Criminal
1947-09-24	Executed

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

By mid-1945, due to the Allied naval blockade, Japanese troops on Chichijima had run low on supplies and were starving; Tachibana’s senior staff turned to cannibalism. In Aug 1944 and Feb/Mar 1945 in what came to be known later as the “Ogasawara Incident,” Tachibana, known to his staff as a sadistic, alcoholic commander, issued an order that all American POW (downed aviators) be killed. Nine crewmen survived after being shot down in raids against the island stronghold. Only one was picked up by the American submarine USS *Finback* (SS-230). He was Lieutenant George H. W. Bush, who later became the forty-first President of the United States. The others were captured by the Japanese and were executed and partially eaten as POW, a fact that remained hidden until much later

Two prisoners were beheaded in a public ceremony and per an account in Time Magazine their livers were immediately cut from their bodies and served as sukiyaki

It was not disputed that eight POW were executed, and some of the bodies were butchered by the division’s medical orderlies and portions were eaten by the senior staff of the Japanese garrison. Senior Japanese Army officers hosted a Sake party for their Navy counterparts where the livers of American POW’s were roasted and served as an appetizer. The Japanese Navy officers subsequently reciprocated by hosting a party where they butchered and served their own American POW

At the end of the war, Tachibana and his staff were arrested by the American occupation authorities and were deported to Guam, where they stood trial for war crimes in connection with the Ogasawara Incident in Aug 1946. As cannibalism was not covered under international law at the time, Tachibana was charged with “prevention of honorable burial” in addition to his execution of prisoners, and along with Major Matoba, Admiral Mori and Captain Yoshii were found guilty and hanged. All enlisted men involved were released within eight years ²⁴³⁷

The names of airmen were Jimmy Dye from Mount Ephraim, New Jersey, Floyd Hall from Sedalia, Missouri, Marve Mershon from Los Angeles, California, Warren Earl Vaughn from Childress, Texas, Dick Woellhof from Clay Center, Kansas, Grady York from Jacksonville, Florida, Glenn Frazier from Athol, Kansas, and Warren Hindenlang of Foxboro, Massachusetts

PERSON NAME: Tachihara fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Tachihara fnu was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He visited the Imperial Japanese Army biological warfare facility at Beiyinhe on 16 Nov 1933 with a Colonel Ando and Colonel Saburo Endo ²⁴³⁸

²⁴³⁷ Bradley, James *Flyboys: A True Story of Courage* Little, Brown and Company. 2003

²⁴³⁸ Segment 36, in “The Night of Shock: The Last Will and Testament of a General: The Diary of General Endo Saburo,” *Mainichi Shimbun* (Tokyo), 21 Dec 1982, translated by Ms. Reicko Rose

PERSON NAME: Tada Hayao (Shun)
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tada Shun
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****

Tada Hayao (Shun) was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. Tada Hayao is sometimes also read as Tada Shun. Possessed a suspiciously faulty memory on matters of CW in China when interviewed about the subject postwar and feigned total ignorance on the subject. ²⁴³⁹ Tada Hayao (Shun) may also be known as: Tada Shun

PERSON NAME: Tada Shun

LOCATION: Tadanoumi, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ARSENAL: Tadanoumi Arsenal
ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
LOCATION: Okunoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture

The Tadanoumi Arsenal was established on Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan in 1927 by the Japanese government for the production of toxic agents. Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan is eventually dubbed, "Toxic Island." Manufacturing began in Aug 1929. Initially the factory produced two types of gases; mustard gas and tear gas (Chloracetophenone)

The arsenal was expanded in 1933 and again in 1935. By 1935 the plant was producing mustard gas, lewisite, sneeze and nausea gas, hydrocyanic (prussic) acid gas, and tear gas. The number of workers at the plant increased from 80 in 1929, to 225 in 1935, to 2,645 in 1937. As the requirements of the war in China grew, up to 6,000 people; men, women and children, would be employed by the plant

In its earliest years the plant produced poison gases by batch; one gas being produced over a period of months in one, with another gas being produced in subsequent production at another laboratory/production area. From 1937 to 1944 the plant operated at full capacity with all factories operating 24-hours per day

In May 1946, US occupation forces began dismantling the Tadanoumi Arsenal and destroying its stockpile of chemical weapons. Unused chemicals held at the Tadanoumi Arsenal were used by the Kunoshima Industry Corporation to produce insecticides. The Tadanoumi Arsenal may also be known as: The Okunoshima Arsenal, Rabbit Island, Tadanoumi Arsenal or Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ARSENAL: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau
ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME: Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
LOCATION: Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

The Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau may also be known as: Okunoshima Arsenal, Rabbit Island, Tadanoumi Arsenal or Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

SCHOOL: Tadanoumi Girls High School
LOCATION: ****

²⁴³⁹ Interrogation of GEN Hayao (Shun) Tada. Dated: 16 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 343. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Students at the Tadanoumi Girls High School were mobilized during World War II to work in the Tadanoumi Arsenal producing chemical weapons

PERSON NAME: Tadashi Hirooka

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ASSIGNED: General Manager, Marine Epidemic Prevention Division, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

Tadashi Hirooka was the General Manager of the Marine Epidemic Prevention Division on Ninoshima Island in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Taihang, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China.

From 8 to 15 Feb 1942 the 36th Brigade of the First Japanese Army released 300 tons of mustard gas over a military barracks, arsenals and caves held by the People's Liberation Army (PLA) located at Taihang in Shanxi Province.

UNIVERSITY: Taihoku Imperial University, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa

Taihoku Imperial University trained surgeons prior to and during the war ²⁴⁴⁰

UNIVERSITY: Taihoku Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa ²⁴⁴¹

POLITICAL UNIT: Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Tairiku Igaku Kenkyukai

POLITICAL FACTION: Taisei Yokusankai

PERSON NAME: Taisho, Emperor

PLACENAME: Taiwan

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Formosa

Taiwan was under Japanese control until 1945. It is currently known as the Republic of China. Taiwan may also be known as: Formosa

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: Taiwan-Asia Association

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Taiwan Army of Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Taiwan Army District

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Taiwan Governor's Taipei Hospital, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa ²⁴⁴²

SCHOOL: Taiwan Governors Medical School, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa ²⁴⁴³

²⁴⁴⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁴⁴¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁴⁴² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁴⁴³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

Taiwan Governors Medical School is later renamed the Taihoku Medical School and then the National Taiwan University Medical School ²⁴⁴⁴

JOURNAL: Taiwan Igakkai Zasshi

DESENSITIZING TERM: Taiwan monkey

Taiwan monkey was a term used in published scientific papers which refer to experiments and tests conducted by Unit 731 using actual monkeys vice humans. Human test subjects were referred to in scientific papers as “Manchurian Monkeys”

POLITICAL UNIT: Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Taiyuan fnu

LABORATORY: Taiyuan Bacterial Warfare Laboratory, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China. The Taiyuan Bacterial Warfare Laboratory was located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Taiyuan Pacification Government Office, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China
The Taiyuan Pacification Government Office was located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province

PRISON: Taiyuan Prison, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China
The Taiyuan Prison was located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province. It was the scene of a 1942 surgery practice session using two Chinese prisoners. ²⁴⁴⁵ The prisoners were shot in the stomach and then operated on by the doctors present ²⁴⁴⁶

IMPERIAL DIRECTIVE: Tairiku-mei

PERSON NAME: Tait, D.S

D.S. Tait was a Technical intelligence Officer and a Lieutenant Colonel in the US Army. He assisted Lieutenant Colonel Arvo T. Thompson in conducting a 7-week interrogation of Ishii Shiro

POLITICAL UNIT: Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

PRISON: Taiyuan War Criminals Management Centre, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China. The Taiyuan War Criminals Management Centre was located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province

PERSON NAME: Takagi Itsuma (1884-1960)

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

ASSIGNED: Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan

PROFESSOR: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

Takagi Itsuma was a researcher at the Institute for Infectious Diseases and professor at Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan. He headed one of two epidemic prevention teams (Boekihan); one established in Apr 1938 by the Dojinkai Association, the other being headed by Taniguchi Tenji. Within a year, the two teams developed into two bodies, the: North China Epidemic Prevention Team (Kahoku Boekihan, headquarters in Peking) and the Central China Epidemic Prevention Team (Kachu Boekihan, headquarters in Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China). In addition to giving medical treatment to patients, these teams carried out research on China's endemic diseases, produced vaccines and serums, and administered other anti-epidemic programs

PERSON NAME: Takagi Masao (Park Chung-hee)

²⁴⁴⁴ The Taiwanese 台灣人 Tâi-Oân Lâng. <http://thetaiwanese.blogspot.com/2009/11/dr-d-laing-dr-and-mrs-p-y-liang.html>

²⁴⁴⁵ Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/confess/demondoc.html>

²⁴⁴⁶ Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/confess/demondoc.html>

PERSON NAME: Takagi Sadajiro.

PERSON NAME: Takaishi Susumu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Chief Petty Officer

ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Takaishi Susumu was a Corpsman and Chief Petty Officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.²⁴⁴⁷ In 1947 Takaishi was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison²⁴⁴⁸

PERSON NAME: Takahashi fnu²⁴⁴⁹

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Takahashi Takaatsu

Takahashi fnu may also be known as: Takahashi Takaatsu

PERSON NAME: Takahashi fnu²⁴⁵⁰

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Takahashi Takaatsu

Takahashi fnu may also be known as: Takahashi Takaatsu

PERSON NAME: Takahashi fnu²⁴⁵¹

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Takahashi Takaatsu

Takahashi fnu was a Doctor of Medicine. He was interviewed in Nov 1947 regarding aerosols. Takahashi fnu may also be known as: Takahashi Takaatsu

PERSON NAME: Takahashi fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Takahashi Takaatsu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Chief, General Affairs, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, (Unit 731), Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Takahashi fnu was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was the Chief, General Affairs, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo (Unit 731). Takahashi fnu may also be known as: Takahashi Takaatsu

PERSON NAME: Takahashi fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Takahashi Takaatsu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General (Lieutenant-General)

ASSIGNED: Chief, Veterinary Section, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials

SENTENCE: 25 Years

EXECUTED: ***

²⁴⁴⁷ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

²⁴⁴⁸ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

²⁴⁴⁹ Concerning the activities at secret laboratories of the former Army Medical School. Dated: 21 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁴⁵⁰ Summary Report on B.W. Investigations (74 pp). 12 Dec 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A4900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁴⁵¹ Interview with Dr. TAKAHASHI. 20 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A4900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Takahashi fnu was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He provided financial backing to Unit 731. Takahashi fnu may also be known as: Takahashi Takaatsu.

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Takahashi Takaatsu (8 April 1888 – 24 September 1951).

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1935-03-15	Army Veterinarian 1st Class.
1937-02-15	Colonel.
1939-03-09	Major-General.
1942-12-01	Lieutenant-General.

SERVICE:

1934-03-05 – 1937-03-01	Staff Officer, Research Section, Army Veterinary School.
1937-03-01 – 1938-09-08	Executive Officer, Army Veterinary School.
1938-09-08 – 1940-02-10	Chief, Veterinary Section, 21 st Army.
1940-02-10 – 1940-08-01	Chief, Veterinary Section, Southern China Area Army.
1940-08-01 – 1941-03-01	Chief, Veterinary Section, 3 rd Army.
1941-03-01 – 1945-09-xx	Chief, Veterinary Section, Kwantung Army
1949-xx-xx	Condemned to 25 years imprisonment as War Criminal

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Takahashi Section, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Takahashi Section or Takahashi Team was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County to Harbin in 1937. The Section was responsible for Insect Study.²⁴⁵² The label “Takahashi” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time

PERSON NAME: Takahashi Takaatsu (8 April 1888-24 September 1951)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: Chief, Veterinary Services, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo.

Takahashi Takaatsu was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was captured at the end of WWII in the Pacific by the forces of the Soviet Red Army in Manchukuo

He served as the Chief of Veterinary Services, Kwantung Army (1941-1945). He provided direct supervision of Wakamatsu Tadakazu and Unit 100’s research.²⁴⁵³ Takahashi Takaatsu “with the knowledge of the 2nd Intelligence Division...of the Kwantung Army,” ordered Unit 100 people to deploy into Mongolia, for the purpose of reconnoitering “the roads, summer and winter cattle pastures, the state of water sources and the number of cattle belonging to the local population.” The purpose of the expedition was to prepare for the day when the Unit would “conduct bacteriological sabotage against the Soviet Union”²⁴⁵⁴

Takahashi Takaatsu ordered Wakamatsu Tadakazu to test animals with newly devised biological warfare pathogens at Unit 731’s Anda Proving Grounds²⁴⁵⁵ directing a subordinate to purchase 500 sheep, 100 cattle, and 90 horses, “which were to be infected with severe infectious diseases and then left in the rear of the Soviet troops” when war was declared.²⁴⁵⁶ Eighty thousand yen was diverted from the severely limited Kwantung Army budget to carry out the project²⁴⁵⁷

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

²⁴⁵² Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

²⁴⁵³ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²⁴⁵⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴⁵⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴⁵⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴⁵⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

1935-03-15	Army Veterinarian 1 st Class
1937-02-15	Colonel
1939-03-09	Major-General
1942-12-01	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1934-03-05 – 1937-03-01 Staff Officer, Research Section, Army Veterinary School
 1937-03-01 – 1938-09-08 Executive Officer, Army Veterinary School
 1938-09-08 – 1940-02-10 Chief, Veterinary Section, 21st Army
 1940-02-10 – 1940-08-01 Chief, Veterinary Section, Southern China Area Army
 1940-08-01 – 1941-03-01 Chief, Veterinary Section, 3rd Army
 1941-03-01 – 1945-09-xx Chief, Veterinary Section, Kwantung Army
 1949-xx-xx Condemned to 25 years imprisonment as War Criminal

PERSON NAME: Takahashi Ryu Atsushi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Unit 100, Kwantung Army Veterinary Department, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: 25 Years. Hard labor

EXECUTED: N/A

Takahashi Ryu Atsushi was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with Unit 100, the Kwantung Army Veterinary Department. He was present at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Takahashi Team - Insect Study, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.

Takahashi Team or Takahashi Section was a branch office under the General Division, at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The team was responsible for Insect Study

PERSON NAME: Takami Tadao

PERSON NAME: Takano fnu

Takano fnu was noted in 1948 as authoring reports related to cholera, glanders, bacilli and Mucins ²⁴⁵⁸

PERSON NAME: Takashashi fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Takahashi Takaatsu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Takashashi fnu was a Surgeon and a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. ²⁴⁵⁹ He participated in biological warfare attacks on Hangchow, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China. Takashashi fnu may also be known as: Takahashi Takaatsu

PERSON NAME: Takashi Yasukawa

PERSON NAME: Takebe Rokuso

ALIAS: Takeda no Miya

PERSON NAME: Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

²⁴⁵⁸ Foreign Documents Branch Translation No. 102: Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research (Vol. 2). Dated: 12 Jan 1948. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁴⁵⁹ Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To” War Department. 27 Jun 1947. Formerly Top Secret

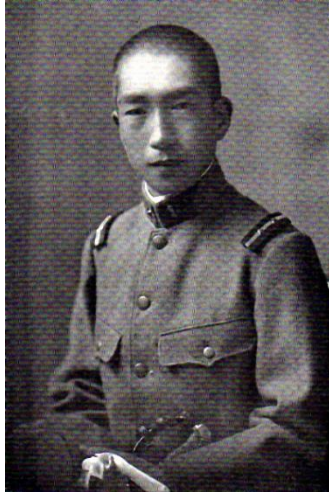
KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Deputy Commander for Operations, Kwantung Army, Mokotan, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Takeda no Miya was an alias of Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, Doshomachi, Osaka, Japan

Postwar the Takeda Pharmaceutical Company was one of several companies that employed former members of Unit 731. 2460 Other companies known to have employed former members of Unit 731 include: the Hayakawa Medical Company, the Institute for Preventive Medicine of the Imperial Japanese Army Medical College and the S.J. Company, Ltd



PERSON NAME: Takeda Tsuneyoshi (4 Mar 1909-11 May 1992)

POSSIBLE ALIAS: Miata Suneyochi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief Financial Officer, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo.

Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi (Takeda-no-miya Tsuneyoshi-o), was the second and last heir of the Takeda-no-miya collateral branch of the Japanese Imperial Family. Takeda Tsuneyoshi was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. Takeda served for several years in Manchukuo during the period of Japanese Occupation where he held a prominent wartime position in the Kwantung Army as Chief Financial Officer²⁴⁶¹

Takeda Tsuneyoshi held executive responsibilities over Unit 731 in his role as Chief Financial Officer of the Kwantung Army.²⁴⁶² He visited Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo frequently, under the alias of Colonel Miata Suneyochi

Takeda held other more direct links with the BW stations. He was a staff member of the special committee established by the Kwantung Army Command to oversee the operations of Units 100 and 731. His most important responsibility as a staff member was to determine who would be granted permission to visit Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province and its satellite facilities.²⁴⁶³ Even the Kwantung Army Chief of Medical Administration was required to solicit a pass from Takeda/Miata before being admitted to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.²⁴⁶⁴ When the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, or his immediate subordinates, visited Unit 731 laboratories, Takeda personally escorted them on their tours²⁴⁶⁵

According to Daniel Barenblatt, Takeda Tsuneyoshi received, with Prince Mikasa, a special screening by Ishii Shiro of a film showing imperial planes loading germ bombs for bubonic plague dissemination over the Chinese city of Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China in 1940.²⁴⁶⁶ To protect his identity Takeda Tsuneyoshi used the travel alias of Miata Suneyochi²⁴⁶⁷

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.²⁴⁶⁸

²⁴⁶⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴⁶¹ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴⁶² *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴⁶³ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴⁶⁴ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴⁶⁵ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴⁶⁶ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

²⁴⁶⁷ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁴⁶⁸ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

The Takeda Pharmaceutical Company was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Takei fnu ²⁴⁶⁹

PERSON NAME: Takeshi Endo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Endo Takesi

Takeshi Endo may also be known as Endo Takesi

PERSON NAME: Takeshi Kino

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Takeshi Kino was a SCAP investigator misinterpretation of the name “Kino Takeshi”

PERSON NAME: Takeshi Tsuchiya

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tsychiya Tsuyoshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Juntendo University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit Ei 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

PROFESSOR: Professor Emeritus of Juntendo University in Tokyo, Japan

Takeshi Tsuchiya is believed to be possibly associated with Unit Ei 1644. He was Professor Emeritus of Juntendo University in Tokyo, Japan. Takeshi Tsuchiya may also be known as: Tsychiya Tsuyoshi

PERSON NAME: Takewaki Kiyoshi

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Takao Hospital, Takao, Formosa

Takao Hospital was located on the island of Formosa. It treated a number of POW transported north through Formosa carried aboard the *Tattori Maru* ²⁴⁷⁰

TOXIN: Takifugu

RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Tama Army Technical Research Institute

PLACE NAME: Tama River, Yamanashi, Kanagawa and Tokyo Prefectures on Honshu, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Tama Troop, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Tama Unit, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

The Tama Unit, actually Unit Ei 1644 was established on 18 Apr 1939 in Nanking (Nanjing) in Jiangsu Province by the Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit. The “Tama Unit” was the cover name for the secret Unit Ei 1644. It was the third major biological warfare unit known to be established on mainland China

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Tama Unit Hospital, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

“Sick soldiers who went to the Tama Unit Hospital never returned” ²⁴⁷¹

PERSON NAME: Tamimura fnu

²⁴⁶⁹ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁴⁷⁰ WORLD WAR II. Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other Than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

²⁴⁷¹ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

PERSON NAME: Tamiya fnu ²⁴⁷²
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tamiya Takeo
Tamiya fnu may also be known as: Tamiya Takeo

PERSON NAME: Tamiya Takeo

POLITICAL UNIT: Tampoi, Johor, Malay Peninsula, Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation
Tampoi, Johor, Malay Peninsula was the location of Unit Oka 9420, the Central Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Southern Expeditionary Army Group of the Imperial Japanese Army. Unit 9420 was organized in 1942 to support the Japanese Southern Army. Unit 9420 consisted of two units: The Umeoka Unit, which specialized in the plague, and the Kono Unit, which specialized in malaria. Most of the unit's work involved preventing the spread of disease in Singapore. Unit 9420 was commanded by Major General Kitagawa Masataka, the unit was headquartered in the Permai Hospital in Tampoi, Johor, near the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula

PERSON NAME: Tamura fnu ²⁴⁷³
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Corporal
GENDARME: Gendarme
ASSIGNED: Gendarme, Manchukuo Military Police, Manchukuo
LOCATION: ****
Tamura fnu served as a Corporal in the Manchukuo Military Police

PERSON NAME: Tamura Otsuichi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: ****
GRADUATE: Military Medical College, Tokyo, Japan
Tamura Otsuichi was a Commissioned Officer in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was a graduate of the Imperial Japanese Army Military Medical College

PERSON NAME: Tamura Tadashi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Colonel
ASSIGNED: Chief, Personnel Division, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
WAR CRIMES: Witness, Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials
SENTENCE: N/A
EXECUTED: N/A
Tamura Tadashi was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. Chief of the Personnel Division for General Otozoo Yamada, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army. ²⁴⁷⁴ He testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials of being "taken to an inner building where, in special cells, each of which had a window on the door, living people were kept in chains, who, as Ishii himself told me, were used for experiments in infection with deadly diseases." ²⁴⁷⁵ "Among these experimentees I saw Chinese, Europeans, and a woman. As General Ishii himself informed me, this woman and the Europeans were of Russian nationality who had been sent to the detachment by the Japanese Gendarmerie and Military Missions in Manchuria from among those who, in the opinion of the Japanese penal authorities, were to be exterminated. I myself saw that the people in these cells were lying on the bare floor and were in a very sick and helpless condition" ²⁴⁷⁶

PERSON NAME: Tamura Yoshio
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

²⁴⁷² Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434.
Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁴⁷³ Manyu Utsugi 宇津木孟雄 (31 July). China.org.cn, 31 Jul 2014 www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/31/content_33105563.htm

²⁴⁷⁴ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

²⁴⁷⁵ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

²⁴⁷⁶ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Tamura Yoshio testified on 10 Oct 1954 “One morning a Chinese, whom I sprayed with antiseptic, was scheduled to be anatomized, no matter if he was dead or alive. Blood from his purplish swollen face dripped from the stretcher. ‘Two doses of camphor,’ said Ooki who stretched out two fingers and ordered me to inject. After injecting the camphor, that fettered Chinese suddenly opened his eyes and turned his head to see what was going on, but his movement was restricted. Filled with tears of anger, he stared at the ceiling. Holding that Chinese’s neck, Hosojima used his right hand to cut onto the neck’s vein with a knife. Blood gushed out. Due to the pain of the plague and the cut, that Chinese swayed his head left and right. Hosojima used the knife’s blunt end to pound on the victim’s heart and shouted: ‘Two doses of camphor!’ Then he cut through the victim’s vein. That Chinese left a word full of hatred, ‘Son of a Devil,’ lost his color and then his breath. Hosojima cut from the upper abdomen to the lower abdomen, and then through the chest. He stretched out a saw to cut out the ribs to expose the internal organs. The victim’s body was completely dissected after 20 minutes. Muscles oozed blood, covering the entire anatomy platform”²⁴⁷⁷

PERSON NAME: Tamura Yoshio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Tamura Yoshio worked in Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Tamura Yoshitomo

MONGOLIAN CLAN: Tan Clan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Tan Teck Guan Building

LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Tan Yuling

PERSON NAME: Tan Xuehua

Tan Xuehua was a local doctor in Chantgde, Hunan Province who, with Wang Zhengyu, an inspector, discovered the presence of micro-organisms resembling Pasteurella Pestis in materials dropped over the city by a Japanese type-97 light bomber on 4 Nov 1941.²⁴⁷⁸ On the following day, Tan Xuehua and Wang Zhengyu implemented preventive measures against epidemics and asked Chen Wengui, a plague specialist, to come to the city²⁴⁷⁹

PERSON NAME: Tanabe fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tanabe Misao

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Chief, General Affairs, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (Unit 731), Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Tanabe fnu was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was Chief, General Affairs, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo (Unit 731). Tanabe fnu may also be known as: Tanabe Misao

PERSON NAME: Tanabe Mamoru

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

²⁴⁷⁷ Information adopted from “Unit 731: Did Emperor Hirohito Know?” by TVS Peter Williams 1986

²⁴⁷⁸ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁴⁷⁹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

KNOWN RANK: Chief Petty Officer

ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Tanabe Mamoru was a Corpsman and Chief Petty Officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.²⁴⁸⁰ In 1947 Tanabe was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison²⁴⁸¹

PERSON NAME: Tanabe Misao

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK:

ASSIGNED: Surgeon

LOCATION: ****

Tanabe Misao was a Surgeon and a Commissioned Officer in the Imperial Japanese Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Tanabe Section, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Tanabe Team – Pathology Research was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County to Harbin in 1937. The Section was responsible for Pathology Research.²⁴⁸² The label “Tanabe” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Tanabe Team - Pathology Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Tanabu Nagomu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tanabu Tabei

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POSTWAR: Associate Professor of Bacteriology at Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan

Tanabu Nagomu served under Unit 731. Postwar he became an Associate Professor of Bacteriology at Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan. Tanabu Nagomu may also be known as Tanabu Tabei

PERSON NAME: Tanabu Tabei

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tanabu Nagomu

Tanabu Tabei may also be known as: Tanabu Nagomu

PERSON NAME: Tanaka fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tanaka Hideo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tanaka Toomey

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, 3rd Section, 2nd Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Tanaka fnu was the Chief of the 3rd Section of the 2nd Division of Unit 731. Tanaka fnu may also be known as: Tanaka Hideo or Tanaka Toomey

PERSON NAME: Tanaka Hideo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Osaka Municipal University

²⁴⁸⁰ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

²⁴⁸¹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

²⁴⁸² Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Tanaka Section/Squad, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POSTWAR: Dean of the Osaka Municipal University Medical School, Osaka, Japan ²⁴⁸³

AWARDS: Awarded the Order of the Rising Sun

Tanaka Hideo was the Head of the Tanaka Section or Squad of Unit 731 that studied insects. He was the Unit 731 expert on the mass production of fleas. Postwar he rose to become the Dean of the Osaka Municipal University Medical School, Osaka, Japan. ²⁴⁸⁴ He was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun in Mar of 1978

PERSON NAME: Tanaka Iwao

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: Wave Unit, Unit 8604, Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

Tanaka Iwao was a Surgeon and a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. Tanaka was assigned to the Wave Unit

PERSON NAME: Tanaka Nobumasa

PERSON NAME: Tanaka Ryūkichi (9 July 1896 – 5 June 1972)

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army.

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1937-08-01 Colonel

1940-03-09 Major-General

SERVICE:

1934-03-xx – 1935-03-15 Attached, 1st Heavy Field Artillery Regiment

1935-03-15 – 1937-08-02 Staff Officer, Kwantung Army

1936-08-xx – 1937-01-xx Chief, Dehua Special Agency [China]

1937-08-02 – 1938-12-10 Commanding Officer, 25th Mountain Artillery Regiment [Manchuria]

1938-12-10 – 1939-01-16 Attached, Military Administration Branch,
Military Administration Bureau, Ministry of War

1939-01-16 – 1940-03-09 Chief, Military Administration Branch, Military Administration
Bureau,

Ministry of War

1940-03-09 – 1940-12-02 Chief-of-Staff, 1st Army [China]

1940-12-02 – 1942-10-01 Head, Military Administration Bureau, Ministry of War

1941-06-28 – 1941-10-15 Principal at Nakano (Espionage & Saboteur) School

1941-10-15 – 1942-09-30 Placed in reserve

1942-09-30 – 1942-10-30 Attached, Eastern Defence Army

1942-10-30 Retired

1945-03-31 Recalled

1945-03-31 – 1945-04-08 Commandant, Ratsu Fortress (Ranam) [Korea]

1945-03-31 – 1945-04-08 Attached, Continental Railroad Command

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Tanaka Section

Tanaka Team - Typhus Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.

The Tanaka Section or Tanaka Team was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe in Wuchang County to Harbin both in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in 1937.

The Section was responsible for Typhus Research. ²⁴⁸⁵ The label “Tanaka” probably reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Tanaka Hideo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Tanaka Squad, Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

²⁴⁸³ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

²⁴⁸⁴ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

²⁴⁸⁵ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Tanaka Team - Typhus Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Tanaka Team was also known as the Tanaka Section

PERSON NAME: Tanaka Tokunosuko

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Chief Petty Officer

ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Tanaka Tokunosuko was a Corpsman and Chief Petty Officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.²⁴⁸⁶ In 1947 Tanaka was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison²⁴⁸⁷

PERSON NAME: Tanaka Toomey

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Tanaka Toomey was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. He coauthored with then, Colonel Ishii Shiro: “*Research on Culture Media for Glanders Bacillus*”²⁴⁸⁸

PERSON NAME: Tanaka Yuki

Tanaka Yuki was an Australian academic. He charged in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists in Oct 1988 that “There is also evidence that these special military groups [Units 731 and 516] conducted experiments with poison gases and bacteria on Chinese, Russian, American, and Polish prisoners”²⁴⁸⁹

POLITICAL UNIT: Tangjia Village, Tangjia Village, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

Tangjia Village was a small village in Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China that was attacked with Anthrax in Aug 1942

LOCATION: Tangshuizhen Hot Springs

POLITICAL UNIT: Tangyuan, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Taniguchi fnu

PERSON NAME: Tanisuga Shizuo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Shizuo Tanisuga was a soldier in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to a poison gas unit in 1937 and trained in the use and cleanup of chemical weapons. Postwar he described in detail how he used red canisters in

²⁴⁸⁶ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

²⁴⁸⁷ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

²⁴⁸⁸ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 328: “Research on Culture Media for Glanders Bacillus,” by COL Shiro Ishii, Army Medical College & Army Surgeon Capt. Toomey TANAKA. Dated: 1 Apr 1942. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁴⁸⁹ “Poison Gas: The Story Japan Would Like to Forget,” *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists*, Oct 1988

combat. Tanisuga states that he only used gas one time in combat and describes how the Chinese fled, as they often did not have gas masks. The gas used was sneezing gas, or adamsite, the same substance used in joint Unit 516 and Unit 731 tests on prisoners

PERSON NAME: Taniguchi Tenji (1889-1961)

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Osaka Imperial University

PROFESSOR: Professor at Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan

Taniguchi Tenji was a Professor at Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan. He headed one of two epidemic prevention teams (Boekihan) established in Apr 1938 by the Dojinkai Association, the other being headed by Takagi Itsuma. Within a year, the two teams developed into two bodies, the: North China Epidemic Prevention Team (Kahoku Boekihan, headquarters in Peking, Hebei Province). As of 1939, the Shanghai Municipality, China medical team consisted of sixty-four persons (including sixteen medical doctors and thirty-one nurses), and the Central China Epidemic Prevention Team (Kachu Boekihan, eventually headquartered in Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China). As of 1939, the Central China Epidemic Prevention Team consisted of fifty-six personnel (including eleven doctors and two pharmacists). In addition to giving medical treatment to patients, these teams carried out research on China's endemic diseases, produced vaccines and serums, and administered other anti-epidemic programs. He wrote a single-author article published in the *Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report* ²⁴⁹⁰

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Tanimura Detachment

LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: Tanjung Priok, Indonesia

LOCATION: ****

PERSON NAME: Tankano Seiichi

Tankano Seiichi was the author of: *Research on Increasing the Toxicity of Novy's Bacillus* ²⁴⁹¹ and *Biological Characteristics of Anaerobic Bacilli Isolated from Gas-Gangrene Patients* ²⁴⁹²

²⁴⁹⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁴⁹¹ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 608: "Research on Increasing the Toxicity of Novy's Bacillus," by Seiichi TAKANO. Dated: 1940. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁴⁹² Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 607: "Biological Characteristics of Anaerobic Bacilli Isolated from Gas-Gangrene Patients," by Seiichi TAKANO. Dated: 1940. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

030356/02

POW CAMP: Tantui Camp, Ambon Island, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

PRISON: Tantui Prison Camp on Ambon Island, Indonesia, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation
Unknown to the Allies, prisoners were held at isolated camps on Ambon, in Indonesia, and Hainan, an island off the south coast of China. Just over a thousand Australians, members of Gull Force, had been forced to surrender on Ambon in Feb 1942. By war's end more than two-thirds of them were dead

At first, conditions were reasonable; later, treatment in Tantui camp deteriorated. Starvation and brutality prevailed. Some prisoners died in Allied raids on a Japanese bomb dump located next to the camp and others in medical "experiments." At Tantui on Ambon, the camp doctor took nine groups of ten prisoners each, ranging from men classified fit, to hospital cases, and injected them with something supposed to be vitamin B and caseine. About 50 of the men died – more than half. A survivor described their hopelessness toward the end: "The men knew they were dying"

Some of the Ambon prisoners were transported to Hainan Island, China. There they were forced to work like slaves. Many died of hunger, disease and beatings. On Hainan the prisoners' discipline came close to collapse ²⁴⁹³

POLITICAL UNIT: Taoyuan County, Changde Province, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

PLACE NAME: Tarakan Island, Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Tasaki Kazuji

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tazaki Kazuji

Tasaki Kazuji may also be known as: Tazaki Kazuji

PERSON NAME: Tasaka fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Sergeant Major

GENDARME: Gendarme

ASSIGNED: Gendarme, Kwantung Army

LOCATION: ****

²⁴⁹³ Ambon and Hainan. Australian War Museum. <http://www.awm.gov.au/exhibitions/stolenyears/ww2/japan/ambon/>

Tasaka fnu was a Sergeant Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with the Kwantung Gendarme – the Kempetai

PERSON NAME: Tashijunt Kinro ²⁴⁹⁴

Tashijunt Kinro was an associate of Ishii Shiro

MONGOLIAN CLAN: Tatara Clan

PERSON NAME: Tatekawa Yoshitsugu

SCHOOL: Tateyama Gunnery School

ALTERNATE NAME: Tateyama Naval Gunnery School

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

LOCATION: Tateyama, Chiba Prefecture, Tokyo, Japan

In early 1944 the Tateyama Gunnery School began to train chemical warfare instructors for use aboard ships of the Imperial Japanese Navy. ²⁴⁹⁵ By the end of the war the gunnery school had trained 250 Japanese officers and 450 enlisted seamen. ²⁴⁹⁶ Most of the training consisted of gas mask use, decontamination, maneuvers and problem-sets. ²⁴⁹⁷ One officer and two enlisted servicemen were to be assigned to each major naval unit and base ²⁴⁹⁸

MERCHANT TRANSPORT: *Tattori Maru*

POLITICAL UNIT: Tauchiura, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Tazaki Kazuji

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tasaki Kazuji

Tazaki Kazuji may also be known as Tasaki Kazuji

PLACE: Tazang Motor Road

LOCATION: Tazang Motor Road ran by the Kiangwan Prisoner of War Camp north of Shanghai in Japanese Occupied China

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Tear Agent

Tear Agents, Chloracetophenome, was dispersed through artillery shells, hand grenades, and candles

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Tear gas

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Technical Center Tokyo, Japan

Technical Center Tokyo – Gikutau Sho – was the subject of a 1945 report of biological experiments being undertaken at this location. ²⁴⁹⁹ The exact location of the Gikutau Sho unknown

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Technical Department, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Technical Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

²⁴⁹⁴ Informal notes [?WD/G-2?] (1) notes on Ishii and associates. Dated Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁴⁹⁵ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

²⁴⁹⁶ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

²⁴⁹⁷ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

²⁴⁹⁸ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

²⁴⁹⁹ BW Extract from CPMB draft report No. 1442T. Reports biological experiments being undertaken at Technical Center [GIJUTAU SHO] Tokyo. Exact location unknown. Dated May 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

MILITARY HOSPITAL: The Technical Hospital – Gijutsuin – Tokyo, Japan conducted research into biochemistry
2500

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Technical Second Branch (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Technical Second Branch, Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

REPORT: *Technical Study Number 10*

Technical Study Number 10 was a US Army Chemical Warfare Service report that dealt with the potential biological warfare threat to the United States. It's most important finding was "that attack by airplane dissemination of infected insects and other bacteriological materials is a possibility not to be ignored, especially when parachute troop landing can be expected"²⁵⁰¹

INCIDENT: Teigin Case

LOCATION: Shiinamachi, Toshima, Tokyo

The Teigin Case or Teigin is shorthand for Teikoku Ginko

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Teikoku Bank, Shiinamachi, Toshima, Tokyo

INCIDENT: Teikoku Ginko

INCIDENT: Teikoku Ginko Case

UNIVERSITY: Teikyo University of Tokyo, Japan

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Teijin, Mihara, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

Teijin was a large textile company located in the city of Mihara, Japan. Its employees were used by US Occupation Forces to dismantle the Tadanoumi Arsenal. Following the dismantling of the Tadanoumi Arsenal, Teijin established a subsidiary company, the Kunoshima Industry Corporation, to produce insecticides from the chemicals recovered on Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Teimei

RELIGIOUS GROUP: Temple of Daitoku-ji, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Temple of Heaven, Peking Field Epidemic Prevention Department, Peking (Municipality), Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

WAR CRIMES: Temporaire Krijgsraden²⁵⁰²

LOCATION: Dutch East Indies under Japanese Occupation

²⁵⁰⁰ Extract from Draft CPMB Report # 1492T. Identifies Technical Hospital (GIJUTSUIN), Tokyo. Research in biochemistry. POW believes center is part of the Gijutsu Sho. Dated: 23 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁰¹ Cochrane, Rexmond C., "History of the Chemical Warfare Service in World War II (1 Jul 1940–15 Aug 1945), Biological Warfare Research in the United States," vol. 2 (Historical Section, Plans, Training and Intelligence Division, Office of Chief, Chemical Corps, Nov 1947), unpublished "draft" typescript, Fort Detrick Archives

²⁵⁰² CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

The Temporaire Krijgsraden were the Temporary Courts-Martial used by the Dutch in the Netherlands East Indies after the war to try Japanese war criminals.²⁵⁰³ These courts-martial boards consisted of three officers.²⁵⁰⁴ Appeals were not allowed²⁵⁰⁵

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Temporary Committee of Gas Investigation

The Temporary Committee of Gas Investigation was established in 1919. It specialized in the investigation and study of chemical weapons

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Temporary Smoke Battalions

Unconfirmed intelligence information obtained by the US in 1942 or 1943 indicated that when gas was to be used on a large scale, temporary smoke battalions were formed from field gas companies.²⁵⁰⁶ Each battalion was comprised of three gas companies (each about 220 strong) and a headquarters, divided into executive, meteorological, signal, and first-aid sections²⁵⁰⁷

BATTLE: Tennozan

PERSON NAME: Terajima Ryutaro²⁵⁰⁸

Terajima Ryutaro was an associate of Ishii Shiro

POLITICAL UNIT: Teramachi, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Terashima Yoshihiko

PERSON NAME: Terauchi Hisaichi

POLITICAL UNIT: Terre Haute, Indiana (US)

POLITICAL UNIT: Territory of Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER: *Tests on the Increase of Toxicity of Typhoid Bacillus*

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER: *Tests on the Survival of Cholera Vibrio on Various Types of Food*

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Tetanua

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Tetanue

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Tetanus

CHEMICAL AGENT: Tetrachloro-dinitroethane

²⁵⁰³ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

²⁵⁰⁴ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

²⁵⁰⁵ CRIBB, ROBERT. Avoiding Clemency: The Trial and Transfer of Japanese War Criminals in Indonesia, 1946–1949. Australian National University. Japanese Studies, Vol. 31, No. 2, Sept 2011

²⁵⁰⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁵⁰⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁵⁰⁸ Informal notes [?WD/G-2?] (1) notes on Ishii as recent as (16 Jun 1947). Dated Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Tetrachloro-dinitroethane was tested as chemical warfare lachrymator (eye irritant) agent at the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory.²⁵⁰⁹ It was considered to be better than chloropicrin²⁵¹⁰

TOXIN: Tetradotoxin

LOCATION: Thai-Burma Railway
The Thai-Burma Railway refers to the Death Railway

POLITICAL UNIT: Thailand

PLACE NAME: Thailand-Burma Railroad
The Thailand-Burma Railroad refers to the Thai-Burma Railway

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Third Class (Unit 516), Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.
ALTERNATE NAME: Tsushogo Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Third Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Third Epidemic Prevention Squad, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
The Third Epidemic Prevention Squad was headquartered on Ninoshima Island in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Third Field Chemical Experimental Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Third Regiment of the Imperial Guards Division
The Third Regiment of the Imperial Guards Division was the first assignment of Surgeon-First Lieutenant Ishii Shiro, 9 Apr 1921

POLITICAL FACTION: Third Reich

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Third Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Third Section, 2nd Division - Experimental animals (Unit 100), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Third Warhorse Epidemic Prevention Squad, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan
The Third Warhorse Epidemic Prevention Squad was located on Ninoshima Island in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. There it provided support to marine units in the Seto Inland Sea in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan and the Pacific Ocean Coast.

PERSON NAME: Thompson, A.C
Thompson, A.C. was a Lieutenant Colonel in the US Army. He interrogated Major Masuda Yoshisada.²⁵¹¹ This entry likely refers to: Thompson, Avro T

PERSON NAME: Thompson, Arvo T
Arvo T. Thompson was a Veterinarian and Lieutenant Colonel in the US Army. Arvo Thompson was sent from Fort Detrick, Maryland to Tokyo, Japan to question Ishii Shiro. Thompson conducted 7-week interrogation of Ishii and

²⁵⁰⁹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

²⁵¹⁰ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

²⁵¹¹ "Stenographic Transcript of Interrogation of Major Yoshisada Masuda in Tokyo Japan by Lieutenant Colonel A.C. Thompson on 9 Feb 1946," in document entitled "Stenographic Transcript of Lt. General Masaji Kitano in Tokyo by Colonel S.E. Whiteside and Colonel A.H. Schwichtenberg on 11 Jan 1946," Document 004, Dugway Library

was assisted by Lieutenant Colonel D.S. Tait, technical intelligence, Lieutenant E.M. Ellis of the War Dept. Intelligence Division and several ATIS (US) interpreters. Thompson failed to discover significant civilian BW activity reasoning that “BW being a military activity and highly classified for security reasons, civilian scientists and facilities of civilian research institutes were not utilized for this activity.”²⁵¹² Thompson committed suicide in 1948

REPORT: *Thompson Report* (US)

The Thompson Report was written by Avro Thompson the report was issued in May 1946. *The Thompson Report* (US) followed *The Sanders Report* (US) of Nov 1945

MILITARY POLICY: Three-Alls Policy

The Three-Alls Policy (Japanese: Sanko Sakusen or OPERATION ALL THREE; Chinese: pinyin: Sanguang zhengce), also known as “Kill all, burn all, plunders everything” refers to a scorched earth policy practiced in northern China by the Japanese Imperial Army during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945), from the end of 1941 and, especially, early 1942. The Imperial Army Headquarters approved the use of the brutal strategy in Army Order Number 575 on 3 Dec 1941

The original term used by the Japanese army was OPERATION ASHING (JINMETSU SAKUSEN). The term “Policy All Three” was popularized for the first time in 1957 in the book Sanko, *Nihonjin no Chugoku no okeru Senso hanzai Kokuhaku* (All Three: Confession of a Japanese War Crimes in China), which caused lively debate in Japan. Ryūkichi Tanaka initiated the Three Alls Policy in 1940

Surprised by the Hundred Regiments Offensive conducted by the regular troops and guerrillas of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), the Japanese intensified in the late 1940 their crackdown. On 3 Dec 1941, the Imperial General Headquarters issued Order Number 575, giving latitude General Yasuji Okamura to conduct a large-scale political repression. Okamura’s strategy was to reduce communist guerrillas, whose troops were often hidden among civilian and rural populations by addressing the peasant areas that served as their refuge. The actions involved burning villages to confiscate grain and, in selected places, kill all men aged fifteen to sixty suspected of being “enemies.” Other projects included trench lines, containment walls, moats, watchtowers and roads. These construction projects were conducted on a vast scale

Operations by the Japanese army focused on five provinces, Hebei, Shandong, Shaanxi, Shanxi and Chahar divided into “pacified” and “not pacified” areas. It meant to commandeer a large number of Chinese peasants to build trenches and fortifications in northern China, and to Manchukuo. The number of Chinese that were requisitioned for the operation is estimated at about 10 million. The most brutal and full scale implementation of the policy occurred in northern China. The Three Alls Policy was personally sanctioned by Emperor Hirohito²⁵¹³

Civilians in the unpacified areas were targeted as they were assumed to be supporting partisans. Though few Japanese soldiers have spoken openly of their actions after the War, some have. Hakudo Nagatomi described how he carried out orders. He reports that the slogan -- “the Three Alls: Burn all, steal all, kill all” was in use. He explained that it meant “if there were people, kill them. If there was a house, burn it. If there were cows or sheep, slaughter them...I rounded up the women and children in the villages, shut them into buildings, piled up fire wood, and burnt them. I did many terrible things.” Naniwa Yasunao, who was 24 in 1945 and a Japanese soldier reported, “More than 600 Japanese soldiers invaded several villages in a valley, where the battalion chief told us to take everything and kill everyone, to spare not even a cat.”²⁵¹⁴ The brutal treatment of these Chinese workers resulted in deaths on a vast scale. The Japanese Showa Army forcibly conscripted more than 10 million Chinese civilians were mobilized by the Showa Army for slave work in north China and Manchukuo. They were under the supervision of the Koa-in. [Himeta, Kubo, Peattie and Ju]

According to Japanese historian Mitsuyoshi Himeta, Policy Three All caused the deaths of about 2.7 million Chinese civilians. Following the deaths, and especially forced displacement, it is estimated that the population of the regions has fallen at the time from 44 million to 25 million. There are no precise figures, but historians believe that

²⁵¹² Thompson, Arvo T., “Report on Japanese Biological Warfare (BW) Activities, 31 May 1946,” Army Service Forces, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., p. 2, Fort Detrick Library Archives

²⁵¹³ Bix, Herbert P. *Hirohito And The Making Of Modern Japan*. Harper Collins. New York. 2000

²⁵¹⁴ Bai Xu, Xu Yang, Gui Tao and Li Laifang. Japanese war criminals recall atrocities. iCrossChina. 1 Sept 2014
<http://www.icrosschina.com/2014/0901/3065.shtml>

some 2.7 million Chinese civilians were killed as a result of the policy.²⁵¹⁵ The losses suffered by the Communists forces are estimated at about 100,000 men

DOCTRINE: *Three Principles by Hirota*

PERSON NAME: Thyson fnu

POLITICAL UNIT: Tian-Zhin, (Tianjin Municipality), Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Tianjin, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Tianjin Municipality, Tianjin, Japanese Occupied China

DISEASE: Tick Encephalitis

PERSON NAME: Tien Tsai Man, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

Tien Tsai Man was a resident of Tong Chang County, Northern Guang Dong (Guangdong Province). He wrote that: "In 1940, I volunteered in a defense army and was receiving training in Tong Chang County, Guangdong Province. Between May and Jun 1941 the Japanese Army sent spies disguised as refugees to spread germs behind the front line in Guang Dong. They put cholera, tubercular bacteria, and dysentery in water jars, food, and wells. These diseases were very contagious and deadly. Almost every night I could hear the noise of burial ceremonies. New graves sprang up everywhere in an area of radius four to five hundred kilometers."

POLITICAL UNIT: Tientsin (Tianjin Municipality), Japanese Occupied China

Tientsin was the scene of a 1943 outbreak of cholera²⁵¹⁶

POLITICAL UNIT: Tientsin, Tientsin Municipality, North China Executive Committee (Japanese Puppet State)

DESENSITIZING TERM: Timber

MAGAZINE: Time Magazine

CHEMICAL AGENT: Titanium tetrachloride

PRISON: Tixei Prisoner-of-War Camp

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Toa Fudoby Kenkyujo

The Institute for Endemic Disease in East Asia the Toa Fudoby Kenkyujo²⁵¹⁷

POLITICAL POLICY: Toa Shin Chitsujo (New Order in East Asia)

POLITICAL UNIT: Toan, China

LOCATION: ****

Toan was the location of a branch office of Unit 100.²⁵¹⁸ Such offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings. The site was destroyed by retreating Japanese forces in Aug 1945. NFI – precise location unknown

PLANT: Tobacco

²⁵¹⁵ Bix, Herbert P. *Hirohito And The Making Of Modern Japan*. Harper Collins. New York. 2000

²⁵¹⁶ Cholera outbreak in Western Suiyuan Province. Dated: 5 October 1945 Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

²⁵¹⁷ Iijima Wataru. *A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine*. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

²⁵¹⁸ Iijima Wataru. *A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine*. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

POLITICAL UNIT: Tochigi Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Toda Tadao

PROFESSOR: Professor in the Department of Microbiology at the Manchuria Medical College ²⁵¹⁹

Toda Tadao was a Professor in the Department of Microbiology at the Manchuria Medical College. ²⁵²⁰ He studied and conducted experiments with tubercule bacillus, non-pathogenic acid fast-bacilli, BCG and conducted experiments with tubercule bacillus and salmonella ²⁵²¹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Togo Butai Unit

PERSON NAME: Togo Heihachiro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Marshal-Admiral Marquis

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Marshal-Admiral Marquis Togo Heihachiro, OM, GCVO (27 Jan 1848-30 May 1934) Togo was a gensui or admiral of the fleet in the Imperial Japanese Navy and one of Japan's greatest naval heroes. He was termed by Western journalists as "the Nelson of the East," after Horatio Nelson, the British admiral who defeated the French and Spanish at Trafalgar. Togo destroyed the Russian Baltic Fleet at the Battle of Tsushima Straits in 1905, a battle which shocked the world. Ishii Shiro was a great admirer of Togo Heihachiro and styled one of his known aliases, Captain Togo Hajime, after the admiral

ALIAS: Togo Hajime

PERSON NAME: Ishii Shiro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Togo Hajime was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. Togo Hajime is the known alias used by Lieutenant-General Ishii Shiro. Ishii's alias was revealed by Imaji Setsu

PERSON NAME: Togo Shigenori

GRADUATE: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan - 1904

Togo Shigenori was the Foreign Minister for the Empire of Japan at both the start and the end of the Japanese-Allied conflict during World War II

²⁵¹⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁵²⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁵²¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress



Togo Shigenori was born on 10 Dec 1882 in Hioki District, Kagoshima, in what is now part of the city of Hioki, Kagoshima, Japan. Togo was a graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan in 1904, and subsequently studied German at Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan. Togo entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1912, after applying for a post five times. Togo served as Minister of Colonial Affairs in 1941, and assumed the same position, renamed the Minister for Greater East Asia, in 1945. Togo's first overseas posting was to the Japanese consulate at Mukden, Manchukuo in 1913

In 1916, he was assigned to the Japanese embassy in Bern, Switzerland. In 1919, Togo was sent on a diplomatic mission to Weimar Germany, as diplomatic relations between the two countries were reestablished following the Japanese ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. Togo returned to Japan in 1921 and was assigned to the Bureau of North American affairs. In 1922, despite the strenuous objections of Togo's family, he married a German woman, the widow of noted architect George de Lalonde who has designed numerous buildings in Japan and its empire, including the Japanese General Government Building in Seoul. The wedding was held in the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, Japan

In 1926, Togo was appointed as secretary to the Japanese embassy in United States, and moved to Washington DC. He returned to Japan in 1929, and after a brief stay in Manchuria, was sent Germany where he served as the head of the Japanese delegation to the largely unsuccessful World Disarmament Conference held in Geneva in 1932. Togo returned to Japan in 1933 to assume the post of director of the Bureau of North American affairs, but was in a severe automobile accident which left him hospitalized for over a month

In 1937, Togo was appointed as Japanese ambassador to Germany, serving in Berlin for a year and was replaced by Oshima Hiroshi. He served as ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1938-1940

During this time, he negotiated a peace settlement following the Battles of Khalkhin Gol between Japan and the Soviet Union, and successfully concluded the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact in Apr 1941. Togo was adamantly against war with the United States and the other western powers, which he felt was generally unwinnable, and together with Shigemitsu Mamoru, made unsuccessful last-ditch efforts to arrange for direct face-to-face negotiations between Prime Minister Konoe Fumimaro and US President Franklin Roosevelt in an attempt to stave off the conflict. In Oct 1941 Togo became Foreign Minister in the Tojo administration

With the start of World War II, Togo worked quickly to conclude an alliance between Japan and the Kingdom of Thailand in late 1941. As part of a more reconciliatory policy towards the western powers, he announced on 21 Jan 1942 that the Japanese government would uphold the Geneva Convention even though it did not sign it. On 1 Sept 1942, Togo resigned his post as Foreign Minister due to his opposition to establish a special ministry for occupied territories within the Japanese government (the new ministry, the Ministry of Greater East Asia was eventually established in Nov of that same year). In retirement he was appointed to the Upper House of the Diet of Japan

Upon the formation of the government of Admiral Suzuki Kantaro in Apr 1945, Togo was asked to return to his former position as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In that position, he was one of the chief proponents for acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration which, he felt, contained the best conditions for peace Japan could hope to be offered

Up until the last, Togo hoped for favorable terms from the Soviet Union. At Togo's suggestion, no official response was made to the Declaration at first, though a censored version was released to the Japanese public, while Togo waited to hear from Moscow. However, Allied leaders interpreted this silence as a rejection of the Declaration, and so bombing was allowed to continue. Togo was one of the Cabinet Ministers who advocated Japanese surrender in the summer of 1945. Following the end of World War II, Togo retired to his summer home in Karuizawa, Nagano

He was arrested by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) on war crime charges, along with all former members of the Japanese government, and was held at Sugamo Prison. On 4 Nov 1948, Togo was sentenced

to 20 years imprisonment. Togo, who suffered from atherosclerosis, died of cholecystitis while in prison on 23 Jul 1950

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Togo Troop, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Togo Unit, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The Togo Unit became an official unit of the Japanese army in 1936, even before construction of its home facility; Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was completed.²⁵²² In 1937 the unit was renamed the Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (Boeki Kyusui Bu).²⁵²³ The Togo Unit was also known as the Epidemic Prevention Department (Boeki Bu) of the Kwantung Army, and as Unit 731.²⁵²⁴ The code name “Togo Unit,” was derived from the name of Admiral Togo Heihachiro of Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905) fame²⁵²⁵

Experiments on human beings began in the fall of 1933 as an inner activity within the Kanto Army.²⁵²⁶ Experiments to inoculate people against the illness associated with anthrax germs were part of the unit’s mandate into 1936. Of greater note were methodical experiments conducted on humans with cyanide. Approximately 10 people were subjected to these experiments each time they were performed²⁵²⁷

Six times from 1934 to 1936, the project directors had the test subjects drink cyanide and observed the circumstances leading to their deaths. The following procedures were characteristic of these cyanide experiments on humans:²⁵²⁸ The subjects were Russian spies (derogatorily known as Russkiis) as well as spies that the Special Service Agency used and deemed no longer necessary. The cyanide was mixed with beer, wine or coffee. Photographs were taken. Autopsies were performed. Verification of a lethal dose was noted

The experiments were performed not for murdering the victims, but for some “medical” purpose which was to determine the effect murder by cyanide had on the human body.²⁵²⁹ The use of beer, wine or coffee was to encourage the subjects drink the difficult-to-swallow cyanide without any resistance and without causing them any apprehension about being made to drink a toxic substance.²⁵³⁰ The procurement of test subjects thought to have begun after Unit 731 was established actually began during the period of the Togo Unit sometime in 1933.²⁵³¹ Researchers who participated in these operations were all military physicians and each used an alias. The use of aliases was indicative of how much importance they attached to maintaining the secrecy of their activities²⁵³²

Two factors contributed to the necessity of maintaining secrecy about operations during the three years after 1933.²⁵³³ One factor was that they wanted to hide the purpose of the unit’s organization: they were performing experiments on humans.²⁵³⁴ The second factor was that, because this facility was doing research on human beings as part of a feasibility study, the responsibility would not extend to the Emperor if they either failed or were found out.

²⁵²² TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

²⁵²³ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

²⁵²⁴ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

²⁵²⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵²⁶ Endo Saburo, *I and 15year war with China*, Nicchu Shorin Co., 1981

²⁵²⁷ Endo Saburo, *I and 15year war with China*, Nicchu Shorin Co., 1981

²⁵²⁸ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

²⁵²⁹ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

²⁵³⁰ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

²⁵³¹ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

²⁵³² Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

²⁵³³ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

²⁵³⁴ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

²⁵³⁵ Failures on the part of the Emperor's military would tarnish the image of the Emperor's infallibility, and for members of Japan's army at that time such a thing was impermissible. The research targets of the Togo Unit were primarily directed against anthrax, glanders, and plague. ²⁵³⁶ The Togo Unit was commanded by Togo Hajime, also known as Ishii Shiro

Cyanide was not the only substance used; other researchers used chloroform. Onodera Yoshio, who had performed experiments on humans at Unit 1644 in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, provided the following testimony on 24 July. "We performed studies on approximately 100 -150 people. Sato Shunji analyzed the logs and Onodera performed research on the developmental conditions of tuberculosis. In the end we injected them with chloroform and put them to sleep. They died from the injection. During his tenure there, they did not use potassium cyanide." ²⁵³⁷ In 1947, Kasahara Shiro, who performed experiments on humans who had epidemic hemorrhagic fever (EHF, now called hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome) in Unit 731, responded to an American inquiry about this by saying that "he put them to sleep with chloroform" ²⁵³⁸

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Togo Unit of Beiyinhe
LOCATION: Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

REPORT: *Toki Eisei Kenkyuhan 1941*

Toki Eisei Kenkyuhan (The Detachment for Hygiene Studies in Winter), Chumougun Toki Eisei Kenkyu Seiseki (*The Report of Hygiene Studies in Winter by the Occupation Forces in Mongolia*). March 1941. Reprinted by Tokyo: Gendai Syokan 1995

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Tohoku Boeki Institute, Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan ²⁵³⁹
The Tohoku Boeki Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Sendai, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Tohoku Imperial University, Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan
Tohoku Imperial University trained surgeons prior to and during the war ²⁵⁴⁰

UNIVERSITY: Tohoku University. Sendai, Sendai, the Tohoku Region, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan

OPERATIONAL TERM: Tohru

DESENSITIZING TERM: Tokui Atsukai (Special Transfer Procedure)

²⁵³⁵ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

²⁵³⁶ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵³⁷ Kai's note; Kai's notes recorded every day the report by each investigator on Teigin's (Imperial Bank) case that is a bank robbery incident in Tokyo in Jan, 1948, by Kai Bunsuke chief of 1st section of investigation of the Metropolitan Police Department. Teigin's case was an incident in which 12 persons were killed with cyanide and money was taken. The researchers on toxic in the former Japanese Army and members of Unit 731 were suspected. But in August, a painter was arrested and was sentenced to death. He had denied his commitment to Teigin's case until his death of 95 years in the hospital prison in 1992

²⁵³⁸ *Hill & Victor Report, Summary Report on B.W. Investigations*, Dec 12, 1947, Edwin V. Hill, Chief, Basic Sciences, Camp Detrick. The other investigator was Joseph Victor

²⁵³⁹ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

²⁵⁴⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress



PERSON NAME: Tojo Hideki (Kyujitai: Shinjitai) (30 December 1884 – 23 December 1948)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: Prime Minister, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Army Minister, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Minister of Commerce and Industry, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Education Minister, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Foreign Minister, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Home Minister, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Inspector-General of Army Aviation, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Vice-Minister of War, Tokyo, Japan

ASSIGNED: Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo.

INCIDENT: Marco Polo Bridge Incident

GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan – 1905 – 10th in his class

WAR CRIMES: International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), Tokyo, Japan

SENTENCE: Death Penalty

EXECUTED: 23 December 1948

Tojo Hideki was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army. Tojo was the leader of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the 40th Prime Minister of Japan from 17 Oct 1941 to 22 Jul 1944, a period covering most of World War II. As Prime Minister, he was directly responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii which initiated war between Japan and the United States, although planning for the attack had begun before he entered office

Tojo Hideki was born on 30 Dec 1884 in the Kojimachi district of Tokyo, Japan on 30 Dec 1884 the third son of Tojo Hidenori, a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. Tojo entered the Army Cadet School in 1899

Tojo graduated 10th of 363 cadets from the Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in Mar 1905. By 1928, he had risen to become the Bureau Chief of the Japanese Army, and was shortly thereafter promoted to colonel. In 1934, Tojo was promoted to Major General and served as Chief of the Personnel Department within the Army Ministry. He was appointed Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 24th Infantry Brigade in Aug 1934. In Sept 1935, Tojo assumed top command of the Kempeitai of the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo. Politically, Tojo was fascist, nationalist, and militarist, and was nicknamed “Razor” (Kamisori), for his sharp, legalistic mind capable of making quick decisions

During the Feb 26 coup attempt of 1936, Tojo a noted supporter of Araki Sadao opposed the rebels. Emperor Hirohito himself, outraged at the attacks on his close advisers, and after a brief political crisis and stalling on the part of a sympathetic military, forced the rebels to surrender. In the aftermath, the Tōseiha Faction was able to purge the Army of radical officers, and the coup leaders were tried and executed. Following the purge, Tōseiha and Kodoha elements were unified in their nationalist but highly anti-political stance under the banner of the Tōseiha military clique, with Tojo in the leadership position

In 1937 Tojo was promoted to Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army. As Chief-of-Staff, Tojo was responsible for the military operations designed to increase Japanese penetration into the Inner Mongolia border regions with Manchukuo

In Jul 1937, he personally led the units of the 1st Independent Mixed Brigade in OPERATION CHAHAR, his only combat experience

Following the Marco Polo Bridge Incident marking the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945), Tojo ordered his forces to attack Hebei Province and other targets in northern China. Tojo was recalled to Japan in May 1938 to serve as Vice-Minister of War under Army Minister Itagaki Seishiro. From Dec 1938 to 1940,



Tojo served as Inspector-General of Army Aviation. On 22 Jul 1940, Tojo was appointed Army Minister in the second Konoe Fumimaro administration, and remained in that post in the third Konoe cabinet

Tojo was a strong supporter of the Tripartite Pact between Imperial Japan, Nazi Germany, and Fascist Italy. As the Army Minister, he continued to expand the war with China. As Prime Minister of Japan, Tojo held the position of Army Minister from 17 Oct 1941 to 22 Jul 1944 and served concurrently as Home Minister from 1941–1942, Foreign Minister in Sept 1942, Education Minister in 1943, and Minister of Commerce and Industry in 1943

After the Battle of Midway, with the tide of war turning against Japan, Tojo faced increasing opposition from within the government and military. To strengthen his position, in Feb 1944, Tojo assumed the post of Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff. On Jul 18, 1944, following the fall of Saipan in the Marianas Islands, Tojo was forced to resign

Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) Tojo was sentenced to death on 12 November 1948 and executed by hanging 41 days later at Sugamo Prison in Ikebukuro on 23 Dec 1948. In his final statements, Tojo apologized for the atrocities committed by the Japanese military and urged the American military to show compassion toward the Japanese people, who had suffered devastating air attacks and the two atomic bombings

Though Tojo Hideki was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan's biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government it is known that he had knowledge of Japan's biological warfare program, had been briefed by Ishii Shiro and had regularly watched films produced at Unit 731 revealing experiments conducted on humans Tojo claimed he always forbade offensive use on chemical weapons; sanguine on use of "Harassing agents" such as tear gas, knew Ishii and called his knowledge "excellent," but also claimed to forbid human experiments or offensive biological warfare.²⁵⁴¹ A Tojo associate recalled that Tojo developed "an aversion" to attending screenings of Ishii's subsequent movies²⁵⁴²

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Tōjō Hideki

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

²⁵⁴¹ Interrogation of Gen. Hideki Tōjō. Dated: 2 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box. 342. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁴² Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

1924-08-20	Lieutenant-Colonel
1928-08-10	Colonel
1933-03-18	Major-General
1936-12-01	Lieutenant-General
1941-10-18	General

SERVICE:

1926-03-23 – 1928-03-08	Attached, Technical Research Headquarters
1928-03-08 – 1929-08-01	Chief, Mobilization Branch, Economic Mobilization Bureau Ministry of War
1929-08-01 – 1931-08-01	Commanding Officer, 1 st Infantry Regiment
1931-08-01 – 1933-03-18	Chief, 1 st Section, (Organization & Mobilization) 1 st Section, General Staff
1933-03-18 – 1933-08-01	Attached – General Staff
1933-08-01 – 1933-11-22	Chairman of Military Research Committee, Ministry of War
1933-11-22 – 1934-03-05	Head, Military Research Department, Ministry of War
1934-03-05 – 1934-08-01	Executive Officer, Military Academy
1934-08-01 – 1935-08-01	Commanding Officer, 24 th Infantry Brigade
1935-08-01 – 1935-09-21	Attached, 10 th Division
1935-09-21 – 1937-03-01	Head, Military Police (Kempetai), Kwantung Army
1937-03-01 – 1938-08-30	Chief-of-Staff, Kwantung Army
1938-05-30 – 1938-12-10	Vice Minister of War
1938-06-18 – 1940-07-22	Head, Army Aviation Headquarters
1938-06-18 – 1940-07-22	Inspector-General of Army Aviation
1940-02-12 – 1940-07-22	Member, Supreme War Council
1940-07-22 – 1941-07-22	Minister of War
1941-10-18 – 1944-07-18	Prime Minister
1941-10-18 – 1942-02-17	Minister of Interior
1942-09-01 – 1942-09-17	Minister of Foreign Affairs
1943-04-20 – 1944-04-23	Minister of Education
1943-10-08 – 1944-07-22	Minister of Trade
1943-11-01 – 1944-07-22	Minister of Munitions
1944-02-21 – 1944-07-18	Chief, General Staff
1944-07-22	Retired
1944-xx-xx–1945-xx-xx	Privy Councilor
1945-09-xx	Attempted suicide
1945-09-xx – 1948-12-23	Arrested and tried as a Class A War Criminal
1948-12-23	Condemned to death and hanged as a Class A War Criminal

PERSON NAME: Tojo Hidenori

PERSON NAME: Tokoro fnu

PERSON NAME: Tokuda Hisakichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Commandant, Senior Japanese Medical Officer, Shinagawa Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

Tokuda Hisakichi was a Captain in the Japanese Imperial Army. He was the commandant and senior Japanese medical officer at Shinagawa Hospital, Tokyo, Japan from 1943 to 1945. On Mar 1945 he took control over all patient with tuberculosis and other serious medical conditions which consisted of 53 men. These men were isolated into one barracks, Barracks Number 5, Shinagawa Hospital; Tokyo, Japan which was off-limits to all other POW except for two medical orderlies. The POW were held there until 15 Aug 1945. ²⁵⁴³ Tokuda treated the men by

²⁵⁴³ Cited in: Roland, Charles G. Long Night's Journey into Day. Prisoners of War in Hong Kong and Japan, 1941-1945. Wilfrid Laurier University Press. Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. 2001

intravenous soya bean milk, intraspinal Vitamin B and Vitamin C and riboflavin.²⁵⁴⁴ Tokuda also injected the 53 men with Sulphur and castor oil, and performed artificial pneumothorax on inappropriate patients.²⁵⁴⁵ He was believed to have been psychotic

Tokuda Hisikichi was the subject of a New York Times front-page headline on 2 Sept 1945 reading, “*ENEMY TORTURED DYING AMERICANS WITH SADIST MEDICAL EXPERIMENT*.” In the article Times reporter Robert Trumbull reported that two American doctors charged Japanese doctors in Shinagawa POW Camp near Tokyo, Japan with using seriously ill American captives as “guinea pigs” for biological warfare experiments. The story indicated that Japanese doctors confirmed the American physicians’ allegations. A certain Captain Tokuda Hisikichi allegedly injected various pathogens into his American patients as part of biological warfare experiments. Tokuda Hisikichi was tried at Yokohama, Japan from 8 September 1947 to 2 January 1948, Case Number 186, by Military Commission. He was sentenced to death for mistreatment and medical malpractice against POW in his charge²⁵⁴⁶

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Tokugawa Institute of Biological Research, Tokyo, Japan²⁵⁴⁷

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE: Tokui-Atsukai

Tokui-Atsukai was the Special Transfer Procedure system the Japanese army developed to supply human test subjects to Unit 731 at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo²⁵⁴⁸

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Tokumu Kikan

The Tokumu Kikan was established in 1938 within the 5th Brigade of the 43rd Army Intelligence Department. It entered and occupied the Shantung Peninsula, Shantung Province. Some part, portion or totally separate unit bearing the name Tokumu Kikan was known to have been operating in Burma in Sept 1944. Most “Kikan” known to exist are associated with China and Southeast Asia.²⁵⁴⁹ The full name of the leader of the Tokuma Kikan remains to be determined

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Tokuna Kikan²⁵⁵⁰

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING:

The Tokuna Kikan was a term associated with Ishii Shiro and his attempts to form a stay behind intelligence unit, the Toyoda Group, in Northern China shortly before the end of the war. A “Kikan” was generally an autonomous military intelligence unit, special service unit, or operation normally established by Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo, Japan or higher echelon Army Headquarters in the field

A “Kikan” was usually assigned a specific task and designed to operation only until that task was completed or had failed. Kikan only reported to their respective Headquarters.²⁵⁵¹ Most Kikan consisted of only four to five people, mostly Japanese military service members augmented by civilians. Kikan usually bore the name of their Commander, such as the Fujiwara Kikan which was established by the Imperial General Headquarters in Sept 1941 and transferred to Bangkok, Thailand at the end of that month. The Fujiwara Kikan was headed by Fujiwara Iwaichi, Major, 15th Army, Chief of Intelligence. The task of the Fujiwara Kikan was to make contact with the

²⁵⁴⁴ Cited in: Roland, Charles G. Long Night’s Journey into Day. Prisoners of War in Hong Kong and Japan, 1941-1945. Wilfrid Laurier University Press. Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. 2001

²⁵⁴⁵ Cited in: Roland, Charles G. Long Night’s Journey into Day. Prisoners of War in Hong Kong and Japan, 1941-1945. Wilfrid Laurier University Press. Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. 2001

²⁵⁴⁶ Shinagawa POW Hospital. 12 Dec 1948. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1822. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁴⁷ Extract from Project #1105, 29 Nov 1944, from Who’s Who Branch. Identifies Tokugawa Institute of Biological Research, Tokyo. 23 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁴⁸ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²⁵⁴⁹ Iwaichi Fujiwara. F. Kikan: Japanese Army Intelligence Operations in Southeast Asia During World War II

²⁵⁵⁰ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁵¹ Simon Hall, IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY INTELLIGENCE IN NORTH AND CENTRAL CHINA DURING THE SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR. Salus Journal. Issue 2, Number 2, 2014

Indian independence movement, overseas Chinese and Malayan Sultans to encourage friendship and cooperation with Japan. The Fugiwara Kikan was dissolved after the British surrender of Singapore in Feb 1942

The name Tokuna Kikan is actually a misnomer; an inaccurate name or designation. Ishii Shiro's proposed organization was actually named the "Toyoda Group," and may be further confused as the Tokumu Kikan. The Tokumu Kikan was established in 1938 within the 5th Brigade of the 43rd Army Intelligence Department. It entered and occupied the Shantung Peninsula, Shantung Province. Some part, portion or totally separate unit bearing the name Tokumu Kikan was known to have been operating in Burma in Sept 1944. Most "Kikan" known to exist are associated with China and Southeast Asia.²⁵⁵² The full name of the leader of the Tokuna Kikan remains to be determined

Ishii's proposed intelligence unit was likely to have been a "stay behind" unit that would have remained in Northern China after the collapse of Japan. The unit would remain in-place collecting intelligence information on the returning Chinese or an occupying Soviet Force. This fledgling intelligence unit apparently failed to materialize

SCHOOL: Tokushima National Medical School

The Tokushima National Medical School was a national medical school that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war²⁵⁵³

PERSON NAME: Tokushu Yusho

POLITICAL UNIT: Tokyo, Japan

SOCIAL SOCIETY: Tokyo Almshouse, Tokyo, Japan

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Tokyo Army First Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

COLLEGE: Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

COLLEGE: Tokyo Army Medical School, Tokyo, Japan

The Affidavit of Thomas Quinn reports abuse of POW patients held at the Tokyo Army Medical Hospital, Tokyo, Japan during the war.²⁵⁵⁴ The school was where Ishii Shiro served as Professor of Immunology. Ishii maintained his tenure at the Tokyo Army Medical School (College) throughout his time in Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Tokyo Army Youth School

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Tokyo Bay Fortress

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: Tokyo Conference

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Tokyo Defense Headquarters

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Tokyo High Command, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

The Tokyo Imperial University in Tokyo, Japan was identified by a Japanese POW as supporting a medical research laboratory sponsored jointly by Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan and Japanese Government.²⁵⁵⁵ The school

²⁵⁵² Iwaichi Fujiwara. F. Kikan: Japanese Army Intelligence Operations in Southeast Asia During World War II

²⁵⁵³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁵⁵⁴ Sagami-gahara Army Hospital. 17 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁵⁵ Extract from CPMB Report 41J-2982-MI, 27 Mar 1945. POW identifies large medical research laboratory sponsored jointly by Tokyo Imperial University and Japanese Gov't. Believes it is major producer of serums & vaccines. Dated: 26 Apr 1945. Location: US National

trained surgeons prior to and during the war.²⁵⁵⁶ It conducted some research connected to biological warfare during the period 1936-1945. It was believed during the war to be a major producer of serums and vaccines

Postwar Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731.²⁵⁵⁷ Other such universities include Juntendo University, Kanazawa University, Kyoto University, Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Osaka University, and Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Tokyo Imperial University, Contagious Disease Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan²⁵⁵⁸

LABORATORY: Tokyo Imperial University, Epidemiology Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Tokyo Imperial University, Faculty of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Tokyo Imperial University, Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan

LABORATORY: Tokyo Imperial University, Laboratory for Communicable Diseases, Tokyo, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Tokyo Imperial University, Medical Department, Tokyo, Japan

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Tokyo Imperial University, Medical Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan. Tokyo Imperial University was closely tied to the Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province biological warfare research effort

LABORATORY: Tokyo Infectious Diseases Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan²⁵⁵⁹

The Tokyo Infectious Diseases Laboratory was identified during a Japanese POW interrogation as a biological warfare research facility

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan

UNIVERSITY: Tokyo Jikeikai Medical University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan

The Tokyo Jikeikai Medical University was as private medical college that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war²⁵⁶⁰

SCHOOL: Tokyo Junior Army School, Tokyo, Japan

BUREAU: Tokyo Medical Affairs Bureau, Tokyo, Japan

Tokyo Medical Affairs Bureau and the Section in Charge in the General Staff AO provided supervision of Ishii Shiro's work especially on matters concerned with research and experiments²⁵⁶¹

Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁵⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁵⁵⁷ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵⁵⁸ Extract from ATIS-SWPA Enemy Publication No. 335, 24 Mar 1945 [MIS 141317]. Dated: 18 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁵⁹ Bacterial Warfare. Dated: 16 Oct 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 486, Box 27. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁶⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁵⁶¹ Doc. 9305 P.O.W.—The Former Chief Medical Officer of the 1st Army Group of the Kwantung Army. Major General (Med.) Kiyoshi Kawashima. At Khabarovsk on Sept 12th 1946; Doc. 9309 P.O.W.—Kwantung Army Major General Kawashima Kiyoshi. At Khabarovsk on Sept 12–16, 1946, p. 2. Typescript copies, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General Army, National Archives

COLLEGE: Tokyo Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Mention of the Tokyo Medical College probably refers to the Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (School) in Tokyo, Japan. All records of the Tokyo Medical College, Tokyo, Japan were destroyed during the war. The Niigata Branch, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (School), Tokyo, Japan maintained a duplicate set of records covering all experimental work done in Tokyo, Japan from 1935 through the end of the war.²⁵⁶² This material was confiscated by US and Allied investigators and analyzed immediately after the war²⁵⁶³

MEDICAL HOSPITAL: Tokyo Metropolitan Yoikuen Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY: Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Tokyo, Japan

GENDARME: Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, Tokyo, Japan

GENDARME: Tokyo Military Police School, Japan²⁵⁶⁴

The Tokyo Military Police School also known as the Kempei or Kempetai provided wartime training on biological warfare

NEWSPAPER: Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun

SCHOOL: Tokyo School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Tokyo Special Industry Company, Tokyo, Japan²⁵⁶⁵

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Tokyo-To Prefectural Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan²⁵⁶⁶

The Tokyo-To Prefectural Laboratory was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Tokyo, Japan

WAR CRIMES: The Tokyo Trials, Tokyo, Japan

WAR CRIMES: Tokyo War Crimes Trials. Tokyo, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), Tokyo, Japan

The Tokyo War Crimes Trials may also be known as: The International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), the Tokyo Trials, Tokyo, the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal or the Tribunal

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Tokyo 2nd Military Hospital, Tokyo, Japan²⁵⁶⁷

CODE NAME: Toledo

Toledo was the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) indicator for messages dealing with chemical and biological warfare intelligence. It is sometimes mistakenly written as "OPERATION TOLEDO"

PERSON NAME: Tominaga Shozo

PERSON NAME: Tomio Ogata

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

²⁵⁶² Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁵⁶³ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁵⁶⁴ Scientific - Japan - Biological Warfare Training given at Tokyo MP School. Dated: 24 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁶⁵ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hgiu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁵⁶⁶ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

²⁵⁶⁷ Tokyo 2d Military Hospital. 3 Apr 1948. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

LOCATION: ****

PROFESSOR: Professor of Pathology, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan

POSTWAR: Associate Professor and Dean of Students, Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan

Tomio Ogata was a Commissioned Officer in the Imperial Japanese Army and a Professor of Pathology, Tokyo Imperial University Tokyo, Japan. He would later serve as an Associate Professor and Dean of Students, Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Tomobuchi fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Training Leader, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Tomobuchi fnu was a Training Leader at Unit 731. He was associated with a planned 1945 Japanese biological warfare attack against San Diego, California. Postwar he stated: “The pilots will ride the submarine to reach five hundred kilometers of the coastline, then they emerge at midnight and fly to San Diego where they will dump fleas that had sucked the blood of plague-infected rats and spread it” ²⁵⁶⁸

PERSON NAME: Tomoji Tani

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Military Medical College

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

GRADUATE: Military Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

POSTWAR: Lecturer at Kanazawa Medical University, Kanazawa, Japan

Tomoji Tani was a Commissioned Officer in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was a Graduate of the Military Medical College. Postwar he served as a Lecturer at Kanazawa Medical University, Kanazawa, Japan

PERSON NAME: Tomoyuki Yamashita

POLITICAL UNIT: Tonarigumi

POLITICAL UNIT: Tonei, China

Tonei was the location of a branch office of Unit 100. ²⁵⁶⁹ Such offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings. The site was destroyed by retreating Japanese forces in Aug 1945. NFI – precise location unknown

POLITICAL UNIT: Tong Chang County, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Tong Jinlan

Tong Jinlan was a Chinese survivor of the Aug 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China ²⁵⁷⁰

PERSON NAME: Tong Jixu

POLITICAL UNIT: Tongchang County (Tong Chang County), Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Tongzhi Emperor

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Topographical Unit, Kwantung Army

The Topographical Unit of the Kwantung Army was evacuated with Unit 731 to southern Korea in Aug 1945

²⁵⁶⁸ Information adopted from NBC Dateline “Factory of Death: Unit 731,” 15 Aug 1995

²⁵⁶⁹ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²⁵⁷⁰ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Torii Company. Ltd, Sapporo, Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan²⁵⁷¹
The Torii Company. Ltd. was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Sapporo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Torisu Taro²⁵⁷²

POLITICAL FACTION: Tōseiha

POLITICAL FACTION: Tōseiha faction

POLITICAL UNIT: Tunga Province, Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation



PERSON NAME: Toshiaki Mukai

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Second Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

WAR CRIMES: Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Republic of China

SENTENCE: Death

EXECUTED: 28 January 1948

Toshiaki Mukai born in Jindai, Kuga County in Yamaguchi Prefecture. He was a 3rd dan in jukendō and served as a Second Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army in the Second Sino-Japanese War. He participated in the Nanking massacre, where the Japanese troops routinely carried out massacres and rape of civilians and pillaging and destruction of civilian goods. During a six to seven week period, more than 100000 civilians were killed and thousands of women raped. Mukai is however more notorious for the acts he committed immediately before the Nanking massacre while on the road towards the battlefield, which were reported by journal articles and confirmed in documents of the International Tribunal for the Far East

Together with the Second Lieutenant Tsuyoshi Noda, Mukai is told to have carried out the so-called “Contest to cut down 100 people using a sword.” The challenge consisted in finding which of the two Lieutenants would first kill 100 people using that weapon. The Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun reported that both Noda and Mukai exceeded the number pursued at the beginning, having killed 106 and 104 people respectively. Therefore, they decided to start a new contest, aimed to reach 150 killings, whose final result was not reported by any source

These facts are contested by a number of historians, who claim that the contest never took place and was only propaganda means to incite Japanese nationalism. Various historians suggested different interpretations of the facts. One of them affirmed that the hundred people killed with a sword were not combatants nor free civilians, but rather

²⁵⁷¹ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

²⁵⁷² Murder of Eight (8) POWs in Medical Experiment at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. Dated: 25 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1784, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

prisoners of war. Actually, an exhibit at the Nanking Massacre Memorial in China portrays the contest as historical fact. The controversial episode was even used to cast doubts on the historicity of the whole Nanking battle and on the following massacre

After the war, a written record of the contest was reported into the documents of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East pursuant to which the two soldiers were extradited to China

Once in China, on 28 January 1948, they were executed at Yuhuatai execution chamber by the Chinese government, following the judgment of the Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal, not for the contest itself, but rather for atrocities committed during the Battle of Nanking and the subsequent massacre

In April 2003, the families of Toshiaki Mukai and Tsuyoshi Noda filed a defamation suit in a Tokyo District Court. On 23 August 2005, the court ruled against the plaintiffs, saying that the statute of limitations for the defamation claims had already expired. Furthermore, the judge found that the allegations of defamation were difficult to prove, in light of the numerous self-incriminating declarations allegedly made by the soldiers themselves

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Toshiba Institute, Niigata, Japan ²⁵⁷³
The Toshiba Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Niigata, Japan

PERSON NAME: Toshio Abe

PERSON NAME: Toshio Nakai

MERCHANT TRANSPORT: *Totori Maru*

LOCATION: Pusan, Korea under the Japanese Rule

The *Totori Maru* was a Japanese ship used to haul prisoners bound for Mukden POW Camp, from Manila, the Philippines Islands to Pusan, Korea in late 1942. The ship was loaded on 6 Oct 1942. Most of the POW had diarrhea or other intestinal diseases. The ship docked at Pusan, Korea on 8 Nov 1942 where two-thirds of the prisoners disembarked. Once on shore the POW were marched through the center of Pusan, Korea. Loaded to a train they arrived in Mukden, Manchukuo on 11 Nov 1942; Armistice Day

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Toutsugamushi

POLITICAL UNIT: Toyama district, Tokyo, Japan

POLITICAL UNIT: Toyama, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Toyoda Hokyo

Toyoda Hokyo was a member of a “stay behind” intelligence network, the Toyoda Group, being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China towards the end of the war, whose purpose was to observe and report on occupying Soviet and/or Chinese forces. ²⁵⁷⁴ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi and Suguhara Tetsugi

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: Toyoda Group ²⁵⁷⁵

²⁵⁷³ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

²⁵⁷⁴ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁷⁵ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the “Toyoda Group.” Names include TOYODA, NAKANO, KOJIMA, SUGAWARA, SASAKI, ASAI, MIZUGUCHI, HOIA, KIHARA, ISHIHARA, & SHIONO. 23 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

An intelligence network being developed by Ishii Shiro in North China. ²⁵⁷⁶ The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included: Asai Haruo, Hoia Tokijiro, Ishihara Kanji, Kihara Yukio, Kuhara fnu, Kojima Kinji, Mizuguchi Kazukichi, Mizumo fnu, Nakano Takeo, Sasaki Sankichi, Shono Kiyoshi, Suguhara Tetsugi and Toyoda Hokyo

PERSON NAME: Toyoda Soemu

PERSON NAME: Toyoda Teijiro

POLITICAL UNIT: Toyohara, Karafuto Prefecture, Southern Sakhalin Island

PERSON NAME: Toyota Hidezo ²⁵⁷⁷

Toyota Hidezo was a Doctor of Medicine at the Department of Microbiology at the Manchuria Medical College. ²⁵⁷⁸ He researched plague, relapsing fever spirochete, Pseudomonas mallei, and typhus fever ²⁵⁷⁹

ARSENAL: Toxic Island

ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

LOCATION: Hiroshima, Prefecture, Japan

Toxic Island may also be known as: Okunoshima Arsenal, Rabbit Island, Tadanoumi Arsenal or Toxic Island

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Toxic smoke candle, hand-thrown type

Captured in Burma, the toxic smoke candle, hand-thrown type is cylindrical in shape, about 7 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. ²⁵⁸⁰ The candle was bluish-gray in color, with a red band one-third of an inch wide about 1½ inches from the top. ²⁵⁸¹ Its total weight was approximately 9 ounces, and its filling was reported to be the same as that contained in the self-projecting type. The smoke mixture was ignited by means of a match head and friction striker, and after a delay of 3 to 4 seconds the toxic smoke began to be admitted ²⁵⁸²

CHEMICAL WEAPON: Toxic smoke candle (large)

The large toxic smoke candle, cylindrical in shape, is approximately 4¼ inches in diameter by 8 inches long. It is painted a greenish gray color, with a red band several inches from the top. ²⁵⁸³ After removal of the top cover, the fuze is ignited by means of a match head. ²⁵⁸⁴ The fuze ignites a primary combustible compound, which in turn ignites a slow-burning compound. This in turn heats a pumice impregnated with Diphenylcyanarsine, and the

²⁵⁷⁶ Biographical Sketches: Transmittal on members of the "Toyoda Group." Names includes Hokyo TOYODA. 22 Sept 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁷⁷ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁵⁷⁸ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁵⁷⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁵⁸⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁵⁸¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁵⁸² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁵⁸³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁵⁸⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

resulting toxic smoke is emitted through a number of smoke vents.²⁵⁸⁵ The candle, weighed approximately 4½ pounds, and was believed to be the type provided for field gas companies and infantry (regimental) temporary smoke companies²⁵⁸⁶

PUBLISHED RESEARCH PAPER: *Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoids PA*, Vol. V of *Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins*

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Toxicity Testing Squad, First Division, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

SURGICAL PROCEDURE: Tracheotomy

DISEASE: Trachoma

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Training and Education Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Trans-Baikal Military District

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Chita, Chita Oblast (USSR)

The Transbaikal Military District was a military district of first the Soviet Armed Forces and then the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, formed on May 17, 1935 and included the Buryat Republic, Chita Oblast, and Yakutia. Chita was the headquarters of the district. It was finally disbanded on December 1, 1998 by being amalgamated with the Siberian Military District, though Chita remained the headquarters of the new amalgamated district

POLITICAL UNIT: Transbaikal Military District

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Chita, Chita Oblast (USSR)

The Transbaikal Military District was a military district of first the Soviet Armed Forces and then the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, formed on May 17, 1935 and included the Buryat Republic, Chita Oblast, and Yakutia. Chita was the headquarters of the district. It was finally disbanded on December 1, 1998 by being amalgamated with the Siberian Military District, though Chita remained the headquarters of the new amalgamated district

DESENSITIZING TERM: Transfer Procedure (Tokui Atsukai)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Transportation Company Experimental Station

The Transportation Company Experimental Station was a Japanese cover term for the experimental biological warfare research facility at Beiyinhe. The term was identified in the diary of Saburo Endo an Imperial Japanese Army officer that rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General.²⁵⁸⁷ Saburo visited Beiyinhe on 16 Nov 1933 with a Colonel Ando and Lieutenant Tachibara.²⁵⁸⁸ Endo reported the existence of at least two squads: the First Squad was responsible for electrical experiments and the Second Squad was responsible for poison gas and liquid poisons

According to Endo: “With Colonel Ando and lieutenant Tachihara I visited the Transportation Company Experimental Station [one of the code names for the Beiyinhe camp] and observed experiments. The Second Squad was responsible for poison gas, liquid poison; the First Squad electrical experiments. Two bandits were used. 1. Phosgene gas [a chemical warfare agent]-5 minute injection of gas into a brick-lined room; the subject was still alive one day after inhalation of gas; critically ill with pneumonia. Potassium Cyanide-the subject was injected with 15 mg. of it; lost consciousness approximately 20 minutes late! 20,000 volts-several jolts of that voltage not enough to

²⁵⁸⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁵⁸⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

²⁵⁸⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵⁸⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

kill the subject; injection required to kill the subject. 4. 5,000 volts-several jolts not enough; after several minutes of continuous currents, was burned to death. Left at 1:30 P.M”²⁵⁸⁹

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Transportation Hospital

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Transportation Squad

TREATY: Treaty of Portsmouth

TREATY: Treaty of Saint Petersburg

TREATY: Treaty of Shimoda

TREATY: Treaty of Versailles

POISON: Trikabuto Poison

Trikabuto Poison is also known as aconite, monkshood, wolf’s bane, leopard’s bane, women’s bane, devil’s helmet or blue rocket. Initial signs of poisoning are gastrointestinal including nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. This is followed by a sensation of burning, tingling, and numbness in the mouth and face, and of burning in the abdomen. Marked symptoms may appear almost immediately, usually not later than one hour, and “with large doses death is almost instantaneous in severe poisonings pronounced motor weakness occurs and cutaneous sensations of tingling and numbness spread to the limbs

Cardiovascular features include hypotension, sinus bradycardia, and ventricular arrhythmias. Other features may include sweating, dizziness, difficulty breathing, headache, and confusion. The main causes of death are ventricular arrhythmias and asystole, paralysis of the heart or of the respiratory center. Treatment of poisoning is mainly supportive. All patients require close monitoring of blood pressure and cardiac rhythm. Gastrointestinal decontamination with activated charcoal can be used if given within one hour of ingestion. Death usually occurs within two to six hours in fatal poisoning. The only post-mortem signs are those of asphyxia

TREATY: Tripartite Alliance

TREATY: Tripartite Pact

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Troop 1855, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

PLACE NAME: Truk Atoll, South Pacific Mandate, League of Nations Mandate

PERSON NAME: Trumbull, Robert

POLITICAL UNIT: Tryokhrechy, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Tsitsihar, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Tsuda Genro

PERSON NAME: Tsujimoto fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

GENDARME: Gendarme

ASSIGNED: Gendarme, Kwantung Army

LOCATION: ****

Tsujimoto fnu was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served in the Gendarme of the Kwantung Army – the Kempetai

²⁵⁸⁹ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

PERSON NAME: Tsume Yamamoto

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Commander, Water Purification and Road Construction Unit, Buna-Gona, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation.

Tsume Yamamoto was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He Commanded the Water Purification and Road Construction Unit at Buna-Gona, Papua New Guinea ²⁵⁹⁰

PERSON NAME: Tsuneishi Kei-ichi

Tsuneishi Kei-ichi devoted his career to outlining the history of Japanese biological warfare activities. He is the author of: *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981 and with Asano Tomizo. *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians*. Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982. And with "C. Koizumi: As a Promoter of the Ministry of Health and Welfare and an Originator of the BCW Research Program," *Historia Scientiarum*, No. 26. Tokyo, 1984 and "The Research Guarded by Military Secrecy – the Isolation of the E.H.F. Virus in Japanese Biological Warfare Unit," *Historia Scientiarum* (History Society of Japan), No. 30. Tokyo, 1986

Tsuneishi noted that: "The scientists and technologists were better accommodated in Manchuria than in Japan with respect to availability of research funds and freedom to select research themes. Manchuria was probably like a newly found paradise for these people." ²⁵⁹¹ According to Tsuneishi, in Manchukuo "scientists and technologists were able to immerse themselves in research without frustration from shortage of funds and harassment from non-specialist bureaucrats and others. There are those who believe that this was indeed the ideal environment for a scientific research system. ²⁵⁹² As related by Tsuneishi Kei-ichi and Asano Tomizo: "No matter what was done, anything was permissible so long as it was 'for the country' or for the 'good of society.' In everyday society, there is no such distinction on reasons for killing. In the field of science, however, killing can result in new findings or a revolutionary breakthrough which would benefit all of mankind. The scientist who brought about the same would naturally make quite a name for himself. ²⁵⁹³ "It is clear that the human experimentation was bad. However, it is also clear that many physicians of conscience and thinking also were a part of "731" and similar activities. These are people who would never kill another human being in the normal social context. They are the type of people who would be greatly troubled if they just injured another person in an automobile accident" ²⁵⁹⁴

As Tsuneishi Kei-ichi and Asano Tomizo were told: "The people of the unit [in Nanking] called their steel barred cells "rooms that do not open." The cells were patrolled by armed guards at all times. At the 731st, they called these subjects "maruta" (logs); but here, they were called "zaimoku" (lumber)." ²⁵⁹⁵ A former member of the Nanking BW Unit located at Nanking (Nanjing) in Jiangsu Province recalled: "sometimes it was tough on the new soldiers and they had no place to go and cry, so they went to the latrine. They would slip out of their beds quietly at night and go. One night when I went, I saw two soldiers dressed in white carrying a stretcher. They took it to the incinerator beyond the latrine. There was a white cloth over the stretcher, but from the way it bulged, it was clear that there was a person under it" ²⁵⁹⁶

PERSON NAME: Tsunetaka Matsui

²⁵⁹⁰ Rottman, Gordon. *Japanese Army in World War II. The South Pacific and New Guinea 1942-1943. Battle Orders*. Osprey. 2005.

²⁵⁹¹ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵⁹² *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵⁹³ *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵⁹⁴ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵⁹⁵ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁵⁹⁶ TSUNEISHI Kei-ichi and ASANO Tomizo *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

PERSON NAME: Tsurata fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

INCIDENT: Nomonhan Incident, Manchurian-claimed territory

In 1982, at the age of sixty-four a Mr. Tsuruta told a reporter for a Tokyo, Japan newspaper that he participated in a typhoid experiment field test against Soviet forces during the Nomonhan conflict. According to Tsurata: "It was at the end of August. We were sent out in 3 trucks with extra fuel to take us to the river demarcating the border. During the night, in pitch blackness, the squadron leader gave us the order to spray germs throughout the area. Across the river we could see the Soviet flares. We could tell where they were camping. We used typhoid germs. I learned later that our squadron leader contracted typhoid and died from the disease."²⁵⁹⁷ The name Tsuneishi Kei-ichi likely refers to Tsurata Kanetoshi

POLITICAL UNIT: Tsuruga, Fukui Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Tsushogo Unit, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME: Unit 516

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Tsutsugamushi fever²⁵⁹⁸

PERSON NAME: Tsutsui Kisaboro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Petty Officer Second Class

ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Tsutsui Kisaboro was a Corpsman and Petty Officer Second Class in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.²⁵⁹⁹ In 1947 Tsutsui was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison²⁶⁰⁰

PERSON NAME: Tsuyama fnu²⁶⁰¹

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tsuyama Yoshifumi

Tsuyama fnu may also be known as: Tsuyama Yoshifumi

PERSON NAME: Tsuyama Yoshifumi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tsuyama fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Tsuyama Yoshibumi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Tsuyama Yoshifumi was a Surgeon with the Imperial Japanese Army from 1943 to 1945. He was interviewed in 1947 regarding typhus, and later decontamination experiments conducted at the Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.²⁶⁰² Tsuyama Yoshifumi may also be known as: Tsuyama fnu or Tsuyama Yoshibumi

²⁵⁹⁷ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²⁵⁹⁸ Interview with Dr. ISHIKAWA. Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A4900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁵⁹⁹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

²⁶⁰⁰ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

²⁶⁰¹ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁶⁰² Interview with Dr. Toyohiro HAMADA. 28 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A4900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

PERSON NAME: Tsuyama Yoshibumi
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major
ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan
Tsuyama Yoshibumi was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army.²⁶⁰³ He was assigned to the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. His area of expertise: Water Supply and Disinfection²⁶⁰⁴

PERSON NAME: Tsuyoshi Noda

PERSON NAME: Tsuchiya Tsuyoshi
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Takeshi Tsuchiya
Tsuchiya Tsuyoshi may also be known as: Takeshi Tsuchiya

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Tubercular bacteria

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Tubercule bacillus

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Tuberculosis

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Tuberculosis Hominis

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Tuberculosis Research

DISEASE: Tularemia

PERSON NAME: Tumisa fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
Tumisa fnu was a Medical Officer and Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army in Papua New Guinea. He selected POW of the Indian Army (UK) to be cannibalized by Japanese forces. According to Captain R.U. Pirzai, Lieutenant Tumisa, formed a party of three or four men and would send an Indian outside the camp for something. The Japs immediately would kill him and eat the flesh from his body. The liver, muscles from the buttocks, thighs, legs, and arms would be cut off and cooked”

POLITICAL UNIT: Tunga, Manchukuo

LOCATION: ****

NFI – precise location unknown

POLITICAL UNIT: Tunghua, Jilin Province, Manchukuo²⁶⁰⁵

Tunghua was the location where secret documents and portions of Unit 731 were moved in 1944 to protect them from a foreseen Soviet invasion of Manchuria (Aug Storm)²⁶⁰⁶

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Twentieth Division, Imperial Japanese Army, Quwo City, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

Interview with Dr. Toyohiro HAMADA. 29 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁶⁰³ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁶⁰⁴ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁶⁰⁵ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁶⁰⁶ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

The Twentieth Division was involved in the JINNA CLEAN-UP OPERATION near Quwo City in Shanxi Province, along the Fen He River. On 6 Jul 1938 the Japanese launched a large-scale gas attack on Chinese forces near Quwo City. The Twentieth Division, Imperial Japanese Army prepared 18,000 red gas grenades for the attack and used 7,000 of them. On 7 Jul the Japanese used another 3,000

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Twenty-Sixth Regiment

BOOK: *Twilight in the Forbidden City*

DOCTRINE: Type-B bacteriological warfare research

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Type B “Standard” Division

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 3, Gas Mask ²⁶⁰⁷

Total number produced: 6,000 ²⁶⁰⁸

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 88, Light Bomber

Described in postwar US documents as being used by Unit 731 in test drops of its various aerial delivered biological weapons. ²⁶⁰⁹ It is likely, but not known at this time, that the Type 97 heavy bomber mentioned in these documents refers to the Kawasaki Army Type 88 Reconnaissance Aircraft

The Kawasaki Army Type 88 Reconnaissance Aircraft was a Japanese single-engine biplane designed for Kawasaki by Richard Vogt. Originally known by its company designation KDA-2, it was accepted by the Imperial Japanese Army as the Type 88 Reconnaissance Aircraft. The Type 88 number was designated for the year the aircraft was accepted, 2588 in the Japanese imperial year calendar, or 1928 in the Gregorian calendar. The basic design was modified into the Type 88 Light Bomber that used in combat over China in the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945). The Type 88 was built in large numbers and remained in service until 1940

Between 1929 and 1932, a bomber version was built as the Type 88 Light Bomber, differing in having a strengthened lower wing and an additional pair of center-section struts. Bomb racks were located under the fuselage and lower wings. A total of 407 were produced. According to US documents the aircraft referred had a capacity of six HA bombs ²⁶¹⁰

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 88, Reconnaissance Aircraft

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 93, Mk II Gas Mask ²⁶¹¹

Total number produced: 147,000 ²⁶¹²

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 93, Mk III Gas Mask ²⁶¹³

Total number produced: 590,000 ²⁶¹⁴

²⁶⁰⁷ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²⁶⁰⁸ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²⁶⁰⁹ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁶¹⁰ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁶¹¹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²⁶¹² Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²⁶¹³ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

²⁶¹⁴ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 93, Mk IV Gas Mask ²⁶¹⁵
Total number produced: 110,000 ²⁶¹⁶

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 94, Chemical/Bacteriological Protection Modified, Type 94 Tankette
The Type 94 Disinfecting Vehicle and Type 94 Gas Scattering Vehicle was a Type 94 Tankette configured to serve as an independent mobile liquid dissemination chemical vehicle with respective mobile disinfecting anti-chemical agent vehicle for support to Japanese chemical infantry units in combat. A Type 94 chemical/bacteriological protection modified Type 94 Tankette was used as the tractor of these vehicles, closed for protection against these agents

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 94, Disinfecting Vehicle
The Type 94 Disinfecting Vehicle and Type 94 Gas Scattering Vehicle was a Type 94 Tankette configured to serve as an independent mobile liquid dissemination chemical vehicle with respective mobile disinfecting anti-chemical agent vehicle for support to Japanese chemical infantry units in combat. A Type 94 chemical/bacteriological protection modified Type 94 Tankette was used as the tractor of these vehicles, closed for protection against these agents

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 94, Gas Scattering Vehicle
The Type 94 Disinfecting Vehicle and Type 94 Gas Scattering Vehicle was a Type 94 Tankette configured to serve as an independent mobile liquid dissemination chemical vehicle with respective mobile disinfecting anti-chemical agent vehicle for support to Japanese chemical infantry units in combat. A Type 94 chemical/bacteriological protection modified Type 94 Tankette was used as the tractor of these vehicles, closed for protection against these agents. The Gas Scattering Vehicle could scatter mustard gas chemical agent with an 8m width and the Disinfecting Vehicle scattered bleaching powder to counteract the poison gas or pathogenic agents and these special vehicles for chemical warfare were developed

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 94, Heavy Bomber

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 94, Tankette



MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 94, Scout Plane
Described in postwar US documents as being used by Unit 731 in test drops of its various aerial delivered biological weapons. It is likely, but not known at this time, that the Type 94 heavy bomber mentioned in these documents refers to the Nakajima Ki-4 Kyuyon-shiki Teisatsuki. The Nakajima Ki-4 Kyuyon-shiki Teisatsuki was the last

²⁶¹⁵ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

²⁶¹⁶ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

biplane reconnaissance aircraft of the Japanese Imperial Army. It saw combat service in Manchukuo and in north China during the early stages of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945)

The first Ki-4 was delivered to the Imperial Japanese Army) Air Force in 1935 and took an active part of Japanese fighter squadrons for a number of years thereafter. The Ki-4s saw substantial service in the early stages of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945) from 1938. They also functioned as light ground-attack aircraft in the support of advancing Japanese ground troops. However, these biplanes were vulnerable to even the oldest and slowest moving enemy fighters

By the time of the entry of Japan into World War II, the Ki-4s were regarded as obsolete. A number were still retained for use in the supply and liaison role from 1941, and others were transferred to the Manchukuo Air Force, but those that had not been lost in service served briefly as elementary trainers or target tugs before being scrapped

All Ki-4s were removed from active service by 1943. According to US documents the aircraft referred had a carrying capacity of four HA bombs ²⁶¹⁷

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 97, Gas Mask ²⁶¹⁸
Total number produced: 18,000 ²⁶¹⁹



MILITARY EQUIPMENT: Type 97, Heavy bomber

CAMPAIGN: Malayan Campaign

CAMPAIGN: Dutch East Indies Campaign

CAMPAIGN: Burmese Campaign

CAMPAIGN: Papua New Guinea Campaign

INCIDENT: Nomonhan Incident, Manchurian-claimed territory

The Type 97, Heavy bomber was described in postwar US documents as being used by Unit 731 in test drops of its various aerial delivered biological weapons. ²⁶²⁰ It is likely, but not known at this time, that the Type 97 heavy bomber mentioned in these documents refers to the Mitsubishi Ki-21

²⁶¹⁷ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁶¹⁸ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

²⁶¹⁹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

²⁶²⁰ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

The Mitsubishi Ki-21 (or “Type 97 Heavy Bomber”) (Allied reporting name: “Sally”/”Gwen”) began operations during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 Jul 1937-9 Sept 1945) participating in the Nomonhan Incident, and in the first stages of the Pacific War, including the Malayan, Burmese, Dutch East Indies and Papua New Guinea Campaigns. It was also used to attack targets as far-flung as western China, India and northern Australia. The Ki-21-Ia was used in combat in the war with China in autumn 1938, initially with great success. Weaknesses in its design, lack of armament, and self-sealing fuel tanks destined the bomber to rear area duties and later use as a transport

The Ki-21 remained in service until the end of the war, being utilized as transport (along with the civil transport version MC-21), bomber crew and paratroop trainer, for liaison and communications, special commando and secret missions, and kamikaze operations. Towards the end of the war, remaining Ki-21s were used by Giretsu Special Forces in strikes against American forces on Okinawa and the Ryukyu Islands. One of the noted operations was an attack on the Allied-held Yontan Airfield and Kadena Airfield on the night of 24 May 1945. Twelve Ki-21-IIB’s of the Daisan Dokuritsu Hikotai were dispatched for a strike, each with 14 commandos. Five managed to crash-land on the Yontan Airfield. Only one plane landed successfully. The surviving raiders, armed with submachine guns and explosives then wrought havoc on the supplies and nearby aircraft, destroyed 264,979 L (70,000 gal) of fuel and nine aircraft, and damaging 26 more. Its rear area assignments leave the Mitsubishi Ki-21 available for use by Unit 731 combat mission planners and pilots. According to US documents the aircraft referred to had a capacity of twelve HA bombs²⁶²¹

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: Type-50, UJI bomb

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Typhoid

DISEASE: Typhoid fever

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Typhoid Research

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Typhus

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Typhus Research

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Typhus Vaccine Section of Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Ube fnu (21 December 1891-25 May 1982)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major General

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Ube fnu was a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army. He commanded the local sapper brigade that destroyed the Japanese facilities at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. It took a full three days to demolish the main buildings. So rigid were some of the concrete structures that they resisted dynamite. Finally, eighty unused Ford trucks were loaded with 50-kg bombs and set to ram the buildings. The unit destroyed all of Ishii’s ceramic Uji bombs. Those loaded with fleas were taken to the boiler room and incinerated.

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Ube Yotsuo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1938-03-01 Colonel

1945-03-01 Major-General

SERVICE:

²⁶²¹ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

1938-03-01 – 1939-03-09 Attached – General Staff
 1939-03-09 – 1940-03-09 Commanding Officer, Infantry 6th Border Defence Unit
 1940-03-09 – 1941-03-06 Commanding Officer, 47th Reserve Infantry Regiment
 1941-03-06 – 1941-11-15 Attached, 6th Depot Division
 1941-11-15 – 1944-06-21 Commanding Officer, 10th Border Defence Unit
 1944-06-21 – 1945-09-02 Commanding Officer, 6th Independent Garrison Unit
 1945-07-10 – 1945-09-02 Commanding Officer, 131st Independent Mixed Brigade [Manchuria]

PERSON NAME: Uchida fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Camp Medical Officer, Keijo POW Camp

LOCATION: Keijo (Seoul), Korea under the Japanese Rule

Uchida fnu was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Camp Medical Officer at Keijo POW Camp, Keijo, Korea

PERSON NAME: Uchida Mamoru

PERSON NAME: Uchino fnu ²⁶²²

PERSON NAME: Uchino Senji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

PROFESSOR: Professor at the Kyoto Imperial University, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan

Uchino Senji was a Professor at the Kyoto Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan under commission to Unit 731 ²⁶²³

PERSON NAME: Ucnino fnu

Ucnino fnu was noted in 1948 as authoring reports related to cholera, glanders, bacilli and Mucins

PERSON NAME: Ueda fnu ²⁶²⁴

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ueda Katsumasa

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ueda Masaaki

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ueda Yataro

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ueda Yatarou

Ueda fnu may also be known as: Ueda Katsumasa, Ueda Masaaki, Ueda Yataro or Ueda Yatarou

PERSON NAME: Ueda Katsumasa

Ueda Katsumasa conducted research on Mucous Substances Pertaining to Bacterial Biology ²⁶²⁵

PERSON NAME: Ueda Kenkichi (8 March 1875-11 September 1965)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Commander, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Ueda Kenkichi was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army and Commander, Kwantung Army ²⁶²⁶

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

²⁶²² Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁶²³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁶²⁴ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁶²⁵ Interview with Dr. Katsumasa UEDA. 3 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁶²⁶ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1919-07-25	Colonel
1923-08-06	Major-General
1928-08-10	Lieutenant-General
1934-11-28	General

SERVICE:

1917-08-xx – 1918-12-27	Attach to the Staff of the Inspector – Cavalry
1918-12-27 – 1919-07-25	Attached, Vladivostok Expeditionary Force Staff
1919-07-25 – 1919-10-14	Attached, Vladivostok Expeditionary Force Headquarters
1919-10-14 – 1922-11-06	Chief, Maneuvers Section, Vladivostok Expeditionary Force
1922-11-06 – 1923-03-17	Attached, Inspectorate-General, Military Training
1923-03-17 – 1923-08-06	Commanding Officer, 1 st Cavalry Regiment
1923-08-06 – 1924-02-04	Attached, Army Aviation Section, Ministry of War
1924-02-04 – 1925-05-01	Commanding Officer, 3 rd Cavalry Brigade
1925-05-01 – 1926-03-02	Attached, Cavalry Branch, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1926-03-02 – 1929-03-16	Director-General, Army Remount Department
1929-03-16 – 1930-12-22	General Officer Commanding, China Garrison Army
1930-12-22 – 1932-09-01	General Officer Commanding, 9 th Division
1932-04-29	Seriously wounded
1932-09-01 – 1933-06-19	Attached – General Staff
1933-06-19 – 1934-08-01	Vice Chief, General Staff
1934-08-01 – 1935-12-02	Commander-in-Chief, Chosen Army [Korea]
1935-12-02 – 1936-03-06	Member, Supreme War Council
1936-03-06 – 1939-09-07	Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army [Manchuria]
1936-03-06 – 1939-09-07	Ambassador, Manchukuo
1939-09-07 – 1939-11-15	Attached – General Staff
1939-11-15 – 1939-12-01	Placed in reserve
1939-12-01	Retired

PERSON NAME: Ueda Masaaki

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Ueda Masaaki studied Shigella

PERSON NAME: Ueda Yataro

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ueda Yatarou

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Chengde Army Hospital

LOCATION: ****

Ueda Yataro was a Doctor of Medicine with Unit 731 and is further associated with the Chengde Army Hospital. ²⁶²⁷

Ueda Yataro may also be known as: Ueda Yatarou

PERSON NAME: Ueda Yatarou

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ueda Yataro

Ueda Yatarou may also be known as: Ueda Yataro

PERSON NAME: Ueki fnu

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Uyeke Hiroshi

²⁶²⁷ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

Ueki fnu possibly refers to Uyeke Hiroshi.²⁶²⁸ Ueki fnu may also be known as: Uyeke Hiroshi

PERSON NAME: Ueki Hiroshi²⁶²⁹

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Ueki Hiroshi is a possible reference to Uyeke Hiroshi.²⁶³⁰ In a letter, dated 4 Oct 1946, a Ueki Hiroshi wrote to General MacArthur charging that during the recent war “Lieutenant-General Shiro Ishii...executed brutal experiments on many Allied POWs.” Others charged that the scientists infected “Prisoners of War with glanders for experimental purposes.” In all, the 1947 report included extracts or summaries of statements supporting more than twelve separate allegations that Ishii or his co-workers engaged in biological warfare experiments on POW²⁶³¹

PERSON NAME: Uemura Hajime²⁶³²

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

PARTICIPANT: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan

Uemura Hajime was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. Member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit, and a member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in Apr 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory; Tokyo, Japan²⁶³³

PERSON NAME: Uesaka Masaru

PERSON NAME: Uesono (Uezono) Naoji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Printing Division, General Affairs Department, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Uesono (Uezono) Naoji was assigned to the General Affairs Department of Unit 731 where he worked with the Unit 731 Printing Division. He recalled in an interview conducted in the 1980s: “Two naked men were put in an area 40-50 degrees below zero and researchers filmed the whole process until they died. They suffered such agony they were digging their nails into each other’s flesh”²⁶³⁴

PERSON NAME: Ueno Chisato

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Commander

ASSIGNED: Chief Medical Officer, Forty-First Naval Guard Unit

LOCATION: ****

Ueno Chisato was a Medical Doctor (Surgeon) and Lieutenant Commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was the Chief Medical Officer of the Forty-First Naval Guard Unit. He was accused of mistreating United States prisoners in *USA vs. Asano Shimpei*, et.al. Ueno requested and received permission to perform an operation on two captured US aviators. Ueno and several other accused removed the right toenail, made an incision in the right breast

²⁶²⁸ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 25 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁶²⁹ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 4 Oct 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁶³⁰ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 25 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁶³¹ Smith, Neal R. Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, National Archives. 4 Apr 1947

²⁶³² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁶³³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁶³⁴ Williams and Wallace, Unit 731

and abdomen, incised the right testicle, and exposed the femoral artery in the right thigh of one prisoner.²⁶³⁵ Ueno claimed the operation was to correct a nail bed infection and the other incisions were to check for internal bleeding. His excuse that he was just treating a nail bed infection, even to someone with no medical background. During the operation, Ueno exited the room and told a man named Nagashima to “take care of” the second prisoner who was then taken to an area near the sick bay and bayoneted to death by another man named, Tanaka, and four or five other unnamed soldiers. Ueno was sentenced to death

PERSON NAME: Uetsubo Tetsuichi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

GENDARME: Gendarme

ASSIGNED: Gendarme, Jining, Kwantung Army

LOCATION: ****

ASSIGNED: Gendarme, Dong'an, Kwantung Army, Dong'an Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Gendarme, Siping, Kwantung Army, Siping Province, Manchukuo



According to his written confession Uetsubo Tetsuichi was born in Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan in 1902. In May 1933, he went to north China to take part in the Japanese War of Aggression against China. He was Colonel and Captain of the Japanese Military Police in Jining, Dong'an and Siping, China. He was involved in the following incidents: From Aug 1944 to Feb 1945: “ordered my subordinate unit commanders to arrest 9 underground anti-Japanese operators (whose names could not be remembered) in Jining, Pingyang and Dong'an regions; after interrogation with torture, 8 of them were sent in special transfer to Ishii Unit through the Secret Service of Harbin,” China²⁶³⁶ From Sept to Oct 1944: an arrested Chinese people (a Soviet spy) “was treated in ‘special transfer’” “sent to the military police in Harbin, which then sent him to Ishii Unit.” “the instruction on ‘special transfer’ was: applications should be made to the military police commander for ‘those important spy-related (ideology) criminals and those with no potentials for future use to be sent in ‘special transfer’ to the military police in Harbin upon permission and order from the commander,’ and the military police in Harbin would send them to Ishii Unit for bacteriological research and experiment, that was what I heard from the

Chief of War Affairs Division of the Harbin Military Police”²⁶³⁷

In Nov 1944 he ordered Boli Detachment to arrest about 90 anti-Japanese underground operators, in Apr 1945, “sent 10 of them (whose names could not be remembered) in special transfer to Ishii Unit through the Secret Service in Harbin,” China²⁶³⁸ In early Apr 1945 he sent 8 anti-Japanese people, who had been captured by Pingyang Detachment, Pingyang County, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China “in ‘special transfer’ to the military police in Harbin, which then sent these people to Ishii Unit.”²⁶³⁹ In May 1945 he sent 2 anti-Japanese people, arrested by Boli Detachment, “in special transfer to Ishii Unit.”²⁶⁴⁰ “The above-mentioned Chinese people arrested during my terms as captain in Jining and Dong'an was all anti-Japanese patriots. I sent most of them to Ishii Unit to be used in the most inhuman bacteriological experiments.” “When I served as military police captain in Jining and Dong'an, I ordered my subordinate military policemen to arrest anti-Japanese underground operators. More than 150 were interrogated with severe torture. Among them, 44 were sent in special transfer to Harbin Ishii Unit and another 2 died in the interrogation with

²⁶³⁵ *USA vs. Shimpei Asano et al.* A17-19(4), Vol. 1 of 2 (JAG, 1947), 16

²⁶³⁶ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

²⁶³⁷ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

²⁶³⁸ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

²⁶³⁹ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

²⁶⁴⁰ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

torture.” “There were indeed still a considerable number of cases which had not been confessed.” ²⁶⁴¹ He was arrested by the Soviet Army on 24 Aug 1945

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: UJI Bomb

LOCATION: Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The “UJI Bomb, Bacterial, All Purpose Type” ²⁶⁴² was a biological weapon, an aerial delivered bomb. ²⁶⁴³ It was believed by US investigators postwar to have been under study at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo from 1936 into 1943 and possibly later ²⁶⁴⁴

Over the span of five or six years, more than 2000 UJI type-50 bombs were detonated in experimental tests. By Apr 1941 more than 500 had been used in field trials. ²⁶⁴⁵ Another 4000 UJI type-50 bombs were exploded either in drop tests from airplanes flying at different heights above ground, or in static explosions ²⁶⁴⁶

According to postwar US investigations conducted in late 1945, all Uji bombs were produced at the Mukden Army Arsenal. ²⁶⁴⁷ According to the report those producing the weapons were never told their intended purpose. ²⁶⁴⁸ It is also known as the: Type-50 UJI bomb

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: “UJI Bomb, Bacterial, All Purpose Type” ²⁶⁴⁹

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: Uji No. 50

POLITICAL UNIT: Ujina Port, Hiroshima Prefecture. Japan

CHEMICAL AGENT: Ulcerating Gas

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Umeoka Unit

LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Umesawa Hamao

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Umezawa Hamaotto

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: *****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

²⁶⁴¹ Tetsuichi Uetsubo 上坪鉄一 (Aug.9). China.org.cn, 9 Aug 2014 http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/09/content_33200670.htm

²⁶⁴² Diagram of “UJI Bomb, Bacterial, All Purpose Type.” Dated: 9 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁶⁴³ Interview with MAJ Jun-Ichi KANEKO on “Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive)” by LTC Sanders, covering his assignment as a medical officer at Pingfan from 1937-41. Dated: 7 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box. 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁶⁴⁴ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁶⁴⁵ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁶⁴⁶ Interview with MAJ Jun-Ichi KANEKO on “Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive)” by LTC Sanders, covering his assignment as a medical officer at Pingfan from 1937-41. Dated: 7 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box. 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁶⁴⁷ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁶⁴⁸ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁶⁴⁹ Diagram of “UJI Bomb, Bacterial, All Purpose Type.” Dated: 9 Oct 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 488, Box 181. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

During WWII Umesawa Hamao contributed many papers to the Journal of Army Surgeons.²⁶⁵⁰ Hamao was one of Unit 731's most prolific authors. After the war he served as Head, Department of Antibiotics; Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan. Umesawa Hamao may also be known as: Umezawa Hamaotto

PERSON NAME: Umezawa Hamaotto
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Umesawa Hamao
Umezawa Hamaotto may also be known as Umesawa Hamao

PERSON NAME: Uezono Naoji
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: Print Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Uezono Naoji served in the Printer Division of Unit 731.²⁶⁵¹ He Observed frostbite tests conducted on human beings²⁶⁵²

PERSON NAME: Ugaki Kazushige

PERSON NAME: Umezu Yoshijiro (4 January 1882-8 January 1949)
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: General
ASSIGNED: Chief-of-Staff, Japanese General Staff/Supreme War Council, Tokyo, Japan
ASSIGNED: Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
ASSIGNED: Commander of the Japanese China Garrison Army, Tianjin, Japanese Occupied China
ASSIGNED: Vice, War Minister, Tokyo, Japan
GRADUATE: Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan - 1911
GRADUATE: Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Japan - 1903
INCIDENT: China Incident
WAR CRIMES: After the war, he was arrested by the SCAP authorities for war crimes and tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) in Tokyo, Japan
SENTENCE: He was sentenced to life imprisonment on 12 Nov 1948
EXECUTED: Umezu died from rectal cancer in prison on 8 Jan 1949



Umezu Yoshijiro was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army and at one time, War Minister. He was Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese General Staff from 1944 until the surrender in Aug 1945 and a former Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army. Was fully aware of the Ishii Shiro and the activities of Unit 731²⁶⁵³

During a postwar interrogation Umezu summarized the views of the Japanese General Staff concerning biological warfare during the war by stating: "...under the supposition that biological warfare could be employed in modern warfare, the Japanese military made a considerable study and research in BW in order that it might be able to cope with it in the event that it were used. I may say that in this connection, I have received no report on the use of BW by the US, Britain, or China. But neither did I receive reports that this weapon would NOT be used. Therefore the Japanese Army had to extend itself to study BW and to obtain knowledge in this field. As to the Soviets...reports were received concerning their

intentions to use BW in the eventuality of war.... This was considered one of the principal motives of the Japanese study in BW"²⁶⁵⁴

²⁶⁵⁰ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID
<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

²⁶⁵¹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²⁶⁵² The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²⁶⁵³ Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²⁶⁵⁴ Interrogation of General Umezu Yoshijiro by Lt. Colonel Murray Sanders and a Lt. Young, 9 Nov 1945, Record Group 331, Allied Operational and Occupation Headquarters, SCAP, AG Section, TSC Files, "385," Record Group 331, National Archives.

Umezu Yoshijiro was born on 4 Jan 1882 in Nakatsu (Oita Prefecture) where his family had operated a bookstore since the 18th century. Umezu graduated from the 15th class of the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan on 30 Nov 1903 and was commissioned a second lieutenant on 12 Feb 1904. He was promoted to lieutenant on 30 Jun 1905. He graduated with the 23rd class of the Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in 1911

Promoted to captain on 25 Mar 1912, he was sent to Europe for further studies in Germany and Denmark. In Denmark during World War I, he served as the Japanese military observer and was promoted to Major on 1 Jun 1918. From 1919-1921, he served as a military attaché to Switzerland. Umezu was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on 8 Feb 1922 and to Colonel on 15 Dec 1925. During the 1920s, he was a member of the Toseiha led by General Ugaki Kazushige along with Sugiyama Hajime, Gen, Koiso Kuniaki, Nagata Tetsuzan and Tojo Hideki represented a politically moderate line, opposing the radical Kodoha movement guided by Araki Sadao

From 1923–1924 Umezu served as an instructor at the Army Staff College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, and the Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Infantry Regiment from 1924-1926. Umezu was promoted to Major General on 1 Aug 1930 and promoted on 1 Aug 1934 to Lieutenant-General. He then returned to the field as Commander of the Japanese China Garrison Army from 1934–1935 and Commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Division from 1935-1936. Umezu was promoted to full General on 1 Aug 1940

Recalled to Japan in 1936, Umezu was served as Vice Minister of War from 1936-1938 returning to China in 1938 as Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army 1st Army, and Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army from 1939-1944. In Jul 1944, Umezu was appointed Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff and a member of the Supreme War Council. Along with War Minister Anami Korechika and Toyoda Soemu, Chief of Imperial Japanese Navy General Staff, Umezu opposed surrender in Aug 1945; he believed that the military should fight on, forcing the Allies to sustain such heavy losses in an invasion of Japan, that Japan could negotiate for peace under better terms

Umezu was aware of the planned coup d'état by junior officers opposed to the surrender, but did nothing to either aid or hinder it. He was personally ordered by Emperor Hirohito to sign the instrument of surrender on behalf of the armed forces on 2 Sept 1945 and thus, was the Army's senior representative during the surrender ceremonies on the battleship USS *Missouri* (BB-63).at the end of World War II. He entered the reserves on 30 Nov 1945

After the war, he was arrested by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) authorities and tried as a war criminal at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) in Tokyo, Japan and sentenced to life imprisonment on 12 Nov 1948. Umezu died from rectal cancer in prison on 8 Jan 1949

Asked as member of the Military Council about his knowledge of Japanese biological warfare research he asserts such research was defensive in nature and only occurred after the use of biological warfare by the Soviet Union during China Incident in 1937.²⁶⁵⁵ Though Umezu was not tried or accused of involvement in Japan's biological warfare effort, due to his position in the Japanese government and his statements made while under interrogation suggest that he did have at the least some knowledge of Japan's biological warfare program

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1924-12-15	Colonel
1930-08-01	Major-General
1934-08-01	Lieutenant-General
1940-08-01	General

SERVICE:

1923-03-07 – 1924-12-15 Instructor – War College

²⁶⁵⁵ Biological Warfare. Dated: 9 Nov 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box.04. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

1924-12-15 – 1926-12-01	Commanding Officer, 3 rd Infantry Regiment
1926-12-01 – 1928-08-10	Chief, 1 st Section, (Organization & Mobilization) 1 st Section, General Staff
1928-08-10 – 1930-08-01	Chief, Military Affairs Branch, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1930-08-01 – 1931-08-01	Commanding Officer, 1 st Infantry Brigade
1931-08-01 – 1933-08-01	Head, General Military Affairs Section, General Staff
1934-03-05 – 1935-08-01	General Officer Commanding, China Garrison Army
1935-08-01 – 1936-03-23	General Officer Commanding, 2 nd Division
1936-03-23 – 1938-05-30	Vice Minister of War
1936-04-22 – 1936-08-01	Head, the Army Armaments Factory
1938-07-30 – 1939-09-07	General Officer Commanding, 1st Army [China]
1939-09-07 – 1944-07-18	Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army
1944-07-18 – 1945-10-20	Chief, General Staff
1945-09-23 – 1945-10-01	Commander-in-Chief, 1 st General Army
1945-10-15 – 1945-11-30	Member, Supreme War Council
1945-11-30	Retired
1946-04-29 – 1948-11-12	Arrested and tried as Class A War Criminal
1948-11-12	Condemned to life imprisonment as War Criminal
1949-01-08	Died in prison

PERSON NAME: Unchino Senji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

Unchino Senji coauthored with Ishii Shiro and Masuda Chisada: *Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoïds (PA), Vol. V of Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins* ²⁶⁵⁶

CODE NAME: Uncle Mike ²⁶⁵⁷

Uncle Mike was an unofficial cover term used by the Adjutant General's Office (US) in Tokyo, Japan to refer to the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal in message traffic

CODE NAME: Uncle Sugar ²⁶⁵⁸

Uncle Sugar was an unofficial cover term used by the Adjutant General's Office (US) in Tokyo to refer to the United States in message traffic

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Undulant Fever

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit Ei, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China
Unit Ei was established on 18 Apr 1939 in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province by the Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit. Its cover name was the "Tama Unit." It was the third major biological warfare unit established on mainland China. Unit Ei 1644 did not specialize in one or two pathogens that possibly might be utilized for biological warfare it worked with every conceivable disease, the commonplace and the exotic, a medical dictionary full of pathogens, and a collector's fantasy of strange animal toxins used to kill humans. While Unit Ei Commander Masuda Tomosada stressed studies of cholera, typhus, and plague, he did not ignore snake poisons, blowfish poisons, cyanide, and arsenic ²⁶⁵⁹

²⁶⁵⁶ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 918: "Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoïds (PA), Vol. V of Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins," by hiro Ishii, Senji UCHINO, & Chisada MASUDA. Dated: 1949. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁶⁵⁷ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42-49, The National Archives

²⁶⁵⁸ All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 Jun 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives. Carpenter sent an intelligible translation of the cable to the War Department on 7 Jun 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 Jun 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42-49, The National Archives

²⁶⁵⁹ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit Oka 9420, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

Oka 9420 was a medical unit attached to the 25th Japanese Army occupation force in Singapore. Its first traceable contribution to the Japanese military administration in Singapore was in the inaugural Gunsei Geppou issued in Mar 1942 which contained a section warning of the dangers of an outbreak of Para typhus in Singapore.²⁶⁶⁰ It is believed that the public health warnings posted by the military administration in the Syonan Times under the “with hindsight of course” whimsically titled M.A.D Notices (MAD being the unfortunate acronym for Military Administration Department [IAJ]) also involved inputs from Oka 9420²⁶⁶¹

Oka 9420 facilities were located in the Singapore General Hospital as well as the College of Medicine Building area along College Road.²⁶⁶² According to former Minister for Social Affairs Mr. Othman Wok – a lab assistant tasked to remove fleas from rats – the bubonic plague laboratory was situated in the Tan Teck Guan Building.²⁶⁶³ Oral accounts by those who worked for Oka 9420 offer a hazy conception of its structure

Mr. Othman Wok, who had trapped rats for the unit laboratories, mentioned that he was under two colonels and four senior privates.²⁶⁶⁴ Mr. Chelliah Thurairajah Retnam, a local volunteer of the British Royal Army Medical Corps before working for Oka 9420 Analysis Department, mentioned reporting to a Major Nato.²⁶⁶⁵ Assuming that Mr. Retnam had not mistakenly referred to Oka 9420 director Ryoichi Naito, a civilian researcher, as Major Nato, it was likely that military personnel resided in the middle tiers of the command structure.²⁶⁶⁶ Sandwiching this group would be director Naito at the top and local staff members like Mr. Retnam and Mr. Othman Wok at the base.²⁶⁶⁷ It is not clear how many locals were in Oka 9420 employ

Mr. Retnam recalled that in the Analyst Department that he had worked for, there were about fifty to sixty local staff members “including future luminaries such as Eddie Barker (former Minister of Law) and Phay Seng Whatt (former Chairman, Public Service Commission).”²⁶⁶⁸ There were also an unknown number of those who worked on a part-time basis for specific assignments like rat catching. Mr. Othman Wok estimated that about forty were involved in trapping rats for the unit²⁶⁶⁹

Othman Wok’s experience in working with Oka 9420 was possibly the most revealing of the sinister nature of the unit work in Singapore.²⁶⁷⁰ He was responsible for picking fleas from rats, he also witnessed how the fleas were fed blood of rats infected by plague, as he described below: “Each flea was then put in a test-tube, which was inverted over a rat stomach which had been shaved [sic] of its fur. The flea then fed on the rat, which had been injected with plague serum”²⁶⁷¹

In an interview with Mr. Othman Wok on 7 Mar 2006, he revealed that the research team was careful to dispose of the carcasses of infected rats.²⁶⁷² He said that he had learned from a driver assigned to the unit that the fleas bred as vectors for plague were transported to Thailand.²⁶⁷³ At the time, Mr. Othman Wok was unaware of the purpose of his work and it was not until after the war when he read that the Japanese had bombed Chongqing (Municipality), China with bottles of fleas that he realized the implications of his work for Oka 9420²⁶⁷⁴

²⁶⁶⁰ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁶¹ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁶² Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁶³ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁶⁴ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁶⁵ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁶⁶ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁶⁷ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁶⁸ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁶⁹ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁷⁰ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁷¹ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁷² Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁷³ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁷⁴ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

When asked what happened to Oka 9420 facilities at Singapore General Hospital after the Japanese surrendered, Mr. Othman Wok said he had heard that the unit destroyed all evidence of its existence even before the surrender.²⁶⁷⁵ In contrast to Mr. Othman Wok experience, Mr. Retnam work with the Analyst Department was apparently far removed from Oka 9420's more sinister activities. His work with the unit only included malaria prevention while he was in Singapore and the supplying and ensuring the sanitation of water for his assignment in Kachanaburi, Thailand²⁶⁷⁶

Unit 9420 had the necessary water filtration equipment and expertise to supply water to the worksites at River Kwai.²⁶⁷⁷ From Mr. Retnam description, Oka 9420 work was thus nothing more than the prevention of water-borne diseases such as cholera and typhoid.²⁶⁷⁸ The only experience common to both Mr. Retnam and Mr. Othman Wok was the physical abuse at the hands of rank-and-file Japanese soldiers who were typically high-handed and brusque in their treatment of locals²⁶⁷⁹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit Tama, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 80

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Unit 82 (Strike South Planning)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 86

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 100, Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit

LOCATION: Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

LOCATION: Nomonhan, Manchurian-claimed territory

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

The existence of Unit 100 is first disclosed at the Khabarovsk trials in 1949. Unit 100 personnel were at Nomonhan in 1939 and assisted Unit 731 in sabotage operations against the Soviets.²⁶⁸⁰ Unit 100 personnel also conducted attacks independent of Unit 731 against the Soviet Union in the area of Nomonhan.²⁶⁸¹ There is evidence, too, that on numerous occasions daring members of the unit crossed the border into Soviet Siberia.²⁶⁸² There they carried out widespread sabotage, spreading disease to animals, humans, and plant life.²⁶⁸³ Unit 100 did not conduct tests on animals and crops only, they were active in testing these same diseases on humans to see what the effects might be. Unit 100 had branches in Dairen, Hailar, Rako Station (NFI), Dalny, Lagu, and Keshan.²⁶⁸⁴ Additional branches were established at Dongan, Jining, Dongning, and Siping, China.²⁶⁸⁵ The unit's leader, Wakamatsu Yujiro was primarily interested in anthrax, glanders, plague, and nose ulcer. Narcotics, such as heroin and poisons such as potassium cyanide were also subjects of testing²⁶⁸⁶

Unit 100's camp occupied about 20 square kilometers in area.²⁶⁸⁷ The area was off limits to all Chinese except those that worked in the Unit and a few invited Chinese specialists.²⁶⁸⁸ The camp was further off limits to all Japanese that were not part of its research teams or the Kwantung Army.²⁶⁸⁹ The camp was surrounded by electrified fences at

²⁶⁷⁵ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁷⁶ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁷⁷ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁷⁸ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁷⁹ Chew Yong Jack. The Oka 9420 Unit in Singapore <http://citizenhistorian.com/2007/09/30/oka-9420-singapore/>

²⁶⁸⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁸¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁸² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁸³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁸⁴ *Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons*. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²⁶⁸⁵ *Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons*. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²⁶⁸⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁸⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁸⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁸⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

least 3 meters high.²⁶⁹⁰ The ground was patrolled by guards at all times.²⁶⁹¹ No one was admitted beyond the electrified fence without a pass. Anyone entering the compound was subjected to a rigorous physical inspection.

A large part of its area was set aside for farming activities related to biological warfare.²⁶⁹² The product of this farm was used for experiments. Unit 100 also tested herbicides and chemical pesticides, insecticides²⁶⁹³

The camp began operations as soon as the first buildings were ready for occupancy in 1936. The facility reached its optimum capacity upon its completion in 1939. Unit 100 employed between 600 and 800 personnel at all times. Of this number, a higher proportion were technical and scientific personnel than were at Pingfan or Unit 731. Fewer guards were required to protect human specimens in Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province than the larger number of subjects who were under Unit 731's care further north

The physical layout of Camp 100 was in many respects similar to that of Pingfan. A large two-story headquarters building was erected about 120 meters from the camp's front entrance.²⁶⁹⁴ The gray concrete building was 1720 square meters in overall size.²⁶⁹⁵ From east to west it was 12 meters wide, and 60 meters long on its north-to-south axis. This main building reached a height of 6 meters above ground. Laboratories occupied the basement and the first floor. The basement, along with an adjacent underground structure contained cells capable of holding thirty to forty prisoners at one time, who would be subjected to experimentation when the scientists required their bodies.²⁶⁹⁶ Each cell was 4 square meters, and was protected by thick double doors 66 centimeters high and 50 centimeters wide.²⁶⁹⁷ Underground tunnels radiated out from the headquarters building to other laboratory sites and to many buildings housing animal research specimens.²⁶⁹⁸ Every door contained a safety lock and a strong bolt to ensure security.²⁶⁹⁹ Unit 100's headquarters offices were housed on the second floor. Several dozen buildings were scattered throughout the camp

These structures were located about 20–30 meters apart. Three large redbrick stables held fifty horses each. Other stables were used for oxen and for sheep.²⁷⁰⁰ Smaller buildings housed rats, mice, ground squirrels, and other rodents and small animals. Other buildings were dedicated to different laboratories and autopsy rooms. Several kilns and a small glass manufacturing factory were also part of the camp's facilities. Unit 100 also maintained an outdoor dissecting area. This outdoor dissecting area is believed to be the location where Allied POW were autopsied²⁷⁰¹

Work at Unit 100 was heavily compartmentalized. "Here no one was allowed to walk around. Everyone was confined to that part of the building where his assigned work was performed."²⁷⁰² Though Unit 100's activities were conducted under a tight security regime, that regime was not as well maintained as around those operations under Ishii's control. On a number of occasions, presumably trustworthy Chinese collaborators were given an opportunity to visit the Changchun (Hsinking) facility.²⁷⁰³ Such visits sometimes included Chinese that had no knowledge of veterinary research or science. Three crematoria dotted the camp, while a large cemetery catered to those animal and human victims who were not burned to ashes

²⁶⁹⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁹¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁹² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁹³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁹⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁶⁹⁵ Zou Shi Kui, "An Investigation into the Remains of Army Unit 100," in *Changchun Cultural and Historical Materials*, vol. 4 (Changchun, 1986), translated by Ms. Qing Ling Wang; interview with Song Guang in Changchun. 5 Jun 1989

²⁶⁹⁶ Zou Shi Kui, "An Investigation into the Remains of Army Unit 100," in *Changchun Cultural and Historical Materials*, vol. 4 (Changchun, 1986), translated by Ms. Qing Ling Wang; interview with Song Guang in Changchun. 5 Jun 1989

²⁶⁹⁷ Zou Shi Kui, "An Investigation into the Remains of Army Unit 100," in *Changchun Cultural and Historical Materials*, vol. 4 (Changchun, 1986), translated by Ms. Qing Ling Wang; interview with Song Guang in Changchun. 5 Jun 1989

²⁶⁹⁸ Zou Shi Kui, "An Investigation into the Remains of Army Unit 100," in *Changchun Cultural and Historical Materials*, vol. 4 (Changchun, 1986), translated by Ms. Qing Ling Wang; interview with Song Guang in Changchun. 5 Jun 1989

²⁶⁹⁹ Zou Shi Kui, "An Investigation into the Remains of Army Unit 100," in *Changchun Cultural and Historical Materials*, vol. 4 (Changchun, 1986), translated by Ms. Qing Ling Wang; interview with Song Guang in Changchun. 5 Jun 1989

²⁷⁰⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷⁰¹ Takeshi Nishimura to CI & E, GHQ, SCAP, 23 Aug 1946, Record Group 331, Box 1772/330, The National Archives

²⁷⁰² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷⁰³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

The unit was originally known as the “Wakamatsu Unit,” its primary responsibility was to develop BW weapons useful in sabotage operations. Between 1936 and 1945, the cream of Japan’s bacteriologists, chemists, botanists, zoologists, pathologists, and veterinarians served tours of duty with Unit 100.²⁷⁰⁴ Many of these would later be assigned to various Army units throughout Manchukuo and China where they engaged in training other personnel in biological warfare techniques

Unit 100 did extensive testing of anthrax and glanders on humans. “Japanese military police sent people to Unit 100 for experimental work every week.”²⁷⁰⁵ Unit 100 “experimental materials” were limited to only a single bacteria or poison.²⁷⁰⁶ Changchun (Hsinking) victims were in general liquidated within two weeks of their exposure to a toxin or pathogen²⁷⁰⁷

Unit 100 laboratories concentrated on manufacturing four principal pathogens, although small quantities of other germs were handled as well. Production of bacteria at Unit 100 was on a large scale.²⁷⁰⁸ Between 1941 and 1942 the laboratories produced annually 1000 kilograms of anthrax bacteria, over 500 kilos of nose bacteria, and possibly as much as 100 kilos of glanders bacteria. Yearly, Unit 100 also manufactured large quantities of herbicides. Aerial spraying techniques were also developed and tested at Anda Station (airfield); Anda, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo²⁷⁰⁹

Unit 100 conducted open-air tests and attacks throughout Japanese-occupied Manchukuo, and areas under the control of the Nationalist and Communist Chinese.²⁷¹⁰ Field trials were conducted as far south as Canton, Guangdong Province in cities along the ancient silk trade routes west to Sian (Xian), Shaanxi Province, in and around Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, and in the north at the Manchurian-Soviet frontier.²⁷¹¹ Field trials occurred routinely from 1939 until the end of the war

Unit 100 consisted of six divisions. Each division had at least five sections

General Division

Managed the design and overall research problems, as well as management of the unit’s large experimental crops farm.²⁷¹² Its various departments consisted of the following: Planning Section, the Research Section, the Special Plantation and the Experimental Field Section

1st Division

Studied problems relating to horses and to animal blood in general

2nd Division

The 2nd Division was organized in Dec 1943. It conducted research related to biological warfare. Studied methods for bacteria reproduction, livestock viruses, especially nose ulcer, sheep pox, ox plague, management and production of animals for future experiments, organic chemistry, with emphasis upon medicines that kill, and finally, viruses that destroy crops. The 2nd Divisions had six sections: The First Section – Bacteriological; Second Section – Pathology; Third Section – Experimental animals; Fourth Section – Organic Chemistry; Fifth Section – Botanical; Sixth Section – Biological

3rd Division

Provided assistance to the second Department

4th Division

Provided assistance to the second Department

²⁷⁰⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷⁰⁵ Han, “Factual Account of Japanese Bacteriological Killing by Unit 100”

²⁷⁰⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷⁰⁷ Han Wei, “Factual Account of Japanese Bacteriological Killing by Unit 100”

²⁷⁰⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷⁰⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷¹⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷¹¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷¹² Dong, “Kwantung Army Unit 100;” Zou, “An Investigation of the Remains of Army Unit 100”

5th Division

6th Division

The 6th Division was established in Dec 1943 to exploit the allegedly successful plague biological warfare weapons delivery systems previously developed at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The 6th Division "Experiment Section" conducted human tests, consisted of approximately three hundred persons, thirty of whom were officers

Unit 100 also operated Epidemic Prevention Squadrons. These squadrons consisted of Japanese and Korean doctors and technicians and numbered between fifty and sixty men. These squadrons were regularly deployed to monitor and manage outbreaks of disease whether it occurred naturally or was caused by one of Japan's biological warfare units

Unit 100's annual budget from 1941 to 1945 averaged 1 million yen.²⁷¹³ The unit's funding was provided primarily from two sources; The War Ministry and 2nd Division Headquarters, Kwantung Army²⁷¹⁴

Unlike Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo almost all of Unit 100's scientific and technical personnel lived outside the camp's boundaries.²⁷¹⁵ The scientists were housed in quarters in Mokotan, Jilin Province and other nearby communities

In the years after the war, Unit 100's activities were not investigated as thoroughly as Unit 731 and escaped close scrutiny. In spring 1949, peasants planting crops in the area discovered a huge burial site. One of the peasants told authorities that he remembered seeing "human corpses scattered over a 500 meter long area."²⁷¹⁶ Peasants reported finding "an upper layer of human bodies. Even after digging 2-5 meters deep we found that there were still human bodies"^{2717, 2718}

The Changchun Biological Warfare Factory, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province and its satellite branches were destroyed by order of the Kwantung Army high command during the closing days of the war. Any equipment, too heavy or cumbersome to transport, was smashed. The rest of the equipment, and as much data and research material as could be salvaged, was transported back to Japan

Unit 100 did not abandon Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province until all prisoners were killed, those infected with pathogens as well as the healthy. No one was spared. Chinese workers at the camp were also eliminated. Prisoners and civilian employees alike were given injections of potassium cyanide. Not-less-than sixty horses were infected with glanders by feeding them contaminated oats "then opened fences at the base and drove the horses in different directions. All the horses scattered to the near-by villages and along different roads."²⁷¹⁹ Some rats were infected with pathogens, including plague germs and released

In the years after WWII the Changchun (Hsinking) area experienced outbreaks of plague, glanders, and anthrax in 1946, 1947, and 1951. Parts of Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province and the surrounding towns remained uninhabitable until the mid-1950s.²⁷²⁰ Unit 100 also operated the Changchun Biological Warfare Factory, Changchun (Hsinking)

²⁷¹³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷¹⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷¹⁵ Zou Shi Kui, "An Investigation into the Remains of Army Unit 100," in *Changchun Cultural and Historical Materials*, vol. 4 (Changchun, 1986), translated by Ms. Qing Ling Wang; interview with Song Guang in Changchun. 5 Jun 1989

²⁷¹⁶ Zou Shi Kui, "An Investigation into the Remains of Army Unit 100," in *Changchun Cultural and Historical Materials*, vol. 4 (Changchun, 1986), translated by Ms. Qing Ling Wang; interview with Song Guang in Changchun. 5 Jun 1989

²⁷¹⁷ Zou Shi Kui, "An Investigation into the Remains of Army Unit 100," in *Changchun Cultural and Historical Materials*, vol. 4 (Changchun, 1986), translated by Ms. Qing Ling Wang; interview with Song Guang in Changchun, 5 Jun 1989.

²⁷¹⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷¹⁹ *Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons*. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

²⁷²⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 100 Epidemic Prevention Squadron, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 113, Japanese Occupied Burma
Unit 113 was located in Burma

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 200
LOCATION: ****

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
ALTERNATE NAME: Tsushogo Unit
Unit 516, the Chemical Squad of the Technical Department under the Kwantung Army was set up in Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in Aug 1937.²⁷²¹ Unit 516 was responsible for providing chemical war preparations to the Kwantung Army, investigation, research, test and chemical warfare material. Its work was often coordinated with that of Unit 731. Unit 516, with its Unit 525 and 526 were the primary chemical units of the Kwantung Army responsible for carrying out chemical attacks. Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo tested chemical weapons on live human subjects. The Unit was manned by a staff of 3,000. Its mission was to develop and test a modern chemical arsenal. Unit 516 perfected a variety of chemical weapons, from deadly smoke “candles” to chemical grenades, mortars and heavy artillery - all manufactured with poisons produced on Okunoshima Hiroshima Prefecture. It was later expanded as an Independent Chemical Department, also known as Unit 516, specializing in the development, production and training of using chemical weapons.²⁷²² Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was organized into five sections: The Administration Division was responsible for gas detection and poison synthesis; the Second Section was responsible for gas protection research; the Third section conducted gas research; the Fourth Section conducted chemical agent research; the responsibilities of the Fifth Section remain undetermined at this time. Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo had two teams, Unit 525 and Unit 526, for the experiment of chemical weapons²⁷²³

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
ALTERNATE NAME: Tsushogo Unit
ALTERNATE NAME: Unit 516
Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), tested chemical weapons on live human subjects

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 525²⁷²⁴
LOCATION: ****
Unit 525 tested chemical weapons on live human subjects. It was one of two units, the other being Unit 526 that were assigned to test a modern chemical weapons capability.²⁷²⁵ Unit 525 and Unit 526 were subordinate to Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 526²⁷²⁶
LOCATION: ****
Unit 526 tested chemical weapons on live human subjects. Unit 526 was one of two teams, the other being Unit 525, that made up Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo²⁷²⁷

²⁷²¹ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²⁷²² BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²⁷²³ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²⁷²⁴ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²⁷²⁵ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²⁷²⁶ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²⁷²⁷ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 543, Hailar, Inner Mongolia.
Unit 543 was headquartered in Hailar, Inner Mongolia

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 565
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 571
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 643, Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Branch 643
Unit 643 was headquartered in Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Unit 643 may also be known as: Branch 643

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 673, Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.
Unit 673 was headquartered in Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ²⁷²⁸

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 696, Chiamussu, Hejiang Province, Manchukuo ²⁷²⁹
Unit 696 of the Kwantung Army was located in Chiamussu, Hejiang Province. It was also known as, or was associated with the Chiamussu 2nd Army Hospital, Chiamussu, Hejiang Province ²⁷³⁰



BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.
Japan established its first secret bacteriological testing and development laboratory under the Kwantung Army initially at Beiyinhe in Wuchang County in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in 1933. This secret laboratory would be the forefather of Unit 731 which eventually became the principal biological warfare center of the Imperial Japanese Army in Manchuria. The facility was intended from the outset to be a large self-sufficient installation. From 1939 through 1940 the center was manned by a garrison of 3,000 people. Unit 731 scientists worked on several dozen different diseases simultaneously. The center was not designated “Unit 731” until 1941. ²⁷³¹ Unit 731 branch units were established in strategic areas throughout Manchukuo. The unit developed Anda Airfield in Heilongjiang Province as its proving ground for the open-air testing of its pathogens and potential delivery systems.

²⁷²⁸ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

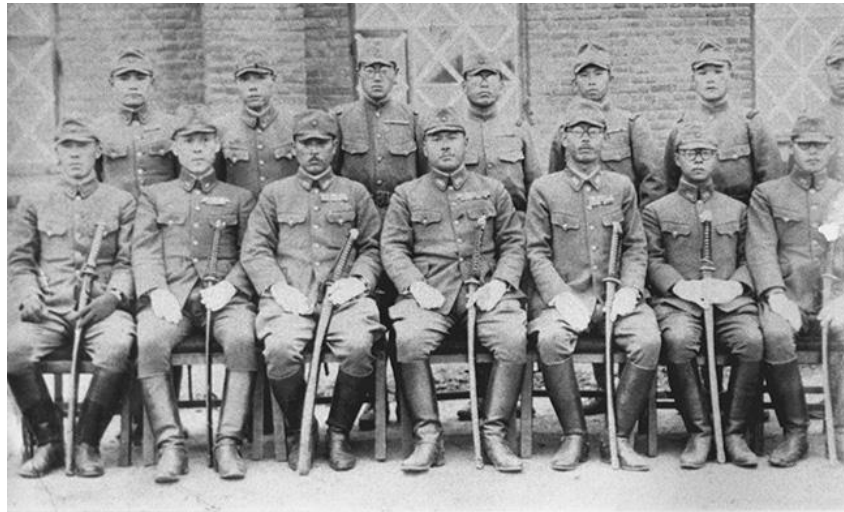
²⁷²⁹ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戰防疫給水部

²⁷³⁰ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戰防疫給水部

²⁷³¹ Hong, James T. The said and the unsaid. An exhibition at the Armed Forces Museum commemorates the Chemical Corps. The Taipei Times. 6 Feb 2013 <http://www.taipetimes.com/News/feat/archives/2013/02/06/2003554333>

The first solid information to reach US authorities regarding the actual existence of Unit 731 occurred on 27 Sept 1945, though suspicions about Japan's wartime biological warfare program had existed throughout WWII ²⁷³²

Unit 731 was officially inaugurated in the town of Pingfan, near Harbin in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in Aug of 1936. ²⁷³³ Externally the unit was referred to as "Jiamao Unit." Initially the unit was under the command of Ishii Shiro. The unit moved from Beiyinhe to Harbin where one division of the unit, 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division remained through the end of the war in Aug 1945. Overall the unit maintained eight divisions. The managing and general administration tasks were managed by the General Division. ²⁷³⁴ This division supported the following teams and research directions. The:



Aki Sadahan Team – Dysentery Research
Ejima Team – Dysentery Research ²⁷³⁵
Enoshima Team – Frostbite Research
Ida Team – X-ray Research
Ishikawa Team – Anthrax Research
Kasahara Team – Viral Research
Kusa-mihan Team – Pharmacological Research
Minatohan Team – Cholera Research
Niki Team – Serum Research
Noguchi Team – Rickettsia flea Research
Okamoto Team – Tuberculosis Research
Ota Team – Plague Research
Setogawa Team – Cholera
Tabei Team – Typhoid ²⁷³⁶
Takahashi Team – Insect Study
Tanabe Team – Pathology Research
Tanaka Team – Typhus Research
Utsumi Team – Pathology Research
Yoshimura Team – Bacteria Research

²⁷³² Preliminary analysis of Japanese BW activities. Dated: 27 Sept 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 09. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁷³³ *Brief History of the Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Section*. On Apr 6, 1982, this was submitted to the Diet by Ministry of Health and Welfare

²⁷³⁴ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

²⁷³⁵ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

²⁷³⁶ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

Following the General Division was the 1st Division of which little is known. The 2nd Division conducted field experiments with bacteria weapons. It is known to have maintain a 3rd Section suggesting the existence of a 1st and 2nd Sections if not a 4th and 5th. The 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division remained in Harbin. The 4th Division managed Production. It is known to have had a 1st Section concerned with Research. Additional divisions included the Clinical Division, Materials Division, Training and Education Division

Unit 731 became involved with mass prostitution after an initial large-scale venereal disease breakout occurred in 1937.²⁷³⁷ From that point on, the regulation of prostitutes (comfort women) came under the auspices of Ishii's unit. With the threat of sexually transmitted diseases decimating the effectiveness of the Japanese Army, Unit 731 began to use "comfort women" in their disease studies. It was not until 1992 that the Japanese government officially recognized that such activities involving comfort women had ever occurred²⁷³⁸

Unit 731 personnel were at Nomonhan in 1939, and were assisted by Unit 100 in sabotage operations against the Soviets. Unit 731's personnel were divided into two groups. The first consisted of some 100 men, split into squads. They were assigned routine duties as either water filtration experts or anti-epidemic fighters. The second party of approximately 100 men was specially trained in BW, and was formed into groups of twelve men or more. These squads were expected to engage in BW sabotage operations, and were known as "suicide squads." Each suicide squad consisted of men who had been tutored in BW operations at Pingfan's Section II, and were supplemented by a few teenage recruits, primarily from Ishii's home town of Chiyoda Mura, who received instruction in Unit 731's Education Section. Unit 731 special squads also deployed artillery shells with bacteria-filled warheads against the Soviets. Unit 731 is believed to have conducted at least 161 biological warfare attacks across 20 Chinese provinces creating upwards of 2.37 million Chinese casualties²⁷³⁹



Unit 731 scientists in 1944 conducted experiments with plague germ contamination through the respiratory tract. Unit 731 researchers did not perfect a spray device for field use by the end of the war.²⁷⁴⁰ Unit 731 experts failed to develop a viable anthrax delivery system by the end of the war²⁷⁴¹

²⁷³⁷ Gold, Hal. Unit 731 Testimony. Japan's Wartime Human Experimentation Program. Yenbooks. Tokyo, Japan. 1996

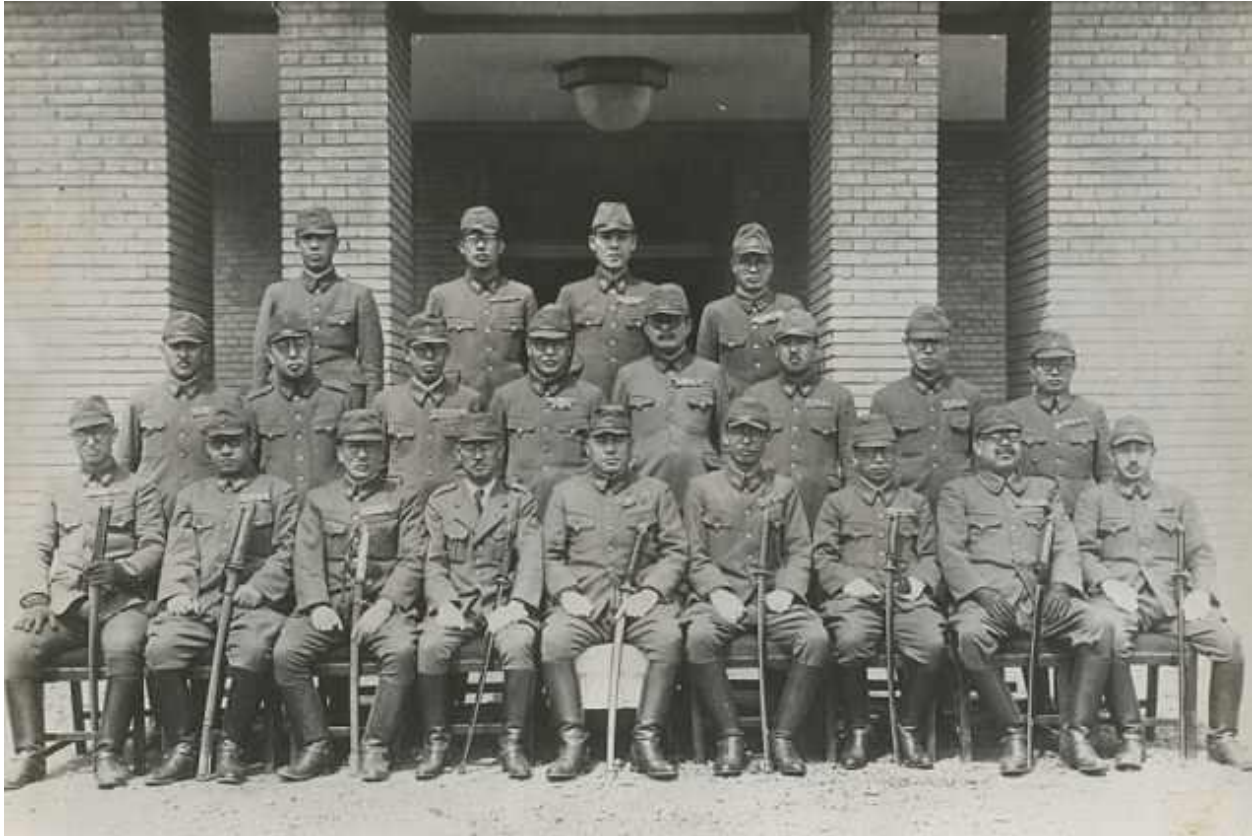
²⁷³⁸ Gold, Hal. Unit 731 Testimony. Japan's Wartime Human Experimentation Program. Yenbooks. Tokyo, Japan. 1996

²⁷³⁹ Wu Yixue. Japanese germ-war atrocities undeniable. China Daily. 17 Jan 2014 http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2014-01/17/content_17240484.htm

²⁷⁴⁰ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁷⁴¹ *The Germ Warfare Unit That Disappeared: Kwantung Army's 731st Unit*. Tokyo Kai-mei-sha, 1981. Cited in: Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

A Unit 731 medical technician recalled that “Experiments in freezing human beings were performed every year in the detachment, in the coldest months of the year: November...[through] Feb.” The “logs” were “taken out into the frost at night, at about 11 o’clock, and compelled to put their hands into a barrel of cold water. Then they were compelled to take their hands out and stand with wet hands in the frost for a long time.” Sometimes, “the people were taken out dressed, but with bare feet and compelled to stand in the frost.” Then, as soon as frostbite set in, “they were taken to a room and forced to put their feet in water of 5°C temperature, and then the temperature was gradually increased. In this way means for healing frostbite were investigated”²⁷⁴²



Collapse of Unit 731. “By 1945 the feelings among members of Unit 731 that the war was lost could be observed by other signs. Pregnant wives of cadres were persuaded to have abortion. Maruta, victim of human experiment, was no longer wanted and transported to Pingfang but put to death by the Japanese consulate or gendarmes at Harbin,” China²⁷⁴³

Conference on Evacuation. “An emergency conference was convened at the Unit 731 HQ on 9 August the day that the second atomic bomb was detonated over Hiroshima; a hot debate ensued between Ishii and his chief of the first department, Maj. Gen. Kikuchi Hitoshi. The former proposed that members stationed at Hailar, Linkou, Sunwu and Mutanchiang as well as those living in the Togo dormitories at Pingfang all should commit suicide in order to keep the secret of Unit 731 and that all marutas be killed and major buildings totally demolished by engineering unit. The latter, strongly opposed to Ishii’s idea, believed that Unit 731 had trained so many talented researchers; to force them to die would be worse than to plan to save them; and as commander, Ishii should exert his utmost to send all the families back to Japan. Under pressure of the majority opinion, Ishii ordered disbanding the Unit and setting in motion an all-out evacuation

²⁷⁴² Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow, 1950

²⁷⁴³ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

While family members were loaded into open freight cars for evacuation all marutas were killed and official documents, research data, and materials were taken to the boiler room and incinerated, a job, recalled one eyewitness, which lasted from the 9th to the 13th of Aug when the boiler exploded. However, Ishii did not throw away everything; he was able to select the most important experimental data and laboratory reports loaded in three trunks to take home”²⁷⁴⁴



After ordering the destruction of the Unit 731 HQ, Ishii flew to Hsintsin (Hsinking), Jilin Province, then the HQ of the Kwantung Army, where using the communication network conducted the destruction of Unit 731 branches at Mutanchiang, Linkou, Sunwu, and Hailar.²⁷⁴⁵ The first evacuation train left Pingfang on 11 August.²⁷⁴⁶ The South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province provided the trains and managed the rail portion of the evacuation.²⁷⁴⁷ The 2nd train left on 12 Aug.²⁷⁴⁸ Approximately 12 additional trains left between 12 and 14 August when the last train is reported to have departed Pingfan on 14 Aug 1945.²⁷⁴⁹ Each person was limited to carry two pieces of luggage

One wife recounted the urgent situation, as she was only able to carry a baby on her back with its diapers and a box of ashes of her deceased son. Not until Aug 15, did all the 15 trains (each with 20 cars) leave Pingfang and most of buildings were demolished (see above).²⁷⁵⁰ All the trains were guarded by Gendarmes with special permission from the Kwantung Army for priority passage and began reaching Pusan in Southern Korea on the 18th of August, where all personnel embarked on ships for Japan.²⁷⁵¹ From 18 to 25 August, they landed at Sasebo, Hakata, Maizuru,

²⁷⁴⁴ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁷⁴⁵ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁷⁴⁶ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁷⁴⁷ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁷⁴⁸ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁷⁴⁹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁷⁵⁰ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁷⁵¹ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

Monji, Tsuruga, Senzaki, and Hagi.²⁷⁵² Upon landing, members of Unit 731 received the last words from Ishii who feared the existence of Unit 731 being exposed issued the following order: All members were to please obey three things: (1) after returning to your native places, conceal your work with Unit 731 and military services; (2) do not take any governmental jobs.; and (3) strictly sever all personal ties with each other, an order which has been largely kept until this day.²⁷⁵³ 1700 former members of Unit 731 returned to Japan during the evacuation²⁷⁵⁴



Unit 731 is apparently, the only Japanese biological warfare unit officially admitted by the Japanese Diet to have existed in Manchukuo. The Diet statement concerning Unit 731 stated that the unit “allegedly killed more than 3000 people—perhaps including American GIs....there have been persistent rumors a small number of American prisoners of war also died in the experiments.”²⁷⁵⁵ It also quoted a Japanese government official as commenting that the atrocities “occurred during the most extraordinary wartime conditions. It’s most regrettable from the point of view of humanity”²⁷⁵⁶

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 731, Branch Water Purification Unit, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division

Unit 731, Branch Water Purification Unit may also be known as: 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 731, Dalian Branch, Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo²⁷⁵⁷

In the testimony of an anonymous researcher of Unit 731 Dalian Branch, Dairen, Liaoning Province he described an experiment with a cyanide bomb: “They used a newly developed gas bomb by Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo for human experiments conducted at Hailar. Nearly 100 marutas [subjects] were used and except one, all of them were killed. Their bodies were carried by truck, ten or twenty at a time, and transported to Haruarushan where tents had been erected for a pathologist to carry out a pathological autopsy. I wasn’t involved in the dissection. The person who actually did the dissection was Dr. Okamoto. I had to wait outside the tent to obtain the blood that had been recovered from various organs of the autopsies and placed in tubes, and took these to the military hospital in Hailar. There I checked the contents of cyanide in the blood. That was my job”²⁷⁵⁸

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 731, Detachment, Dalian, Liaoning Province, Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 731, Museum in Pingfan, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

²⁷⁵² Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁷⁵³ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁷⁵⁴ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁷⁵⁵ Cook, Haruko Taya, and Cook, Theodore F., *Japan at War: an Oral History*. New York: The New Press, 1992

²⁷⁵⁶ Cook, Haruko Taya, and Cook, Theodore F., *Japan at War: an Oral History*. New York: The New Press, 1992

²⁷⁵⁷ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²⁷⁵⁸ Williams and Wallace, Unit 731

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 731, Printing Division, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 743, Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo ²⁷⁵⁹
Unit 743 was associated with the Medical Supply Depot, Mukden Branch ²⁷⁶⁰

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 759 ²⁷⁶¹

LOCATION: ****

Unit 759 was associated with the 25th Division Veterinary Aid Station subordinate to the 25th Division. ²⁷⁶² This unit was eventually withdrawn to Kyushu

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 761 ²⁷⁶³

LOCATION: ****

Unit 761 was associated with the 28th Veterinary Aid Station of the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo ²⁷⁶⁴

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 769 ²⁷⁶⁵

LOCATION: ****

Unit 769 was associated with the Suiyang Army Hospital of the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo ²⁷⁶⁶

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 773

LOCATION: ****

Unit 773 refers to the Songo Unit (physical location unknown)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 789 ²⁷⁶⁷

LOCATION: ****

Unit 789 was associated with the 2nd Army Hospital of the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo. ²⁷⁶⁸

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 791 ²⁷⁶⁹

LOCATION: ****

Unit 791 was associated with the 1st Army Hospital of the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo ²⁷⁷⁰

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 794, Liaoyang, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo ²⁷⁷¹

Unit 794 was associated with the Liaoyang 2nd Army Hospital, Liaoyang, Liaoning Province which was under the control of the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo ²⁷⁷²

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 811 ²⁷⁷³

LOCATION: The Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

Unit 811 was associated with the 23rd Division Medical Unit of the 23rd Division in Manchuria. The unit later moved to the Philippines ²⁷⁷⁴

²⁷⁵⁹ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁶⁰ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁶¹ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁶² Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁶³ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁶⁴ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁶⁵ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁶⁶ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁶⁷ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁶⁸ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁶⁹ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁷⁰ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁷¹ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁷² Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁷³ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁷⁴ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China
Unit 1644 was established in Nanjing in Jiangsu Province on 18 Apr 1939. The unit was responsible for conducting tests to determine human susceptibility to a variety of harmful stimuli ranging from infectious diseases to poison gas.²⁷⁷⁵ The unit experimented on and killed thousands of Chinese. One of the unit's main functions was the mass production of bacteria for use in attacks and possibly by other units for research. Unit 1644 was manned with about 1500 personnel working at a central office and headquarters with a hospital and four story attachment that housed the research labs and prison where test subjects were kept²⁷⁷⁶

Though officially designated as a battalion, the unit was allocated funds normally be allotted to a regiment, as attested to by an interview conducted after the war with an anonymous member of the unit, one of the only available from Unit 1644²⁷⁷⁷

Everyone at Unit 1644 that was associated with human experimentation wore a special button of badge on the side of their hat. Unit 1644 not only conducted experiments using biological agents, but also received supplies of "nitrile Prussiate, acetone, hydric cyanide, arsenic, poison taken from Taiwanese snakes such cobra, Habu, and Amagasa, as well as crystallized blowfish poison and refined Trikabuto poison."²⁷⁷⁸ The Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan shipped these products to Unit 1644 for use in experiments in addition to Unit 1644 collaboration on experiments and field tests with Unit 731.²⁷⁷⁹ Consisted of 12 branches

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 1855, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Unit 1855 was established by the North China Army on 9 Feb 1938. The unit was housed near the Temple of Heaven in Peking Municipality, China. Unit 1855 was originally commanded by Surgeon and Colonel Nishimura Yeni of the Imperial Japanese Army. Unit 1855 reported directly to Ishii Shiro. Unit 1855 is reported to have had ten branches.²⁷⁸⁰ 1855 conducted separate infection research experimentation.²⁷⁸¹ Between 1938 and 1945 the unit is estimated to have killed at least 1000 people in various medical experiments. Unit 1855 was also known or referred to as the: Beijing Unit, the Goto Unit, Ko 1855 Unit, the North China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Beijing) (Tianjin) and Northern Branch A

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 1856
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 2624²⁷⁸²
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan
Unit 2624's home station was Tokyo, Japan. It was later assigned to the Kwantung Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 2625, Japanese Occupied Burma²⁷⁸³
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan
Unit 2625's home station was Tokyo, Japan. It was later reassigned to the Burma Area Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 2626²⁷⁸⁴
LOCATION: ****
Unit 2628 was broken into three known elements. These elements were assigned to the: 53rd IMB; the 18th Army and the 14th Division

²⁷⁷⁵ WILLIAMS, PETER and DAVID WALLACE, UNIT 731: JAPAN'S SECRET BIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN WORLD WAR. 1989

²⁷⁷⁶ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

²⁷⁷⁷ Anonymous, "Researcher attached to Unit 1644 (Anonymous)" in *Unit 731: Testimony*, Hal Gold. Tokyo: Yenbooks. 1996

²⁷⁷⁸ Anonymous, "Researcher attached to Unit 1644 (Anonymous)" in *Unit 731: Testimony*, Hal Gold. Tokyo: Yenbooks. 1996

²⁷⁷⁹ Anonymous, "Researcher attached to Unit 1644 (Anonymous)" in *Unit 731: Testimony*, Hal Gold. Tokyo: Yenbooks. 1996

²⁷⁸⁰ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁷⁸¹ WILLIAMS, PETER and DAVID WALLACE, UNIT 731: JAPAN'S SECRET BIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN WORLD WAR. 1989

²⁷⁸² Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁸³ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁸⁴ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 2627 ²⁷⁸⁵

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Unit 2627 was assigned to the 8th Area Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 2628 ²⁷⁸⁶

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Unit 2628 was assigned to the 18th Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 2646 ²⁷⁸⁷

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 5753 ²⁷⁸⁸

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

Unit 5753 was assigned to the 32nd Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 6066 ²⁷⁸⁹

LOCATION: ****

Unit 6066 was part of the Osaka Army Hospital, it was assigned to 2nd Area Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 6747 ²⁷⁹⁰

LOCATION: ****

Unit 6747 was assigned 56th Division

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 6834, Japanese Occupied Burma

Unit 6834 was also known as the Burma Expeditionary Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 8604, Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

Unit 8604 refers to the “Bo Zi” or the “Wave Unit” in Chinese. Unit 8604 was also referred to as the “Nami Unit,” possibly a reference to the name of its commander, NFI. ²⁷⁹¹ Unit 8604 was established in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province on 8 Apr 1939. It was housed on the site of the present-day Sun Yat Sen University, also known as Zhongshan University, until 1944. Unit 8604 experimented with water contaminants and raised rats as plague carriers. ²⁷⁹² The unit is reported to have had ten branches ²⁷⁹³

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 9420, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

Unit 9420 was established in Singapore on 26 Mar 1942. It studied the feasibility of fleas as disease carriers in Singapore. ²⁷⁹⁴ Unit 9420 is reported to have had ten branches ²⁷⁹⁵

²⁷⁸⁵ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁸⁶ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁸⁷ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁸⁸ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁸⁹ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁹⁰ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁹¹ VANDERBROOK, ALAN JAY. IMPERIAL JAPAN’S HUMAN EXPERIMENTS BEFORE AND DURING WORLD WAR TWO. B.A. University of Central Florida, 2009

²⁷⁹² WILLIAMS, PETER and DAVID WALLACE, UNIT 731: JAPAN’S SECRET BIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN WORLD WAR. 1989

²⁷⁹³ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent

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²⁷⁹⁴ WILLIAMS, PETER and DAVID WALLACE, UNIT 731: JAPAN’S SECRET BIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN WORLD WAR. 1989

²⁷⁹⁵ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l’armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l’Institut d’histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l’Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 10282, Japanese Occupied Burma²⁷⁹⁶
Unit 10282 was assigned to the Burma Area Army. Its home station was Kyoto, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 12367, Japanese Occupied Burma²⁷⁹⁷
Unit 12367 was assigned to the Burma Area Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 12368, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation²⁷⁹⁸
Unit 12368 was known as the Shobu Group

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 12467, Hankow (Hangkow), Japanese Occupied China²⁷⁹⁹
Unit 12467 was assigned to the 6th Area Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 13360²⁸⁰⁰
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 17022²⁸⁰¹
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Hanoi, Japanese Occupied French Indochina
Unit 17022 was assigned to the 38th Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 17113²⁸⁰²
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Bangkok, Thailand
Unit 17113 was assigned to the 18th Area Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Unit 25202, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
In May 1945, Unit 731 was re-designated Unit 25202 by order of the Ministry of the Army and the Kwantung Army.²⁸⁰³ The unit was also ordered to accelerate production of biological weapons²⁸⁰⁴

POLITICAL UNIT: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

COLLEGE: Union Medical College, Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China²⁸⁰⁵

POLITICAL UNIT: United Kingdom (UK)

United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, DC., (US)

WAR CRIMES: United States versus Kajuro Aihara (US)
In United States versus Kajuro Aihara thirty-three men were accused murdering eight United States aviators in Aug 1945. The eight aviators were used to train young officers of a guerilla unit on the island of Kyushu, one of the four large islands that make up the Japanese home island chain.²⁸⁰⁶ The officers practiced karate techniques on the prisoners, fired arrows from bows and crossbows at several other aviators, and beheaded the rest with swords as part of the training exercise²⁸⁰⁷

²⁷⁹⁶ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁹⁷ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁹⁸ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁷⁹⁹ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁸⁰⁰ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁸⁰¹ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁸⁰² Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

²⁸⁰³ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁸⁰⁴ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁸⁰⁵ Iijima Wataru. A Brief History of Japanese Colonial Medicine. (Aoyama Gakuin University). 「日本の近代化と健康転換」 (日本学術振興会 科学研究費研究 2007-2009). Working Paper 008

²⁸⁰⁶ *USA vs. Kajuro, Aihara et al.* Case #288 (JAG, 1948), 14

<http://home.comcast.net/~winjerd/IMTFE-Docket288.pdf>

²⁸⁰⁷ *USA vs. Kajuro, Aihara et al.* Case #288 (JAG, 1948), 14

<http://home.comcast.net/~winjerd/IMTFE-Docket288.pdf>

UNIVERSITY: University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois (US)

UNIVERSITY: University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon (US)

UNIVERSITY: University of Tokyo School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Uno Shintaro

POLITICAL UNIT: Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Urawa Regimental District

WAR CRIMES: US Navy War Crimes Commission (US)

US Public Health Service, Washington, DC., (US)

US War Department G-2, Washington, DC., (US)

US-Japan Joint Research Team

PERSON NAME: Ushijima, Mitsuru (31 July 1887-23 June 1945)

RANK: General

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

GENERAL OFFICER:

Promotions

1932-08-08	Colonel
1937-03-01	Major-General
1939-08-01	Lieutenant-General
1945-06-23	General (Posthumously)

Service

1932-08-08 – 1933-03-18	Chief of Instruction Section, Toyama Army School
1933-03-18 – 1936-03-07	Senior Adjutant, Ministry of War
1936-03-28 – 1937-03-01	Commanding Officer 1st Infantry Regiment
1937-03-01 – 1938-12-05	Commanding Officer 36th Infantry Brigade
1938-12-05 – 1939-12-01	Commandant of the Military Preparatory School
1939-03-09 – 1939-08-01	Commandant of Toyama Army School
1939-12-01 – 1941-10-15	General Officer Commanding 11th Division
1941-10-15 – 1942-04-01	Commandant of the Non-commissioned Officers' School
1942-04-01 – 1944-08-08	Commandant of the Military Academy
1944-08-08 – 1945-06-23	General Officer Commanding 32nd Army [Ryukyu Islands]
1945-06-23	Committed suicide [Okinawa]

WAR CRIMES: USA vs. Asano Shimpei (US)

WAR CRIMES: USA vs. Iwanami Hiroshi et al., (US)

PERSON NAME: Usiba Onizoo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Usiba Onizoo was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army.²⁸⁰⁸ He was assigned to the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. His area of expertise was Penicillin²⁸⁰⁹

WARSHIP: *USS Finback* (SS-230)

WARSHIP: *USS Hornet* (CV-8)

WARSHIP: *USS Missouri* (BB-63)

WARSHIP: *USS Panay* (PR-5)

WARSHIP: *USS San Jacinto* (CVL-30)

POLITICAL UNIT: USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

PERSON NAME: Utsugi Takeo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Advisor to the Manchukuo Military Police

LOCATION: ****

According to his written confession Utsugi Takeo was born in Chiba Prefecture, Japan in 1895. In 1934, he was an Advisor to the Manchukuo Military Police. In Jul 1942, he became manager of Xinjing Xingya Industry Company, Jilin Province. On 20 Dec 1945, he was arrested in Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province by the Soviet Red Army. He was involved in the following incidents: Nov 1937: sent “a Chinese patriot who was sentenced to death” and detained by the Xinjing Military Police, Xinjing, (Changchun) (Hsinking), Jilin Province to Xinjing No. 2 Army Hospital, Xinjing, (Changchun) “for pathological experiments. At that time, as I was just about to go on a business trip by car, I helped to send Corporal Tamura and the detainee to the hospital.”²⁸¹⁰ Jan 1938: in order to do pathological experiments on live bodies, “I ordered Warrant Officer Ando and Corporal Tamura to send a prisoner sentenced to death to Xinjing No. 2 Army Hospital, and give him to a Military Surgeon, Captain Ono.”²⁸¹¹ November: in order to do pathological experiments on live bodies,



“ordered Warrant Officer Ando and Corporal Tamura to send another prisoner sentenced to death, a Chinese patriot detained by the Unit, to Xinjing No. 2 Army Hospital, and give him to a military surgeon, Captain Ono.” in the same month, “arrested 7 Chinese patriots and 6 of them were sent to the Procuratorate...one was sentenced to death for murder and robbery, and later sent to Xinjing No. 2 Army Hospital for experiments”²⁸¹²

PERSON NAME: Utsumi fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Utsumi fnu was a member of Unit 731. He conducted serum research

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Utsumi Section

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Utsumi Team – Pathology Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

²⁸⁰⁸ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁸⁰⁹ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁸¹⁰ Manyu Utsugi 宇津木孟雄 (31 July). China.org.cn, 31 Jul 2014 www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/31/content_33105563.htm

²⁸¹¹ Manyu Utsugi 宇津木孟雄 (31 July). China.org.cn, 31 Jul 2014 www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/31/content_33105563.htm

²⁸¹² Manyu Utsugi 宇津木孟雄 (31 July). China.org.cn, 31 Jul 2014 www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/31/content_33105563.htm

The Utsumi Section or Utsumi Team was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County to Harbin in 1937. The Section was responsible for Pathology Research.²⁸¹³ The label “Utsumi” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Utsumi Team – Pathology Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Utsumi Team was also known as the Utsumi Section

POLITICAL UNIT: Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Uyeke Hiroshi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ueki fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Uyeke Hiroshi may also be known as: Ueki fnu. He was sought for questioning by Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) in Japan in early 1947²⁸¹⁴

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: V Cholerae

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Vaccine Squad, Unit 731, Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. The Pingfan Vaccine Squad was renamed the “A Team” in 1940. The A Team, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo worked only with ultrasonically produced vaccines



PERSON NAME: Vaughn, Warren Earl

LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

2nd Lt Warren Earl Vaughn was the pilot of F4U serial number 82356. He was taken prisoner on 23 Feb 1945 on Chichijima and executed on 15 Mar 1945. He was one of nine US airmen captured after their aircraft was shot down over Chichijima, the Bonin Islands where were executed and cannibalized. Two prisoners were beheaded in a public ceremony and per an account in Time Magazine their livers were immediately cut from their bodies and served as sukiyaki. It was not disputed that eight POW were executed. Some of the bodies were butchered by the division’s medical orderlies and portions were eaten by the senior staff of the Japanese garrison. Senior Japanese Army Officers hosted a Sake party for their Navy counterparts where the livers of American

POW’s were roasted and served as an appetizer. Japanese Navy officers subsequently reciprocated by hosting a party where they butchered and served their own American POW

DISEASE: Venereal Disease

TREATY: Versailles Peace Treaty

TREATY: Versailles Peace Treaty Conference

PERSON NAME: Vespa, Amleto

²⁸¹³ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html>

²⁸¹⁴ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 25 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Veterinarian Division, Institution of Scientific Research in Manchuria²⁸¹⁵
LOCATION: ****

VETERINARY AID STATION: Veterinary Aid Station
LOCATION: ****

VETERINARY DEPOT: Veterinary Depot
LOCATION: ****

VETERINARY QUARANTINE STATION: Veterinary Quarantine Station
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Veterinary Section, Southern China Area Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Veterinary Section, 3rd Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Veterinary Section, 13th Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Veterinary Section, 21st Army

VETERINARY SERVICE: Veterinary Service of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

VETERINARY SERVICE: Veterinary Service, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Victor, Joseph

Joseph Victor was a US pathologist assigned to Camp Detrick, Maryland. He accompanied Dr. Edwin Hill, a recognized authority on biological warfare on his 28 Oct visit to Japan to investigate the Japanese biological warfare program²⁸¹⁶

POLITICAL UNIT: Vienna, Austria

Vigo Ordnance Plant, Terre Haute, Indiana (US)

The Vigo Ordnance Plant was located 6 miles from Terre Haute, Indiana. It was built in 1942, and was turned over to the Chemical Warfare Service's Special Projects Division on 8 May 1944. The plant was to use the Vigo plant to manufacture BW agents and biological vaccines. In addition, it was expected that Vigo would fill and load biological munitions. It would also be the home for breeding laboratory animals. Its principal mission, however, was to manufacture and load a material code-named INK-B, which in reality was anthrax bacteria²⁸¹⁷

By spring 1944 BW developments were advanced to the point that plans were drawn to load the anthrax bacteria into British-designed and manufactured 4-pound bombs.²⁸¹⁸ Initial plans were to prove the feasibility of anthrax bombs through every phase of production by filling the bombs first with water, then with an anthrax simulant, and, finally, with simulated explosives.²⁸¹⁹ Limited production of the bomb would begin once it was determined to be a practical weapon. The Special Projects Division considered Vigo to be nothing more than a pilot project.²⁸²⁰ It was decided to recruit and to train sufficient personnel in order to operate the plant at only a 10 percent capacity. The potential scale of operation at Vigo alone was quite large

²⁸¹⁵ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

²⁸¹⁶ Hill to General Alden C. Waitt, "Summary Report on B.W. Investigations," 12 Dec 1947 (cited hereafter as "Summary Report"), p. 1, Document 008, Dugway Library

²⁸¹⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸¹⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸¹⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸²⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

If permitted to operate at full capacity, by 1945 the Vigo plant was expected to be able to produce on a regular basis fully assembled 4 pound bombs filled with 4 percent anthrax slurry at 500,000 units per month.²⁸²¹ By Apr 1945 the water testing phase of the operation was completed. In Jun 1945 the Vigo began to produce anthrax, *Bacillus globigii*.²⁸²² At the time of Japan's surrender, Vigo had on hand nearly 8000 pounds of the agent²⁸²³

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Viral Research

BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: Virus Cultivation Centre, Peking Union Medical College Peking Municipality, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China²⁸²⁴
Intelligence collected in early 1944 reported that the Peking Union Medical College had been converted by the Japanese into a "Virus Cultivation Centre"

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: *Vivax malaria*

PRISON: Vladimir Prison № 2, Vladimir, Vladimir Oblast (USSR)

INTERVENTION: Vladivostok Expeditionary Force Staff (US)
ALTERNATE NAME: American Expeditionary Force, Siberia
LOCATION: Vladivostok, Primorsky Krai, Russia

PERSON NAME: Vogt, Richard

POLITICAL FACTION: Volunteer Fighting Corps
Volunteer Fighting Corps (Kokumin Giyu Sentotai) were armed civil defense units planned in 1945 in the Empire of Japan as a last desperate measure to defend the Japanese Home Islands against the projected Allied invasion during OPERATION DOWNFALL (KETSUGO SAKUSEN) in the final stages of World War II. In Mar 1945, the cabinet of Japanese Prime Minister Koiso Kuniaki passed a law establishing the creation of unarmed civil defense units, Volunteer Corps (Kokumin Giyutai). With the assistance of the Taisei Yokusankai political party, the Tonarigumi and Great Japan Youth Party, units were created by Jun 1945. The Yokusan Sonendan was the predecessor of the Volunteer Fighting Corps

CHEMICAL AGENT: Vomiting Gas

CHEMICAL AGENT: Vomiting agents

PERSON NAME: von Ribbentrop, Joachim

DESENSITIZING TERM: Voronki (Ravens)²⁸²⁵
Voronki (Ravens) is a Russian word for the black Dodge prison vans that carried victims of Unit 731 from Harbin to Pingfan²⁸²⁶

PRISON: Voykovo, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic²⁸²⁷

²⁸²¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸²² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸²³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸²⁴ Intelligence report that Peking Union Medical College has been converted into a Japanese "Virus Cultivation Centre." Also cites requirements of households to deliver live fleas, rats & mice. Dated: 10 May 1944

Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 469, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

²⁸²⁵ WORKING, RUSSELL. The trial of Unit 731. Special to The Japan Times. 5 Jun 2001

²⁸²⁶ WORKING, RUSSELL. The trial of Unit 731. Special to The Japan Times. 5 Jun 2001

²⁸²⁷ V.V. Agarkov – The general Yamada's diary about the last days of captivity in the USSR is declassified. Asia-Pacific International Relation Study Center. 6 Oct 2013 <http://apircenter.org/archives/1099>

12 Mar 1950, Yamada Otozo was escorted to the Special Camp № 48 in Cherntsy, USSR. ²⁸²⁸ Special Camp № 48 in Cherntsy was built to house senior commanders of the German military and its wartime allies. Captives referred to the camps as “Voykovo” ²⁸²⁹

Vyner Brooke

CHEMICAL WEAPON: VX

PERSON NAME: Waitt, Alden

Alden Waitt was a Major General in the US Army where he served as Chief, Chemical Corps (US)

On 2 Jun 1947, Major General Alden Waitt held a telephone conference with a member of the office of the G-2 (US) (presumably, Major General Charles A. Willoughby) in Tokyo, Japan. ²⁸³⁰ Extracts of the conversation were typed up for the files, and contained the comment that the discussion emphasized “the extreme value of the intelligence information obtained and the danger of publicity on this subject.” ²⁸³¹ Quoting General Willoughby, the extracts declare: “It is intention of mil[itary] int[elligence] representative on SWNCC subcommittee to recommend that information re B.W. given to us will not be divulged or used in war crimes trials.” ²⁸³² General Waitt evidently replied, “I consider it vital that we get the information and that secrecy (which would be impossible if war crimes trials were held) be maintained.” ²⁸³³ Waitt apparently ended the conversation by emphasizing that “The information so far indicates that investigation is producing most important data. It merits all necessary support, financial and otherwise” ²⁸³⁴

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Wakamatsu Biological Warfare Unit, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Wakamatsu Tadaichi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Wakamatsu Tadakazu

Wakamatsu Tadaichi may also be known as: Wakamatsu Tadakazu

PERSON NAME: Wakamatsu Tadakazu (8 March 1893-19 November 1959)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Wakamatsu Tadaichi ²⁸³⁵

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Vice War Minister, Tokyo, Japan

Wakamatsu Tadakazu was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. Asked as Vice War Minister post-war about his knowledge of Japanese biological warfare planning he denied any operational knowledge of the subject. ²⁸³⁶ He was accused of infecting POW with glanders and performing experiments & dissections on them.

²⁸²⁸ V.V. Agarkov – The general Yamada’s diary about the last days of captivity in the USSR is declassified. Asia-Pacific International Relation Study Center. 6 Oct 2013 <http://apircenter.org/archives/1099>

²⁸²⁹ V.V. Agarkov – The general Yamada’s diary about the last days of captivity in the USSR is declassified. Asia-Pacific International Relation Study Center. 6 Oct 2013 <http://apircenter.org/archives/1099>

²⁸³⁰ Fragmentary document, “Intelligence Information on Bacteriological Warfare, G2, 9 Jun 1947,” typed initials C.A.W. (Charles A. Willoughby), Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives

²⁸³¹ Fragmentary document, “Intelligence Information on Bacteriological Warfare, G2, 9 Jun 1947,” typed initials C.A.W. (Charles A. Willoughby), Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives

²⁸³² Fragmentary document, “Intelligence Information on Bacteriological Warfare, G2, 9 Jun 1947,” typed initials C.A.W. (Charles A. Willoughby), Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives

²⁸³³ Fragmentary document, “Intelligence Information on Bacteriological Warfare, G2, 9 Jun 1947,” typed initials C.A.W. (Charles A. Willoughby), Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives

²⁸³⁴ Fragmentary document, “Intelligence Information on Bacteriological Warfare, G2, 9 Jun 1947,” typed initials C.A.W. (Charles A. Willoughby), Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives

²⁸³⁵ Biological Warfare. Dated: 9 Nov 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 407, Entry 361A, Box. 12. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁸³⁶ Biological Warfare. Dated: 9 Nov 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 407, Entry 381A, Box. 12. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁸³⁷ Tried at Yokohama for the mistreatment of prisoners-of-war, 15 Oct to 3 December, he was sentenced to two years hard labor in prison. ²⁸³⁸ Wakamatsu Tadakazu may also be known as: Wakamatsu Tadaichi ²⁸³⁹

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1937-08-02	Colonel
1939-08-01	Major-General
1942-12-01	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1936-08-01 – 1937-03-01	Senior Staff Officer, Military Service Branch, Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1937-03-01 – 1937-06-02	Attached – General Staff
1937-06-02 – 1939-08-01	Military Attaché, Hungary
1939-08-01 – 1939-10-02	Attached, 3 rd Depot Division
1939-10-02 – 1940-01-20	Commanding Officer, Infantry Group, 38 th Division
1940-02-10 – 1940-11-19	Chief-of-Staff, 22 nd Army
1940-11-19 – 1940-12-07	Attached – General Staff
1940-12-07 – 1941-04-01	Head, 2 nd Section, General Staff
1941-04-01 – 1942-12-22	Head, General Affairs Section, General Staff
1942-12-22 – 1943-10-15	Head, 3 rd Section, General Staff
1943-08-18 – 1943-10-15	Head, 4 th Section, General Staff
1943-10-15 – 1944-11-14	General Officer Commanding, 46 th Division
1944-11-14 – 1945-04-06	Deputy Chief-of-Staff, Southern Army
1945-04-06 – 1945-07-18	Chief-of-Staff, 2 nd General Army
1945-07-18 – 1945-11-01	Vice Minister of War
1945-11-01	Retired

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Wakamatsu Unit, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Unit 100

The Wakamatsu Unit was commanded by Wakamatsu Yujiro. ²⁸⁴⁰ Its principal responsibility was to develop biological warfare weapons useful in sabotage operations. ²⁸⁴¹ The Wakamatsu Unit may also be known as the Unit 100 ²⁸⁴²

PERSON NAME: Wakamatsu Yujiro (1 February 1897-23 March 1977)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major General

ASSIGNED: Commanding General, Kwantung Army Stables, Manchu 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Commander, Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit, Mokotan, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Military Equine Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Section, Kwantung Army (Wakamatsu Unit), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Accused but never charged at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR)

SENTENCE: N/A

EXECUTED: N/A

²⁸³⁷ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁸³⁸ *United States of America vs Takakazu Wakamatsu*. Review of the Staff Judge Advocate. Headquarters Eighth Army. United States Army. Office of the Staff Judge Advocate. Yokohama, Japan. 28 Feb 1949

²⁸³⁹ Biological Warfare. Dated: 9 Nov 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 407, Entry 361A, Box. 12. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁸⁴⁰ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸⁴¹ Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸⁴² Harris. Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

Wakamatsu Yujiro was a Doctor of Veterinarian Medicine and a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army.²⁸⁴³ He was the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army Stables Manchuria 100²⁸⁴⁴

Officially, when the Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit, Mokotan was created, its original name was the Military Equine Epidemic. As a Major, he was the first Commander the Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit at Mokotan in Jilin Province.²⁸⁴⁵ He remained commander of the unit from its inception in 1936, until its destruction in Aug of 1945. Under his leadership the unit was named the Wakamatsu Unit. He is believed to have reported directly to the Chief of Intelligence Operations of the Kwantung Army and the Chief of Veterinary Services²⁸⁴⁶

Wakamatsu Yujiro Accused by Nishimura fnu, of infecting former POW and Chinese prisoners with glanders.²⁸⁴⁷ In a 10 Feb 1946 letter sent to SCAP's Legal Section, Kino Takeshi also accused Wakamatsu and three other veterinarians of using Allied POW as human guinea pigs at Changchun (Hsinking)

On 23 Aug 1946, Nishimura Takeshi, a former Unit 100 veterinarian, forwarded a document to SCAP which accused Wakamatsu and two other veterinarians of war crimes.²⁸⁴⁸ Nishimura Takeshi stated bluntly that the accused "dissected many war prisoners of the Allied Forces at the outdoor dissecting grounds of No. 100 Army Corps" as part of their investigation of cattle plague.²⁸⁴⁹ In the cover letter to the documents provided, Nishimura Takeshi, charged that many POW were subjected to a series of research trials, and then were carved up at an outdoor dissecting facility in Changchun (Hsinking).²⁸⁵⁰ He concluded his statement by assuring SCAP that "If you would investigate these criminals, you will find many other persons who have participated to [in] the dissections. There are a number of the [sic] witness of the inspections [dissections]"²⁸⁵¹

Wakamatsu was formally questioned at the Kure Police Station on 28 Oct 1946, but never required to provide a sworn statement.²⁸⁵² Under interrogation Wakamatsu denied that anything untoward had occurred at Changchun (Hsinking) during his entire tenure as Commander of Unit 100.²⁸⁵³ Wakamatsu insisted that no humans had been dissected in the course of studying the effects of glanders on man. According to the agent conducting the interview "Wakamatsu appeared to be withholding information."²⁸⁵⁴ The agent speculated that the subject most probably would "yield more information if confronted with specific details of the allegations" against him.²⁸⁵⁵ No further interrogation was ever conducted

Deposed by a Legal Section officer in Fukuoka, Japan on 5 Mar 1947, Takeshi Kino again accused Wakamatsu Yujiro of conducting biological warfare testing on Chinese laborers or Allied POW.²⁸⁵⁶ Takeshi Kino was deposed again on 11 Mar 1945 and once more gave information accusing Wakamatsu of conducting tests on Soviet prisoners and others.²⁸⁵⁷ Wakamatsu was never called upon to refute either allegation²⁸⁵⁸

On 29 May 1947 Wakamatsu was interviewed by Norbert H. Fell; Chief, Chemical Corps (US). According to Fell, Wakamatsu stated "I shall be glad to cooperate," but argued that he was handicapped because all his records were destroyed, and he would have to reconstruct data from memory. Wakamatsu continued stating that "Most of our work was in the defensive line" assuring Fell that "you may be disappointed in the small amount of offensive work

²⁸⁴³ SCAP Investigative Division/Legal Section Report on information from Takeshi KINO. Dated: 27 Jun 1946 Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁸⁴⁴ Interrogation of WAKAMATSU, Yujiro. Dated: 29 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁸⁴⁵ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸⁴⁶ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸⁴⁷ NISHIMURA, fnu. 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁸⁴⁸ Case # 330, Report by Neal R. Smith, 4 Apr 1947, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, pp. 2-3, The National Archives

²⁸⁴⁹ Case # 330, Report by Neal R. Smith, 4 Apr 1947, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, pp. 2-3, The National Archives

²⁸⁵⁰ Report by John G. Donnell, 3 Dec 1946, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives

²⁸⁵¹ Case # 330, Report by Neal R. Smith, 4 Apr 1947, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, pp. 2-3, The National Archives

²⁸⁵² Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸⁵³ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸⁵⁴ "Motoji Yamaguchi," report by John G. Donnell, 3 Dec 1946

²⁸⁵⁵ "Motoji Yamaguchi," report by John G. Donnell, 3 Dec 1946

²⁸⁵⁶ "Motoji Yamaguchi," deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 Mar 1947

²⁸⁵⁷ Deposition of Kino Takeshi, Tokyo, 11 Mar 1947, Record Group 331, Box 1772, 330, The National Archives

²⁸⁵⁸ Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

we carried out.” Wakamatsu offered to write to write a fairly detailed account of Unit 100 activities if the Americans provided him with the assistance of roughly five of his former associates. He completed his statement by declaring, “I can say truthfully that we did not do any special experiments or work on human beings. We had no connection at all with Ishii’s Unit.” Fell was so impressed with Wakamatsu’s performance that he told him “to begin immediately on an outline of his report and to submit it by 4 June.” Wakamatsu was “instructed to indicate the additional personnel he needed to assist him and to tell Lt. Col. McQuail.”²⁸⁵⁹ Wakamatsu “was guaranteed expense money and assistance in obtaining food during the time of writing the report”²⁸⁶⁰

Ultimately the destruction of the facilities supporting Unit 100 fell to General Wakamatsu; competing their destruction with the aid of local sappers on 9 or 10 Aug 1945. Returned to Japan in 1945. After the war Wakamatsu Yujiro joined the National Institute of Health where he studied streptococcal infections in young children²⁸⁶¹

GENERAL OFFICER:

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: Major-General

PROMOTIONS:

1941-08-25 Colonel

1945-06-10 Major-General

SERVICE:

1941-01-23 – 1942-07-01 Chief, Veterinary Section, 13th Army

1942-07-01 – 1945-09-xx Chief, Horse Epidemic Prevention Section, Kwantung Army

1952-03-23 Retired

PLACE NAME: Wake Island, Navy Department, under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Wallace, David

David Wallace co-producer with Peter Williams: *Unit 731: The Japanese Army’s Secret of Secrets* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1989)

PERSON NAME: Wane Takeo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Wane Takeo was a former medical worker at Unit 731. He reported that he once saw a 6-foot high glass jar in which a Western man was pickled in formaldehyde.²⁸⁶² Wane believed the man to be a Russian. The man had been cut into two pieces, vertically.²⁸⁶³ Wane guessed that the man was a Russian because there were many Russians then living in the area.²⁸⁶⁴ According to Wane: “I saw samples with labels saying ‘American,’ ‘English’ and ‘Frenchman,’ but most were Chinese, Koreans and Mongolians,” said the Unit 731 veteran who insisted on anonymity. “Those labeled as American were just body parts, like hands or feet, and some were sent in by other military units”²⁸⁶⁵

PERSON NAME: Wang Da

Wang Da survived the Aug 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China.²⁸⁶⁶ At its height, the outbreak took twenty lives a day²⁸⁶⁷

PERSON NAME: Wang Jia Qing

LOCATION: Pingfan, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

²⁸⁵⁹ Interrogation of Wakamatsu, Yujiro, 29 May 1947, p. 2, in Fell Report, 24 Jun 1947

²⁸⁶⁰ Interrogation of Wakamatsu, Yujiro, 29 May 1947, p. 2, in Fell Report, 24 Jun 1947

²⁸⁶¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge, London. 1994

²⁸⁶² Kristof, Nicholas D. *Unlocking a Deadly Secret*. New York Times <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/germwar/germwar.htm>

²⁸⁶³ Kristof, Nicholas D. *Unlocking a Deadly Secret*. New York Times <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/germwar/germwar.htm>

²⁸⁶⁴ Kristof, Nicholas D. *Unlocking a Deadly Secret*. New York Times <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/germwar/germwar.htm>

²⁸⁶⁵ Kristof, Nicholas D. “Japan Confronting Gruesome War Atrocity,” New York Times, 17 Mar 1995

http://www.albany.edu/~scifraud/data/sci_fraud_3534.html

²⁸⁶⁶ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. *Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare*. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

²⁸⁶⁷ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. *Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare*. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

Wang Jia Qing was a laborer at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo who was forced to climb the roof of a building to change some tiles, though an intensely strong wind was blowing at the time. The guards laughed as Wang was blown off the roof, suffering severe head injuries

PERSON NAME: Wang Jingwei

PERSON NAME: Wang Peigen

Wang Peigen survived the Aug 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China ²⁸⁶⁸

PERSON NAME: Wang Rongli

Wang Rongli survived of the Aug 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China. ²⁸⁶⁹ Wang was infected with bacteria but survived ²⁸⁷⁰

PERSON NAME: Wang Tai

PERSON NAME: Wang Taishan

PERSON NAME: Wang Ying

Wang Ying was victim of Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Wang Xuan

Wang Xuan survived the Aug 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China ²⁸⁷¹

PERSON NAME: Wang Xuenian

Wang Xuenian was a victim of Unit 731. He was taken captive by Warrant Officer Mio Yakata, Dalian Gendarme in 1943 at Heishijiao; Dalian, Liaoning Province on the charge of being anti-Japanese

PERSON NAME: Wang Yuexuan

LOCATION: Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Wang Yuexuan was a victim of Unit 731. He was taken captive by Warrant Officer Mio Yakata, Dalian Gendarme, in 1943 at Heishijiao; Dalian, Liaoning Province on the charge of being anti-Japanese

PERSON NAME: Wang Zhengyu

LOCATION: Chantgde, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

Wang Zhengyu was an inspector at Chantgde, Hunan Province who, with Tan Xuehua, a local doctor, discovered the presence of micro-organisms resembling Pasteurella Pestis in materials dropped over the city by a Japanese Type-97 Light Bomber on 4 Nov 1941. ²⁸⁷² On the following day, Wang Zhengyu and Tan Xuehua implemented preventive measures against epidemics and asked Chen Wengui, a plague specialist, to come to the city ²⁸⁷³

POLITICAL UNIT: Wangdu, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

RAIL STATION: Wangdu Station, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

PLACE NAME: Wangpoo River

²⁸⁶⁸ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

²⁸⁶⁹ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

²⁸⁷⁰ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

²⁸⁷¹ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

²⁸⁷² MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁸⁷³ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

ALTERNATE NAME: Huangpu River

PERSON NAME: Wanrong

PRISON: Wanyai Prison Camp

LOCATION: ****

WAR CRIMES: War Crimes Branch (US)

WAR CRIMES: War Crimes Investigation Team (US)

War Department, Washington, DC., (US)

War Department Intelligence Division, Washington, DC., (US)

MINISTER: War Minister

MINISTRY: War Ministry, Tokyo, Japan

The War Ministry in Tokyo, Japan was tied directly to the Manchurian biological warfare operation. The War Ministry established the Kwantung Army. It provided a source of funding for Unit 100.²⁸⁷⁴ From 1 Apr 1944 to 31 Mar 1945, the War Ministry supplied Unit 100 with 600,000 yen²⁸⁷⁵

PLACE NAME: War Ministry Grand Conference Hall, Japan

The War Ministry Grand Conference Hall was located in Tokyo, Japan

CONFLICT: War of Aggression

CONFLICT: War of Aggression against China

CONFLICT: War of Resistance

War Office (Republic of China)

War Reserve Service (WRS), Washington, DC., (US)

War Reserve Service (WRS) was a US civilian committee created in Aug 1942 and headed by George Merck which served as the coordinating body for all work on biological warfare within the US. The War Reserve Service (WRS) (US) research committee was launched with an initial grant of under \$250,000 from President Roosevelt's Special Emergency Fund.²⁸⁷⁶ Dr. E.B. Fred, served as the War Reserve Service (WRS) (US) Director of Research and Development.²⁸⁷⁷ John P. Marquand, directed Information and Intelligence.²⁸⁷⁸ The War Reserve Service (WRS) (US) did not actually conduct BW research.²⁸⁷⁹ To provide a cover for its work, the War Reserve Service (WRS) (US) was attached to the Federal Security Agency, a social service organization that handled Social Security, among its other responsibilities²⁸⁸⁰

PRISON: Ward Road Jail, Shanghai Municipality, China

²⁸⁷⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸⁷⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁸⁷⁶ *US Army Activity in the US Biological Warfare Programs*, vol. 1, Unclassified. Presumably a US Army Publication, Washington, DC. 24 Feb 1977

²⁸⁷⁷ *US Army Activity in the US Biological Warfare Programs*, vol. 1, Unclassified. Presumably a US Army Publication, Washington, DC. 24 Feb 1977

²⁸⁷⁸ *US Army Activity in the US Biological Warfare Programs*, vol. 1, Unclassified. Presumably a US Army Publication, Washington, DC. 24 Feb 1977

²⁸⁷⁹ *US Army Activity in the US Biological Warfare Programs*, vol. 1, Unclassified. Presumably a US Army Publication, Washington, DC. 24 Feb 1977

²⁸⁸⁰ *US Army Activity in the US Biological Warfare Programs*, vol. 1, Unclassified. Presumably a US Army Publication, Washington, DC. 24 Feb 1977

Ward Road Jail, formerly known as the Shanghai Municipal Council Jail, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese occupied China, was built in 1934 and was considered a modern facility. It was located a quarter-mile north of the Wangpoo River in the Hongaw District.²⁸⁸¹ In Jun 1942 the jail held about 8000 prisoners. Of this number there were approximately 100 foreigners. At no time were there ever more than 12 Americans held in these jails. These Americans were the civilians, Navy and Marine personnel sentenced by the Japanese courts to penitentiary punishment.²⁸⁸² Due to the fact that it was modern type of jail, conditions at the facility were good, except in the winter, there was no heat and the prisoners would remain in bed to keep warm. Due to the lack of fuel in the Shanghai Municipality, China area, the building was never heated²⁸⁸³

The jail was a five story concrete building, separated into individual cells, each cell had an overhead electric light, a small table, a stove and a wooden bed. Prisoners that required medical care were attended by Chinese doctors from the Shanghai Municipal Health Department, Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China. These doctors treated the Americans very well when no Japanese officials were present²⁸⁸⁴

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Warhorse Disease Prevention Shop, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo²⁸⁸⁵

The Warhorse Disease Prevention Shop was a cover term used to refer to Unit 100

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Warhorse Epidemic Prevention Center (gunba boekisho), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

UNIVERSITY: Waseda University

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: Washington Naval Conference – 1921-1922, Washington, DC., (US)

PERSON NAME: Watanabe Hotori

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.

Watanabe Hotori was a Japanese national who served with Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Watanabe Kuniyoshi

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Sergeant

ASSIGNED: Unit 516, Qiqihar (Tsitsihar), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ALTERNATE NAME: Tsushogo Unit

ALTERNATE NAME: Unit 516

Watanabe Kuniyoshi was a Sergeant in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to Unit 516 and was stationed in Northern, Central, and Southern China. He assisted in the testing of chemical weapons against Chinese forces in the field

PERSON NAME: Watanabe Matsuo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

²⁸⁸¹ WORLD WAR II Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

²⁸⁸² WORLD WAR II Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

²⁸⁸³ WORLD WAR II Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

²⁸⁸⁴ WORLD WAR II Prisoner of War Camps in Areas Other than the Four Principal Islands of Japan. Liaison and Research Branch. American Prisoner of War Information Bureau. 31 Jul 1946

²⁸⁸⁵ The Dark Ages of the Mind - Unit 731. Changchun live <http://www.changchunlive.com/magazine/index.php/stories/vox-populi/425-the-dark-ages-of-the-mind-unit-731>

Watanabe Matsuo coauthored in 1936 with Ozawa Kiyoshi: *Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of Paratyphoid Bacilli A and B* ²⁸⁸⁶

PERSON NAME: Watanabe Mitsuo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Chief Petty Officer

ASSIGNED: Paymaster, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Watanabe Mitsuo served as a Paymaster, Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island and served in the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW. ²⁸⁸⁷ In 1947 Watanabe was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison ²⁸⁸⁸

PERSON NAME: Watanabe Ren ²⁸⁸⁹

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Togo Troop (Unit 731), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Watanabe Ren was a Surgeon and a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. Watanabe served with the “Togo Troop”

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: Water Analysis

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water and Hygiene Butai

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Duties Company

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Hygiene and Purification Unit ²⁸⁹⁰

BUREAU: Water Purification Bureau

The Water Purification Bureau was a Japanese cover term used to describe the units attached to its biological warfare program

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Purification Section of the Kwantung Army, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Purification Department

DEPOT: Water Purification Depot

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Purification Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Purification Unit, Mokotan, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

²⁸⁸⁶ Reports on Japanese Bacteriological Research: Report No. 290: “Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of Paratyphoid Bacilli A and B,” by Mutsuo WATANABE and Kiyoshi OZAWA. Dated Jun 1936. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 038, Entry 182, Box 69. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁸⁸⁷ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

²⁸⁸⁸ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

²⁸⁸⁹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²⁸⁹⁰ Japanese BW Information TO299, 0023. Dated 18 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

The term “Water Purification Unit” was identified by US intelligence in 1944. It was reported to test biological agents dropped from the air and to conduct experiments on horses ²⁸⁹¹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Purification Unit, Imperial Japanese Army-Division level
A Water Purification Unit was assigned to each Imperial Japanese Army division. ²⁸⁹² Such units were usually manned by 120 officers and men

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Purification Unit, Imperial Japanese Army-Strengthened Division.
A Water Purification Unit was assigned to each strengthened Imperial Japanese Army. ²⁸⁹³ Such units were usually manned by 160 officers and men

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration of the Kwantung Army.
The Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration of the Kwantung Army refers to Unit 731

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration, Peking (Municipality), Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Supply and Purification Department, Japanese Occupied China. ²⁸⁹⁴
The Water Supply and Purification Department was identified by US intelligence in 1944 as located in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Supply and Purification Headquarters in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Supply and Purification Unit

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Supply & Purification Unit, 2nd Division, Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands
The Water Supply & Purification Unit, 2nd Division was attached to the Sumiyoshi Unit on Guadalcanal in 1942

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Supply and Purification Unit, 8th Division
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Supply and Purification Unit, 30th Division
LOCATION: ****
DOI: 17 Apr 1945 ²⁸⁹⁵

The Water Supply and Purification Unit, 30th Division was subordinate to Headquarters, 30th Division (Lt. Gen. Gyosaku Morozumi, Commanding General, 30th Division) (Located in Central Sector Unit’s Area) ²⁸⁹⁶

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Water Supply and Purification Unit, 105th Division
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: The “Wave Unit,” Canton, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

²⁸⁹¹ Special Projects Intelligence Report #6, Dated: 15 Dec 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 160, Entry 103, Box 133. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁸⁹² SOLDIER’S GUIDE TO THE JAPANESE ARMY, SPECIAL SERIES NO. 27. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, DC. 15 NOVEMBER 1944

²⁸⁹³ SOLDIER’S GUIDE TO THE JAPANESE ARMY, SPECIAL SERIES NO. 27. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, DC. 15 NOVEMBER 1944

²⁸⁹⁴ Japanese Preparations for Bacteriological Warfare in China. Dated: 12 Dec 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 486, Box 67. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁸⁹⁵ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

²⁸⁹⁶ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

The “Wave Unit” is a term synonymous with: Bo Zi, the Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD), EPWSD, the South China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department, Canton, and Unit 8604

PERSON NAME: Webb, William

PLACE NAME: Wei River

POLITICAL UNIT: Weichow, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China
Weichow, Guangdong Province was the scene of an early 1945 reported outbreak of epidemic meningitis ²⁸⁹⁷

DISEASE: Weil’s disease

POLITICAL UNIT: Weimar Republic (Germany)

PERSON NAME: Wenxiu

UNIVERSITY: West China Union University, Chengdu, Sichuan, Szechuan or Szechwan Province, China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Western Army District

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Western Army District Demobilization Bureau

PLACE NAME: Western Qing Tombs

POLITICAL UNIT: Western Suiyuan Province, Suiyuan Province, Mengjiang, Mongol Border Land [or the Mongol United Autonomous Government]

Western Suiyuan Province was the scene of a 1943 outbreak of cholera ²⁸⁹⁸

PERSON NAME: Wetter, Edward ²⁸⁹⁹

On 1 Jul 1947, two American scholars, Edward Wetter and H. I. Stubblefield, submitted to the U. S. Department of War and Department of State a report titled “*Interrogation of Certain Japanese by Russian Prosecutor.*” ²⁹⁰⁰ The restricted report pointed out that only a small portion of Japanese BW technique and information had fallen into the Soviet hands and that if Ishii Shiro and others were prosecuted, all secret data would be made public to all nations. ²⁹⁰¹ These two scholars and other scholars related to what eventually became the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) recommended that for the interest of defense and national security, a public trial of Japanese BW should be avoided ²⁹⁰²

POLITICAL UNIT: Wewak, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Whelchel, Warren W (“Pappy”)

LOCATION: Mukden, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Warren W (“Pappy”) Whelchel was originally from Oklahoma, US. He was held prisoner at the Mukden POW Camp in Manchukuo. He testified before the 1987 Senate Subcommittee on Veteran’s Affairs. He told the subcommittee of the truly terrible conditions to which he and his fellow prisoners were subjected during their three-

²⁸⁹⁷ Biological Warfare. Dated: 15 Apr 1945 Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁸⁹⁸ Cholera outbreak in Western Suiyuan Province. Dated: 5 Oct 1943 Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁸⁹⁹ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqiu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁹⁰⁰ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqiu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁹⁰¹ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqiu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁹⁰² Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqiu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

year incarceration in a Mukden POW Camp. According to Whelchel: Food was scarce, and what was available was badly spoiled. The guards were especially brutal. Medical services were primitive at best²⁹⁰³

Whelchel testified that prior to their arrival in Mukden, northeast China he, along with approximately 150 other very sick Americans, was sent to a hospital in Pusan, Korea.²⁹⁰⁴ Although they received no treatment, those who survived were then sent to the Mukden, Manchukuo facility. Upon arrival in Mukden, Whelchel and the others were at first segregated from the rest of the prisoners²⁹⁰⁵

Sometime later, five or six Japanese doctors interviewed these men. The doctors “gave the Americans various shots discriminately; not all the prisoners were given the same type of shots.”²⁹⁰⁶ The men became quite disturbed, since “we felt that we were being tested for bacteriological immunity for their possible use of bacterial warfare against the Allied troops in the Far East”²⁹⁰⁷

The Oklahoman recalled: “Some persons were checked for oral and rectal temperatures, some for whelps the shots caused, rectal smears from others. All the personnel were sprayed in the face by some kind of spray from a spray instrument similar to our Flit spray guns. The segregated group was then permitted to integrate with the other prisoners. Whelchel stressed that “the Japanese medical personnel were keeping accurate records of each and every one of us in this one barracks”²⁹⁰⁸

White Movement (Russia)

CHEMICAL WEAPON: White Phosphorus

POLITICAL FACTION: White Russian

PERSON NAME: White, William

PERSON NAME: Whitesides, S.E.

S.E. Whitesides was a Colonel in the US Army. Colonel Whitesides along with A.H. Schwichtenberg were the first to debrief Kitano Musaji, interviewing him on 11 Jan 1945. The meeting was short and unrevealing with Kitano assuming a role of innocence and insisting that he knew little of the Ishii operation. According to Sheldon Harris, Colonel Whitesides began the interview by telling Kitano he wanted information on both offensive and defensive BW research. Kitano’s replies to this, and to subsequent questions, were vague and disingenuous at best. When asked whether he was prepared to use BW as a weapon, for example, Kitano replied, “No.” He would not use it because, “In my opinion, it is not good to use BW in warfare and, if used, it is not effective.” Whitesides pressed Kitano by asking him whether he would use BW if ordered to do so by higher authorities. He replied that he and his superior, General Kobayashi, “would have dissented.” On other questions, Kitano down played his role at Harbin in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo or denied that research that could be considered a human rights violation took place during his watch. According to Kitano, only “Monkeys, rats, squirrels and other small animals” were used when testing ordnance developed at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province. When Whitesides specifically asked him whether he had ever heard “of any Chinese prisoners being used in these tests,” Kitano replied without any hesitation, “No. No humans at all were used in these tests”²⁹⁰⁹

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Whooping Cough

PERSON NAME: Wieland, Heinrich Otto

PERSON NAME: Williams, Peter

²⁹⁰³ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

²⁹⁰⁴ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

²⁹⁰⁵ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

²⁹⁰⁶ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

²⁹⁰⁷ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

²⁹⁰⁸ 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing

²⁹⁰⁹ Stenographic transcript of interrogation of Lt. General Masaji Kitano in Tokyo by Colonel S.E. Whitesides and Colonel A.H. Schwichtenberg on 11 Jan 1946, Document 004, Dugway Proving Grounds Library

Peter Williams co-produced with David Wallace: *Unit 731: The Japanese Army's Secret of Secrets* (London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1989)

CHEMICAL AGENT: Willie Peter

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: WP

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: White Phosphorus

CAMPAIGN: Normandy Campaign

White phosphorus is a material made from a common allotrope of the chemical element phosphorus that is used in smoke, tracer, illumination and incendiary munitions. Other common names include WP, and the slang term “Willie Peter,” which is dated from its use in Vietnam, and is still sometimes used in military jargon. As an incendiary weapon, white phosphorus burns fiercely and can ignite cloth, fuel, ammunition and other combustibles

In addition to its offensive capabilities, white phosphorus is also a highly efficient smoke-producing agent, burning quickly and producing an instant blanket of smoke. As a result, smoke-producing white phosphorus munitions are very common, particularly as smoke grenades for infantry, loaded in grenade launchers on tanks and other armored vehicles, or as part of the ammunition allotment for artillery or mortars. These create smoke screens to mask movement, position, infrared signatures, or the origin of fire from the enemy

The British Army introduced the first factory-built WP grenades in late 1916. During World War II, white phosphorus mortar bombs, shells, rockets, and grenades were used extensively by American, Commonwealth, and, to a lesser extent, Japanese forces, in both smoke-generating and antipersonnel roles. The British military also used white phosphorus bombs against Kurdish villagers and Al-Habbaniyah in Al-Anbar Province during the Great Iraqi Revolution of 1920

In the interwar years, the US Army trained using white phosphorus, by artillery shell and air bombardment. The weapon was generally regarded as presenting a danger to their own operators and were never deployed in combat. At the start of the Normandy campaign, 20% of American 81 mm mortar rounds were white phosphorus. At least five American Medal of Honor citations mention their recipients using white phosphorus grenades to clear enemy positions, and in the 1944 liberation of Cherbourg alone, a single US mortar battalion, the 87th, fired 11,899 white phosphorus rounds into the city. The US Army and Marines used white phosphorus shells in 107-mm (4.2 inch) mortars. White phosphorus was widely credited by Allied soldiers for breaking up German infantry attacks and creating havoc among enemy troop concentrations during the latter part of the war. Willie Peter may also be known as: WP or White Phosphorus

PERSON NAME: Willoughby, Charles A

Charles A Willoughby was a Major General in the US Army. Willoughby wrote: “It is apparent that the Soviets are cloaking their interest in the intelligence aspects of Bacteriological Warfare by simulated concern over alleged use of bacteria against Chinese and Manchurians. The evidence which the Soviets say they possess may be of importance, and for that reason it is considered desirable from an intelligence standpoint to attempt coordinated action with the USSR”²⁹¹⁰

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Wing Unit 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

EXPERIMENT: Winter hygiene tests

BOOK: *Wode Qian Bansheng* (*The First Half of My Life* translated into English as *From Emperor to Citizen*)

PERSON NAME: Woellhof, Dick

LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

INCIDENT: The “Chichijima Incident”

²⁹¹⁰ Memorandum for the Record, Subject: USSR Request to Interrogate and Arrest Japanese Bacteriological Warfare Experts, 27 Mar 1947, initialed Charles A. W(illoughby, Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives



ARM2c Lloyd Richard Woellhof was the gunner on an SB2C serial number 01169. He was taken POW on 4 Jul 1944 on Chichijima and executed 7 Aug 1944. Woellhof was one of nine US airmen captured after their aircraft was shot down over Chichijima, the Bonin Islands where were executed and cannibalized. Two prisoners were beheaded in a public ceremony and per an account in Time Magazine their livers were immediately cut from their bodies and served as sukiyaki. It was not disputed that eight POW were executed. Some of the bodies were butchered by the division's medical orderlies and portions were eaten by the senior staff of the Japanese garrison. Senior Japanese Army Officers hosted a Sake party for their Navy counterparts where the livers of American POW's were roasted and served as an appetizer. Japanese Navy officers subsequently reciprocated by hosting a party where they butchered and served their own American POW

POISON: Wolf's bane

PERSON NAME: Woo Chia Shing

Woo Chia Shing was a Major in the Nationalist Chinese Army. He testified to the use of gas by the Japanese in an attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province ²⁹¹¹

PERSON NAME: Woodhead, Henry

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: World Disarmament Conference, Geneva

CONFLICT: World War 1

POISON: Women's bane

CHEMICAL AGENT: WP

WRS - War Reserve Service (US)

PERSON NAME: Wu Shi-Gen.

Wu Shi-Gen survived an Oct 1940 Japanese launched biological weapons attack against their village in Quzhou, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China ²⁹¹²

PERSON NAME: Wu Tien-sing

Wu Tien-sing was a victim of Unit 731 specifically

PERSON NAME: Wu Xiaoni

POLITICAL UNIT: Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

Wu Xiaoni was the victim of the Aug 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China – he was vivisected ²⁹¹³

POLITICAL UNIT: Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Wuchang County in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo was the location of the Beiyinhe Laboratory

POLITICAL UNIT: Wuhan, Hubei Province under the Republic of China

²⁹¹¹ Composite of IPS interrogations: Dr. S.C. Shin, Shoji Terajima, MAJ Woo Chia Shing, Maj Gen Cheng, MAJ Yang Cheu-Nien, Sgt. Katsuo Mitsue testify to the Japanese gas attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province
Dated: 25 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹¹² Airliners.net. Non-Aviation Topics. Unit 731, 100 – Inhuman WMD Biological Warfare http://www.airliners.net/aviation-forums/non_aviation/read.main/755933/

²⁹¹³ Mangold, Tom and Jeff Goldberg. Plague Wars. The Terrifying Reality of Biological Warfare. MacMillan, Great Britain. 1999

CAMPAIGN: WUHAN OPERATION

LOCATION: Hubei Province under the Republic of China

The WUHAN OPERATION took place between the end of Aug and end of Nov 1938. During this three-month operation the Japanese prepared and used 9,667 red gas artillery rounds and 32,162 red gas grenades against Chinese forces. These weapon were used a total of 375 separate times during the four month WUHAN OPERATION

POLITICAL UNIT: Wutung, Guangxi Province under the Republic of China

CODE NAME: (X)

The letter “X” served as a US reference, code word or cover term for “Botulinas Toxin” ²⁹¹⁴

BACTERIA WARFARE RESEARCH DIVISION: X-ray Research

INCIDENT: Xi’an Incident

PERSON NAME: Xi Qia

PERSON NAME: Xiang Zhesun

POLITICAL UNIT: Xian, Shaanxi Province

PERSON NAME: Xianfeng Emperor

PERSON NAME: Xinhai Revolution

PERSON NAME: Xiao Chang Hai

Xiao Chang Hai was a Chinese laborer who in 1938, while on a road-repair detail engaged in repairing trenches along the road, fell ill and could not complete his assignment. His Japanese supervisor proceeded to beat him mercilessly, and then ordered one of the guard dogs to attack Xiao

POLITICAL UNIT: Xigong, Luoyang City, Henan Province, Japanese Occupied China

CAMPAIGN: XIGONG OPERATIONS

POLITICAL UNIT: Xinfu District, Fushun, Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Xinjing (Changchun) (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Located in Xinjing (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Unit 100 was responsible for the study and development of diseases, which would infect domesticated farm livestock

GENDARME: Xinjing Military Police, Xinjing (Changchun) (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo ²⁹¹⁵

MILITARY HOSPITAL: Xinjing No. 2 Army Hospital, Xinjing (Changchun) (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo ²⁹¹⁶

COMMERCIAL ENTITY: Xinjing Xingya Industry Company, Xinjing (Changchun) (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo ²⁹¹⁷

²⁹¹⁴ Probable Biological Agents which may be employed by the Enemy. Dated: 1 Jan 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 486, Box 27. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹¹⁵ Manyu Utsugi 宇津木孟雄 (31 July). China.org.cn, 31 Jul 2014 www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/31/content_33105563.htm

²⁹¹⁶ Manyu Utsugi 宇津木孟雄 (31 July). China.org.cn, 31 Jul 2014 www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/31/content_33105563.htm

²⁹¹⁷ Manyu Utsugi 宇津木孟雄 (31 July). China.org.cn, 31 Jul 2014 www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/31/content_33105563.htm

PLACE NAME: Xiushi River

PERSON NAME: Xu Shichang

PERSON NAME: Xuanton

PERSON NAME: Xuanton Emperor

PERSON NAME: Xun Di

POLITICAL UNIT: Xuancheng County, Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Yabuki fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 643, Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.
Yabuki fnu was a Non-Commissioned Officer with Unit 643

PERSON NAME: Yada fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Branch 2630, Detachment 100

LOCATION: ****

Yada fnu was a member of Branch 2630, Detachment 100

PERSON NAME: Yagasawa Yukimasa

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Plant Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POSTWAR: Secretary of the Japanese Penicillin Association

POSTWAR: Member of the Japanese Society of Antibiotics

POSTWAR: Associated with Japan's National Institute of Health

Yagasawa Yukimasa was a member of Unit 731. He served as a Plant Researcher with Unit 731 from 1935 to 1945. He was interviewed in Nov 1947 concerning Plant Agents: experiments in stinking smut of wheat and nematosis of wheat & rye as agents for massive crop destruction.²⁹¹⁸ Postwar he became Secretary of the Japanese Penicillin Association and subsequently joined the Japanese Society of Antibiotics. Worked postwar with Japan's National Institute of Health

PERSON NAME: Yagizawa fnu²⁹¹⁹

PERSON NAME: Yagisawa Kazumasa

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Hokkaido Imperial University

LOCATION: Sapporo, Hokkaido Prefecture, Japan

Yagisawa Kazumasa was a member of the Faculty of Science, Hokkaido Imperial University (Botany), Sapporo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Yagisawa Yukimasa

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Plant Research at Unit 731

²⁹¹⁸ Interview with Dr. Yukimasa YAGASAWA. 15 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹¹⁹ Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

LOCATION: ****

POSTWAR: Researched antibiotics at Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan ²⁹²⁰

During the war Yagisawa Yukimasa: served as the Chief of Plant Research at Unit 731. ²⁹²¹ Postwar he researched antibiotics at Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan ²⁹²²

PERSON NAME: Yakizawa fnu ²⁹²³

PERSON NAME: Yakov Tryapitsyn

PERSON NAME: Yakumaru Katsoya ²⁹²⁴

Yakutia (Russia)

PERSON NAME: Yamada Hidotake

Yamada Hidotake was interrogated during the Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, Vol. 5; Biological Warfare ²⁹²⁵

PERSON NAME: Yamada Masatsugu ²⁹²⁶

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Yamada Masatsugu was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. ²⁹²⁷ He was assigned to the Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan. ²⁹²⁸ His area of expertise was education, lecturer ²⁹²⁹

PERSON NAME: Yamada Otozo (6 November 1881-18 July 1965)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamada Otozoo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: General

ASSIGNED: Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army (last), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: 25 Years. Hard labor

²⁹²⁰ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID

<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

²⁹²¹ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID

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²⁹²² Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID

<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

²⁹²³ Concerning the activities at secret laboratories of the former Army Medical School. Dated: 21 Dec 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹²⁴ Murder of Eight (8) POWs in Medical Experiment at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital. Dated: 25 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1784, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹²⁵ Redacted letter on current state & wellbeing of Shiro Ishii. Includes a map to Ishii's house, which he has turned into a hotel. 9 Jan 1949. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 263, Entry 016, Box 27. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹²⁶ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁹²⁷ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁹²⁸ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

²⁹²⁹ Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan. Sept and Oct 1945 Volume V. Biological Warfare. General Headquarters. United States Army Forces, Pacific. Scientific and Technical Advisory Section. 1 Nov 1945

EXECUTED: N/A

Yamada Otozo was a General in the Imperial Japanese Army and the last Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army.²⁹³⁰ Yamada paid particular attention to the progress of Unit 731, which conducted biological warfare research using Chinese civilians as test subjects. He was quoted as saying that since Japan lacked resources to build large amounts of conventional armament, it was necessary for Japan to advance unconventional weapons such as biological weapons. During his trial in the Soviet Union at Khabarovsk, he confessed that “I learned...in Jul 1944...that bacteriological detachments 731 and 100 were engaged in devising and in the mass production of bacteriological weapons.”²⁹³¹ He visited Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in Aug 1944, and during his inspection tour of the facility, Yamada was “amazed at the scale on which the work was proceeding.”²⁹³² On 9 Aug 1945 Yamada ordered the facilities at Pingfan to be destroyed.²⁹³³

All inmates in special prisons were killed with poison gas.²⁹³⁴ In the afternoon the dead bodies were burnt in the inner garden and their bones and ashes brought by lorries to Harbin City, to be thrown into the River Songhua Jiang.²⁹³⁵ The fact that no prisoner survived to be liberated at the end of the war made it difficult to reveal the history of Unit 731 until much later. The main building, Rogoutou (Unit 731) was not so easy to destroy because of its extremely solid structure.²⁹³⁶ Eventually a special team came in and blew it up with dynamite on 13 and 14 Aug 1945.²⁹³⁷ He was sentenced in December, 1949, during the Court-Martial of the Primorsky Military District, to 25 years of imprisonment in a forced labor camp “for managing the work of preparing biological warfare”²⁹³⁸



²⁹³⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge, London, 1994

²⁹³¹ *Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons*. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1950

²⁹³² *Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons*. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1950

²⁹³³ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. *Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale*. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹³⁴ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. *Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale*. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹³⁵ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. *Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale*. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹³⁶ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. *Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale*. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹³⁷ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. *Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale*. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹³⁸ *Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons*. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1950

On 12 Mar 1950 Yamada was escorted to the Special Camp № 48 in Cherntsy.²⁹³⁹ Special Camp № 48 in Cherntsy, was built to house senior commanders of the German military and its wartime allies. Captives referred to the camps as “Voykovo.”²⁹⁴⁰ The general housing sector contained 38 rooms, holding from 3 to 12 people, depending on room space.²⁹⁴¹ Officers of the Soviet Army and NKVD (People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs) employees, who spoke foreign languages, guarded and worked in the camp. Other prisoners held there included Generalfeldmarschall Friedrich Paulus. Seventeen Japanese military men were imprisoned together with Yamada in Cherntsy, among them was Zun Ushiroku, the commander of the third front line in Manchukuo and all other Japanese officers tried for crimes related to biological warfare.²⁹⁴² Major Karasawa Tomio, doctor-bacteriologist died there; according to archival documents committing suicide on 20 Oct 1956. Yamada Otozoo may also be known as: Yamada Otozoo

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Yamada Otozō

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1922-08-15	Lieutenant-Colonel
1925-08-07	Colonel
1930-08-01	Major-General
1934-08-01	Lieutenant-General
1940-08-01	General

SERVICE:

1922-08-15 – 1923-02-04	Staff Officer, Inspectorate of Cavalry
1923-02-04 – 1926-03-02	Commanding Officer, 26 th Cavalry Regiment
1926-03-02 – 1927-07-26	Staff Officer, Chosen Army [Korea]
1927-07-26 – 1928-08-xx	Chief, 8th Section (Communications), 3 rd Section, General Staff
1928-08-xx – 1930-08-01	Chief, 7th Section (Communications), 3 rd Section, General Staff
1930-08-01 – 1931-08-01	Chief, Training Section, Army Cavalry School
1931-08-01 – 1932-08-08	Commanding Officer, 4 th Cavalry Brigade
1932-08-08 – 1933-08-01	Commandant, Army Signal School
1933-08-01 – 1934-08-01	Head, 3 rd Section, General Staff
1934-08-01 – 1935-12-02	Head, General Affairs Section, General Staff
1935-08-18 – 1935-09-07	Temporary Head, 3 rd Section, General Staff
1935-12-01 – 1937-03-01	Commandant, Military Academy
1937-03-01 – 1938-01-08	General Officer Commanding, 12 th Division [Manchuria]
1938-01-13 – 1938-12-10	General Officer Commanding, 3 rd Army [Manchuria]
1938-12-15 – 1939-09-23	Commander-in-Chief, Central China Expeditionary Army
1940-10-14 – 1944-08-18	Inspector-General of Military Training
1940-10-14 – 1944-08-18	Member, Supreme War Council
1941-07-07 – 1941-12-09	Commander-in-Chief, General Defence Command
1944-07-18 – 1945-08-11	Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army
1945-08-11 – 1956-06-26	Prisoner of War [Soviet Union]
1949-xx-xx	Condemned to 25 years imprisonment as War Criminal.
1956-06-26	Released

PERSON NAME: Yamada Otozoo (6 November 1881-18 July 1965)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamada Otozo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamada Otozou

²⁹³⁹ V.V. Agarkov – The general Yamada’s diary about the last days of captivity in the USSR is declassified. Asia-Pacific International Relation Study Center. 6 Oct 2013 <http://apircenter.org/archives/1099>

²⁹⁴⁰ V.V. Agarkov – The general Yamada’s diary about the last days of captivity in the USSR is declassified. Asia-Pacific International Relation Study Center. 6 Oct 2013 <http://apircenter.org/archives/1099>

²⁹⁴¹ V.V. Agarkov – The general Yamada’s diary about the last days of captivity in the USSR is declassified. Asia-Pacific International Relation Study Center. 6 Oct 2013 <http://apircenter.org/archives/1099>

²⁹⁴² V.V. Agarkov – The general Yamada’s diary about the last days of captivity in the USSR is declassified. Asia-Pacific International Relation Study Center. 6 Oct 2013 <http://apircenter.org/archives/1099>

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamada Otsu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General
ASSIGNED: Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army, Manchukuo
WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)
SENTENCE: 25 Years. Hard labor
EXECUTED: N/A

Yamada Otozoo may also be known as: Yamada Otozo, Yamada Otozou or Yamada Otsu

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Yamada Otozō

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1922-08-15	Lieutenant-Colonel
1925-08-07	Colonel
1930-08-01	Major-General
1934-08-01	Lieutenant-General
1940-08-01	General

SERVICE:

1922-08-15	–	1923-02-04	Staff Officer, Inspectorate of Cavalry
1923-02-04	–	1926-03-02	Commanding Officer, 26 th Cavalry Regiment
1926-03-02	–	1927-07-26	Staff Officer, Chosen Army [Korea]
1927-07-26	–	1928-08-xx	Chief, 8th Section (Communications), 3 rd Section, General Staff
1928-08-xx	–	1930-08-01	Chief, 7th Section (Communications), 3 rd Section, General Staff
1930-08-01	–	1931-08-01	Chief, Training Section, Army Cavalry School
1931-08-01	–	1932-08-08	Commanding Officer, 4 th Cavalry Brigade
1932-08-08	–	1933-08-01	Commandant, Army Signal School
1933-08-01	–	1934-08-01	Head, 3 rd Section, General Staff
1934-08-01	–	1935-12-02	Head, General Affairs Section, General Staff
1935-08-18	–	1935-09-07	Temporary Head, 3 rd Section, General Staff
1935-12-01	–	1937-03-01	Commandant, Military Academy
1937-03-01	–	1938-01-08	General Officer Commanding, 12 th Division [Manchuria]
1938-01-13	–	1938-12-10	General Officer Commanding, 3 rd Army [Manchuria]
1938-12-15	–	1939-09-23	Commander-in-Chief, Central China Expeditionary Army
1940-10-14	–	1944-08-18	Inspector-General of Military Training
1940-10-14	–	1944-08-18	Member, Supreme War Council
1941-07-07	–	1941-12-09	Commander-in-Chief, General Defence Command
1944-07-18	–	1945-08-11	Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army
1945-08-11	–	1956-06-26	Prisoner of War [Soviet Union]
1949-xx-xx			Condemned to 25 years imprisonment as War Criminal
1956-06-26			Released

PERSON NAME: Yamada Otozou (6 November 1881-18 July 1965)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamada Otozo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamada Otozoo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamada Otsu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army, Manchukuo

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: 25 Years. Hard labor

EXECUTED: N/A

Yamada Otozou may also be known as: Yamada Otozo, Yamada Otozoo or Yamada Otsu

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Yamada Otozō

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1922-08-15	Lieutenant-Colonel
1925-08-07	Colonel
1930-08-01	Major-General
1934-08-01	Lieutenant-General
1940-08-01	General

SERVICE:

1922-08-15 – 1923-02-04	Staff Officer, Inspectorate of Cavalry
1923-02-04 – 1926-03-02	Commanding Officer, 26 th Cavalry Regiment
1926-03-02 – 1927-07-26	Staff Officer, Chosen Army [Korea]
1927-07-26 – 1928-08-xx	Chief, 8th Section (Communications), 3 rd Section, General Staff
1928-08-xx – 1930-08-01	Chief, 7th Section (Communications), 3 rd Section, General Staff
1930-08-01 – 1931-08-01	Chief, Training Section, Army Cavalry School
1931-08-01 – 1932-08-08	Commanding Officer, 4 th Cavalry Brigade
1932-08-08 – 1933-08-01	Commandant, Army Signal School
1933-08-01 – 1934-08-01	Head, 3 rd Section, General Staff
1934-08-01 – 1935-12-02	Head, General Affairs Section, General Staff
1935-08-18 – 1935-09-07	Temporary Head, 3 rd Section, General Staff
1935-12-01 – 1937-03-01	Commandant, Military Academy
1937-03-01 – 1938-01-08	General Officer Commanding, 12 th Division [Manchuria]
1938-01-13 – 1938-12-10	General Officer Commanding, 3 rd Army [Manchuria]
1938-12-15 – 1939-09-23	Commander-in-Chief, Central China Expeditionary Army
1940-10-14 – 1944-08-18	Inspector-General of Military Training
1940-10-14 – 1944-08-18	Member, Supreme War Council
1941-07-07 – 1941-12-09	Commander-in-Chief, General Defence Command
1944-07-18 – 1945-08-11	Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army
1945-08-11 – 1956-06-26	Prisoner of War [Soviet Union]
1949-xx-xx	Condemned to 25 years imprisonment as War Criminal
1956-06-26	Released

PERSON NAME: Yamada Otsu (6 November 1881-18 July 1965)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamada Otozo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamada Otozoo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamada Otozou

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General

ASSIGNED: Commander of the Kwantung Army (1944-45)

ASSIGNED: Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Chief, Japanese Military Education, Tokyo, Japan

WAR CRIMES: Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, Khabarovsk, Khabarovsk Krai (USSR)

SENTENCE: 25 Years. Hard labor

EXECUTED: N/A

Yamada Otsu was the Chief, Japanese Military Education and later the Commander of the Kwantung Army (1944-45). He was a defendant at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR). Yamada Otsu may also be known as:

Yamada Otozo, Yamada Otozoo or Yamada Otozou

GENERAL OFFICER:

NAME: Yamada Otozō

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

RANK: General

PROMOTIONS:

1922-08-15	Lieutenant-Colonel
1925-08-07	Colonel
1930-08-01	Major-General
1934-08-01	Lieutenant-General
1940-08-01	General

SERVICE:

1922-08-15 – 1923-02-04 Staff Officer, Inspectorate of Cavalry
1923-02-04 – 1926-03-02 Commanding Officer, 26th Cavalry Regiment
1926-03-02 – 1927-07-26 Staff Officer, Chosen Army [Korea]
1927-07-26 – 1928-08-xx Chief, 8th Section (Communications), 3rd Section, General Staff
1928-08-xx – 1930-08-01 Chief, 7th Section (Communications), 3rd Section, General Staff
1930-08-01 – 1931-08-01 Chief, Training Section, Army Cavalry School
1931-08-01 – 1932-08-08 Commanding Officer, 4th Cavalry Brigade
1932-08-08 – 1933-08-01 Commandant, Army Signal School
1933-08-01 – 1934-08-01 Head, 3rd Section, General Staff
1934-08-01 – 1935-12-02 Head, General Affairs Section, General Staff
1935-08-18 – 1935-09-07 Temporary Head, 3rd Section, General Staff
1935-12-01 – 1937-03-01 Commandant, Military Academy
1937-03-01 – 1938-01-08 General Officer Commanding, 12th Division [Manchuria]
1938-01-13 – 1938-12-10 General Officer Commanding, 3rd Army [Manchuria]
1938-12-15 – 1939-09-23 Commander-in-Chief, Central China Expeditionary Army
1940-10-14 – 1944-08-18 Inspector-General of Military Training
1940-10-14 – 1944-08-18 Member, Supreme War Council
1941-07-07 – 1941-12-09 Commander-in-Chief, General Defence Command
1944-07-18 – 1945-08-11 Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army
1945-08-11 – 1956-06-26 Prisoner of War [Soviet Union]
1949-xx-xx Condemned to 25 years imprisonment as War Criminal
1956-06-26 Released

PERSON NAME: Yamada Tadashi

POLITICAL UNIT: Yamagata, Yamagata Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Yamagishi Kenji

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Information-Investigation Department, Hogoin Camp (the Scientific Research Division), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Yamagishi Kenji was the Chief of the Information-Investigation Department at the Hogoin Camp (the Scientific Research Division)

PERSON NAME: Yamaguichi fnu ²⁹⁴³

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker

ASSIGNED: Civil Engineer, attached to the Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan

Yamaguichi fnu was a Civil Engineer and civilian attached to the Army Medical College in Tokyo, Japan where he served as a bomb designer. ²⁹⁴⁴ He designed both the Uji and Ha bombs. ²⁹⁴⁵ He suffered a stroke in 1941 ²⁹⁴⁶

PERSON NAME: Yamaguichi fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Group #2, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

²⁹⁴³ Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive). Major Jun-Ichi-KANEKO. Appendix 29-E-b. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 7 Oct 1945.

²⁹⁴⁴ Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive). Major Jun-Ichi-KANEKO. Appendix 29-E-b. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 7 Oct 1945.

²⁹⁴⁵ Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive). Major Jun-Ichi-KANEKO. Appendix 29-E-b. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 7 Oct 1945.

²⁹⁴⁶ Japanese BW Activities (Offensive and Defensive). Major Jun-Ichi-KANEKO. Appendix 29-E-b. Bacteriological Warfare (BW). 7 Oct 1945.

Postwar Yamaguichi fnu was accused by Kino Takeshita of experimenting with diseases on human beings.²⁹⁴⁷ He is believed to be responsible for the deaths of 13 persons as a result of experiments carried on at Group #2, Unit 731²⁹⁴⁸

PERSON NAME: Yamaguchi Shigeru
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: ****
LOCATION: ****

Yamaguchi Shigeru was a Japanese POW interrogated during the war who described a germ or bacterial bomb as being among the equipment being developed by the Japanese Air Force²⁹⁴⁹

PERSON NAME: Yamaguchi Honji
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major
ASSIGNED: Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo.
Yamaguchi Honji was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to the Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army²⁹⁵⁰

POLITICAL UNIT: Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Yamaguchi Monji
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: ****
ASSIGNED: No. 100 Army Corps (Unit 100), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
Yamaguchi Monji was accused of dissecting Allied POWs at the No. 100 Army Corps in Hsinking, Liaoning Province by Yamaguchi Monji, Wakamatsu Yujiro, and Hozaka fnu, in a letter sent to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) in Japan, General Douglas MacArthur²⁹⁵¹

PERSON NAME: Yamaguichi Bunji

PERSON NAME: Yamaguichi Honji
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Major
ASSIGNED: 2nd Department, Veterinary Disease Prevention, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo
Yamaguichi Honji was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army.²⁹⁵² He was Director of the 2nd Department of Veterinary Disease Prevention, Unit 100. Postwar he was accused of conducting experiments on Chinese citizens. Yamaguichi Honji was later replaced by Yasuzaki Taro

PERSON NAME: Yamaguichi Motoji²⁹⁵³
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamaguchi Motoji
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

²⁹⁴⁷ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 6 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁴⁸ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 6 Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁴⁹ Extract from interrogation report of YAMAGUCHI, Shigeru. Dated: 4 Dec 1944. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 486, Box 27. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁵⁰ Records of YAMAGUCHI, Honji. Dated: 24 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁵¹ NISHIMURA, fnu. 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁵² Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 6 Jul 1946 Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁵³ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 6 Jul 1946 Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo. Yamaguichi Motoji was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was a Doctor of Veterinarian Medicine and assigned to the Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit from 1944 to 1945.²⁹⁵⁴ He was accused by Nishimura fnu of infecting POW with glanders, performing experiments and dissections on them.^{2955, 2956} His name may also be found spelled as Yamaguchi Motoji

PERSON NAME: Yamaguchi Motoji²⁹⁵⁷

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamaguichi Motoji

PERSON NAME: Yamaguchi Tadashige

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamaosame Tasashige

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Major

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ASSIGNED: Unit Ei 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

Yamaguchi Tadashige was a Major in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served with Unit 731 and Unit Ei 1644.

Yamaguchi Tadashige may also be known as: Yamaosame Tasashige

PERSON NAME: Yamamoto Isoroku

PERSON NAME: Yamamoto Susumu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: Commander, 55th Division (Sou Division) Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogyo Prefecture, Japan

Yamamoto Susumu was a Medical Officer and a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. He Commanded the 55th Division (Sou Division) Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit on the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea

PERSON NAME: Yamamoto Tetsuo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Yamamoto Tetsuo worked primarily with typhus cases in Manchukuo which, among other diseases, he claims were “normal” for the area²⁹⁵⁸

PERSON NAME: Yamanaka Futoshi

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamanaka Motoki

Yamanaka Futoshi may also be known as: Yamanaka Motoki

PERSON NAME: Yamanaka Futoki

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit Ei 1644, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

GRADUATE: Osaka Medical College, Osaka, Osaka Prefecture, Japan

²⁹⁵⁴ Statement by Motoji YAMAGUCHI. Dated Mar 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁵⁵ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434.

Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁵⁶ NISHIMURA, fnu. 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁵⁷ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 6 Jul 1946 Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁵⁸ Interrogation of Dr. Tetsuo Yamamoto. Dated: 14 Nov 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Yamanaka Futoki was a graduate of Osaka Medical College and a member of Unit Ei 1644. He later served as the forty-seventh Director of the Japan Bacteriology Association ²⁹⁵⁹

PERSON NAME: Yamanaka Motoki

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamanaka Futoshiki

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Osaka Municipal Medical University

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POSTWAR: President of the Osaka Municipal Medical University, Osaka, Japan ²⁹⁶⁰

Yamanaka Motoki served with Unit 731. Postwar he rose to become President of the Osaka Municipal Medical University, Osaka, Japan. ²⁹⁶¹ Yamanaka Motoki may also be known as: Yamanaka Futoshiki

PERSON NAME: Yamanouchi fnu ²⁹⁶²

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamanouchi Yujiro

Yamanouchi fnu may also be known as: Yamanouchi Yujiro

PERSON NAME: Yamanouchi Yujiro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Yamanouchi Yujiro served with Unit 731 where he conducted tests and experiments with brucellosis ²⁹⁶³

PERSON NAME: Yamaosame Tasashige

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yamaguchi Tadashige

Yamaosame Tasashige may also be known as: Yamaguchi Tadashige

PERSON NAME: Yamasaki Kazuo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker

LOCATION: Okunoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture

ASSIGNED: Tadanoumi Arsenal

ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Arsenal, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau, Hiroshima Prefecture

ALTERNATE NAME: Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture

Yamasaki Kazuo was a Japanese civilian worker employed at the Tadanoumi Arsenal

PERSON NAME: Yamasita fnu ²⁹⁶⁴

PERSON NAME: Yamashita Tomoyuki

PERSON NAME: Yamashita Shiro ²⁹⁶⁵

²⁹⁵⁹ *The Bacteriological Warfare Unit and the Suicide of Two Physicians* (Tokyo: Shincho-Sha Publishing Co., 1982 Cited in: Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

²⁹⁶⁰ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

²⁹⁶¹ Japan's Soul Searching. The Free Republic <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/fr/1581598/replies?c=4>

²⁹⁶² Japanese personalities. 30 Mar 1964. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Location: IWG Reference Collection.

Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

²⁹⁶³ Interview with Dr. Yujiro YAMANOUCI. 25 Nov 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 175, Entry 67A900, Box 217. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

²⁹⁶⁴ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 25 Feb 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

²⁹⁶⁵ Case No. 330. Dated: 6 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. *Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006*

POSSIBLE ALIAS: Matsushita Shiro
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Captain
ASSIGNED: Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo.
Yamashita Shiro was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. He was assigned to the Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army.²⁹⁶⁶ He used the alias: Matsushita Shiro

PERSON NAME: Yamasita Noboru
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Noboru Yamashita
Yamasita Noboru may also be known as: Noboru Yamashita

PLACE NAME: Yamato Hotel

PERSON NAME: Yamauchi Toyonri
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: Civilian Worker
ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Yamauchi Toyonri was a civilian who served under Unit 731.²⁹⁶⁷ He joined the unit in 1938.²⁹⁶⁸ He arrived in Manchukuo in Jun 1939.²⁹⁶⁹ Yamauchi and his superiors were sent to Unit 731 in Jun 1939, and performed cholera vaccine experiments on 20 Chinese captives in the special prison in May 1940.²⁹⁷⁰ He was told that the subjects were “guerrillas convicted to death.” Eight subjects were given vaccine made with ultrasonic devices, eight were given vaccine made at the Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan, and four received nothing as controls. Then they were forced to drink milk contaminated with cholera bacteria that had been developed as a weapon. The eight subjects who received ultrasonic vaccine did become seriously ill, but those who received with the other vaccine had severe diarrhea, and one of them died. All four controls died too. Ishii ordered Yamauchi and his superiors to produce ultrasonic vaccine on a large scale²⁹⁷¹

PERSON NAME: Yamauchi Yutaka Osamu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: *****
ASSIGNED: Laboratory Technician, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Yamauchi Yutaka Osamu served as a Laboratory Technician with Unit 731

ETHNIC GROUP: Yamato Race

PERSON NAME: Yamshita fnu
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
KNOWN RANK: *****
ASSIGNED: Photographer, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
Yamshita fnu served with Unit 731 as a photographer

PERSON NAME: Yan Xishan

PERSON NAME: Yanagawa Heisuke

PERSON NAME: Yanagisawa Ken

²⁹⁶⁶ Records of YAMASHITA, Shiro. Dated: 22 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁶⁷ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²⁹⁶⁸ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²⁹⁶⁹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²⁹⁷⁰ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

²⁹⁷¹ Chinese Central Archive et al. eds. 中央档案□・中国第二歷史档案□・吉林省社会科学院(合編). Seitai Kaibo 生体□剖 (Vivisection), Jintai Jikken 人体實驗 (Human Experimentation), and Saikin Sakusen 細菌作戰 (Germ Warfare). Tokyo: Dobunkan 同文館 1991-1992. These three volumes are Japanese translation of Xijunzhan yu Duqizhan 細菌戰与毒氣戰 (Biological and Chemical Warfare). Beijing: Zhonghua Shuju 中華書局 (Chinese Printing Office) 1989

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ken Yanagisawa
 ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yanagisawa Yuzuru
 MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Tokyo Imperial University
 ASSIGNED: Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan
 PROFESSOR: Institute of Infectious Diseases (IID), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan
 ADVISER: Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan
 During the occupation of China Yanagisawa Ken was Assistant Professor at the Institute of Infectious Diseases (IID), Tokyo Imperial University; Tokyo, Japan, and Adviser to the Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University; Tokyo, Japan.²⁹⁷² Through the Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan, he sent his various trial vaccines against tuberculosis, that is, Bacillus Calmette-Gueran (BCG), to Unit 731 where they were used in experiments on Chinese youths.²⁹⁷³ He is known to have conducted experiments on Chinese youths during the occupation through Unit 731.²⁹⁷⁴ Yanagisawa Ken may also be known as: Ken Yanagisawa or Yanagisawa Yuzuru

PERSON NAME: Yanagisawa Yuzuru
 ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ken Yanagisawa
 Yanagisawa Yuzuru may also be known as: Ken Yanagisawa



PERSON NAME: Yanagita Genzo (3 January 1890-1 October 1952)
 MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
 KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant-General
 ASSIGNED: Chief, Harbin Japanese Military Mission, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
 Yanagita Genzo was a Lieutenant-General in the Imperial Japanese Army. Yanagita served as the Chief of the Harbin Japanese Military Mission at the time of Japan's surrender in Aug 1945
 GENERAL OFFICER:
 NAME: Yanagida Genzō
 MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
 RANK: Lieutenant-General

PROMOTIONS:

1937-08-02	Colonel
1939-08-01	Major-General
1942-12-01	Lieutenant-General

SERVICE:

1934-03-05 – 1935-08-01	Staff Officer, Kwantung Army
1935-08-01 – 1936-08-01	Senior Staff Officer, Recruiting Branch Military Service Bureau, Ministry of War
1936-08-01 – 1937-08-02	Staff Officer, Imperial Guards Division
1937-08-02 – 1938-07-15	Chief, Recruiting Branch Personnel Bureau, Ministry of War
1938-07-15 – 1939-08-01	Commanding Officer, 1 st Infantry Regiment
1939-08-01 – 1940-03-09	Deputy Chief-of-Staff, 11 th Army
1940-03-09 – 1941-08-01	Chief, Harbin Special Agency [Manchukuo]
1940-08-01 – 1943-03-11	Chief, Intelligence Section, Kwantung Army
1943-03-11 – 1944-05-16	General Officer Commanding, 33 rd Division [Burma]
1944-05-16 – 1944-06-22	Attached – General Staff
1944-06-22	Retired

²⁹⁷² Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID

<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

²⁹⁷³ Shibata Shingo, JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (JNIH)-JAPAN'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NIID) AS HEIRS TO THE TRADITION OF MEDICAL SCIENTISTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL WARFARE NETWORK. Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID

<http://www.vaccinationnews.org/DailyNews/June2002/JNIH13.htm>

²⁹⁷⁴ Bertell, Rosalie. Limitations of the ICRP Recommendations for Worker and Public Protection from Ionizing Radiation. Ontario, Canada. 5 Feb 1998 http://www.ccnr.org/radiation_standards.html

1944-06-23	Recalled
1944-06-23 – 1945-05-30	Commandant, Ryojun (Port Arthur) Fortress
1945-05-30 – 1945-09-xx	Commanding Officer, Kwantung Defence Command
1945-09-xx – 1947-10-01	Prisoner of War [Soviet Union]
1947-10-01	Died in a Prisoner of War Camp [Soviet Union]

POLITICAL UNIT: Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Jilin Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Yang Chang Ling
 MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Nationalist Chinese Army
 KNOWN RANK: Brigadier General
 ASSIGNED: ****
 LOCATION: ****

Yang Chang Ling was a Brigadier General in the Nationalist Chinese Army. He testified at the Tokyo War Crimes Trails to the use of gas by the Japanese in an attack against Nationalist Chinese soldiers in Shensi Province ²⁹⁷⁵

PERSON NAME: Yang Cheu-Nien
 MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Nationalist Chinese Army
 KNOWN RANK: Major
 ASSIGNED: ****
 LOCATION: ****
 Yang Cheu-Nien was a Major in the Nationalist Chinese Army ²⁹⁷⁶

PERSON NAME: Yanagita fnu
 MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army
 KNOWN RANK: Major General
 ASSIGNED: Harbin Military Mission, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
 Yanagita fnu was a Major General in the Imperial Japanese Army assigned to the Harbin Military Mission in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

POLITICAL UNIT: Yanglezhuang, Heshun County, Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China
 ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Guanchitang, Heshun County, Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China
 Yanglezhuang, Heshun County, Anhui Province was the scene of a Feb 1942 biological warfare attack. ²⁹⁷⁷
 Yanglezhuang may also be known as: Guanchitang

POLITICAL UNIT: Yangkow, Fujian Province, under the Republic of China
 Yangkow was the scene of an early 1945 reported outbreak of plague ²⁹⁷⁸

PLACE NAME: Yangtze River, China

PERSON NAME: Yanji, Jilin

PERSON NAME: Yaozhi

²⁹⁷⁵ Composite of IPS interrogations: Dr. S.C. Shin, Shoji Terajima, MAJ Woo Chia Shing, Maj Gen Cheng, MAJ Yang Cheu-Nien, Sgt. Katsuo Mitsue testify to the Japanese gas attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province
 Dated: 25 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁷⁶ Composite of IPS interrogations: Dr. S.C. Shin, Shoji Terajima, MAJ Woo Chia Shing, Maj Gen Cheng, MAJ Yang Cheu-Nien, Sgt. Katsuo Mitsue testify to the Japanese gas attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province
 Dated: 25 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 341. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁷⁷ Abstract of Giichi Sumioka's confession. China.org.cn, 16 Jul 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/16/content_32967816.htm

²⁹⁷⁸ Biological Warfare, Dated: 15 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

VACCINE PRODUCTION LABORATORY: Yashima Pharmaceutical Company, Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, Japan²⁹⁷⁹

The Yashima Pharmaceutical Company was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Yashiro fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Sergeant

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Yashiro fnu was a Japanese government civilian official who executed Sgt. Siffleet an Australian commando of the M Special Unit. The M Special Unit conducted reconnaissance behind enemy (Japanese) lines. Siffleet, along with two natives, was captured in Papua New Guinea. The photograph of his execution came to symbolize the brutality of the Japanese toward Allied POW's

PERSON NAME: Yasuhito

PERSON NAME: Yasuji Kaneko

PERSON NAME: Yasuji Okamura

PLACE NAME: Yasukuni Shrine, Tokyo, Japan

PERSON NAME: Yasunao Naniwa

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Yasunao Naniwa was a Japanese soldier stationed in China. Was 24 years old in 1945 and participated in the Three Alls Policy

PERSON NAME: Yasunori Yoshioka

PERSON NAME: Yasuo Tokoro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Yasuo Tokoro was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Japanese Army and served with Unit 731

PERSON NAME: Yasuoka Masaomi

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: Yasuoka Detachment

LOCATION: Nomonhan, Manchukuoan-claimed territory

PERSON NAME: Yasuzaka fnu²⁹⁸⁰

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

²⁹⁷⁹ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #####, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th Oct 1945

²⁹⁸⁰ Case No. 330. Dated: 6 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

Yasuzaka fnu was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army.²⁹⁸¹ He was assigned to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables.²⁹⁸² He was accused of infecting POW with glanders and performing experiments & dissections on them²⁹⁸³

PERSON NAME: Yasuzaki Taro

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Arm

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Director, 2nd Department, Veterinary Disease Prevention, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

Yasuzaki Taro was accused of conducting experiments on Chinese citizens. He replaced Yamaguichi Honji as Director of the 2nd Department of Veterinary Disease Prevention, Unit 100²⁹⁸⁴

PERSON NAME: Yechigawa Misao

WAR CRIMES: Accused but never charged

LOCATION: ****

SENTENCE: ****

EXECUTED: ****

Yechigawa Misao was associated with Ishii Shiro who was alleged to have committed war crimes²⁹⁸⁵

MONGOLIAN CLAN: Yehenara Clan

CODE NAME: Yellow

Yellow was a term associated with Mustard gas

PLACE NAME: Yellow Beard Mountain, Jiangsu Province, Japanese Occupied China

Yellow Beard Mountain, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province is the location of 20,000 WMD Chemical Weapon metal canisters left by the Japanese Army as it retreated from China in 1945. The stockpile in Nanjing represents just a tiny fraction of the WMD Chemical Weapons in China left behind by the Japanese Army

BIOLOGICAL WEAPON: Yellow Bombs²⁹⁸⁶

Yellow Bombs – Mustard gas

BIOLOGICAL TEST AGENT: Yellow Fever

PLACE NAME: Yellow Sea

POLITICAL UNIT: Yichang, Hubei Province under the Republic of China

MONGOLIAN CLAN: Yehenara Clan

PERSON NAME: Yielded Emperor

POLITICAL UNIT: Yishui, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Yiwu fnu

LOCATION: ****

²⁹⁸¹ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqiu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁹⁸² Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. Dated: 6 Jul 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1294. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁸³ Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. al. 8 Aug 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 1434. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁸⁴ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hqiu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

²⁹⁸⁵ Report on cases of war crimes and civil crimes. Dated: 3 Apr 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1772. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁸⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

POLITICAL UNIT: Yiwu, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China
In late 1941 or early 1942, the plague jumped from Quzhu to Yiwu in Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China a distance of 130 kilometers through the movement of one person. A 36 year-old railway man was infected in Quzhu and returned to his home in Yiwu by train.²⁹⁸⁷ On the following day he was dead, and from his house the plague spread to the whole city, resulting in 215 deaths by Feb 1942.²⁹⁸⁸ The plague then spread from Yiwu to at least ten surrounding villages. In Chongshan cun 400 of 1200 inhabitants died.²⁹⁸⁹ It seemed like a natural occurrence, especially as outbreaks of plague were well known in China. It is only through recent research that the route of infection from Quzhu to Chongshan cun through Yiwu has been identified²⁹⁹⁰

PERSON NAME: Yixuan

POLITICAL UNIT: Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

WAR CRIMES: Yokohama War Crimes Trials, Yokohama, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan²⁹⁹¹

PLACE NAME: Yokosuka Naval District, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Yokoyama Shomatsu

PERSON NAME: Yokoyama Tosheshigo

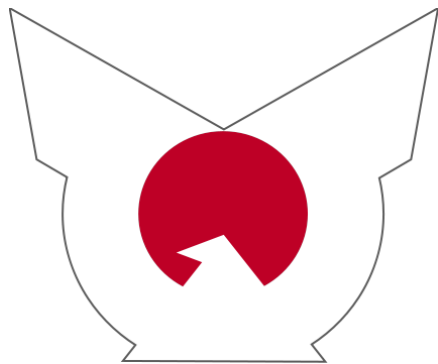
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Colonel

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Yokoyama Tosheshigo was a Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. Yokoyama was well-apprised of Japanese policy throughout the war. Postwar he claimed all use of CW against China was unauthorized and limited to small pockets²⁹⁹²



POLITICAL FACTION: Yokusan Sonendan

The Yokusan Sonendan (Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men's Corps) was an elite para-military youth branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association political party of wartime Empire of Japan established in Jan 1942, and based on the model of the German Sturmabteilung (Storm troopers). Members received a deep political indoctrination and basic military training. Their responsibilities included forming part of the home guard to assist in matters of civil defense under the direction of official local authorities. They were issued mostly obsolete weapons provided to the organization under orders from their Director-General Hashimoto Kingoro, and were intended to assist local efforts in firefighting following air raids, distribution of emergency supplies and rendering basic first aid.

²⁹⁸⁷ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹⁸⁸ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹⁸⁹ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹⁹⁰ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

²⁹⁹¹ *United States of America vs Takakazu Wakamatsu*. Review of the Staff Judge Advocate. Headquarters Eighth Army. United States Army. Office of the Staff Judge Advocate. Yokohama, Japan. 28 Feb 1949

²⁹⁹² Interrogation of Col Tasashige Yokoyama. Dated: 17 Apr 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 496, Entry 53, Box 342. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

The most advanced pupils were earmarked for eventual enrollment in the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan, or for a future role as elected local politicians within the Taisei Yokusankai organization

In addition to its civil defense and para-military role, the Yokusan Sonendan was also tasked with assisting the local Tonarigumi organizations and the Kempeitai in watching for any signs of subversive ideologies in their local areas and reporting any anti-war or anti-government activities. The Yokusan Sonendan was disbanded on 30 May 1945 and its membership merged into the Volunteer Fighting Corps

MEDIA: Yomiuri Shimbun

SCHOOL: Yonago National Medical School

LOCATION: ****

Yonago National Medical School was a medical school that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war ²⁹⁹³

PERSON NAME: Yonai Mitsumasa

PERSON NAME: Yoneji Miyagawa

In Aug 1939, Japanese bacteriologist Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa, approached Rockefeller's laboratory director, Dr. Wilbur Sawyer, to solicit a supply of yellow fever virus. Sawyer denied the request

PERSON NAME: Yonezo Nakagawa

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Osaka Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: ****

POSITION: Student

LOCATION: Osaka Imperial University, Osaka Prefecture, Japan

Nakagawa Yonezo studied at Osaka Imperial University during the war, was shown videos of experiments, about which he later commented "some of the experiments had nothing to do with advancing the capability of germ warfare, or of medicine. There is such a thing as professional curiosity: 'What would happen if we did such and such?' What medical purpose was served by performing and studying beheadings? None at all. That was just playing around. Professional people, too, like to play." ²⁹⁹⁴ He also admitted to viewing videos produced by Unit 731 while a student at Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan ²⁹⁹⁵

POLITICAL UNIT: Yongchuan District, Chongqing Municipality, Republic of China

PLACE NAME: Yontan Airfield, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Yoon Bong-Gil

PERSON NAME: York, Grady

LOCATION: Chichijima, Ogasawara Islands (Bonin Islands), Japan

INCIDENT: The "Chichijima Incident"

AOM3c Grady Alvin York was a gunner aboard TBM Avenger serial number 22904. He was taken prisoner on 18 Feb 1945 on Chichijima and executed on 23 Feb 1945. York was one of nine US airmen captured after their aircraft was shot down over Chichijima, the Bonin Islands where were executed and cannibalized. Two prisoners were beheaded in a public ceremony and per an account in Time Magazine their livers were immediately cut from their bodies and served as sukiyaki. It was not disputed that eight POW were executed. Some of the bodies were butchered by the division's medical orderlies and portions were eaten by the senior staff of the Japanese garrison.

²⁹⁹³ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

²⁹⁹⁴ Nakagawa Yonezo, "Professor Emeritus at Osaka University (Nakagawa Yonezo)" in *Unit 731: Testimony*, Hal Gold. Tokyo. Yenbooks.

1996

²⁹⁹⁵ Nakagawa Yonezo, "Professor Emeritus at Osaka University (Nakagawa Yonezo)" in *Unit 731: Testimony*, Hal Gold. Tokyo. Yenbooks.

1996

Senior Japanese Army Officers hosted a Sake party for their Navy counterparts where the livers of American POW's were roasted and served as an appetizer. Japanese Navy officers subsequently reciprocated by hosting a party where they butchered and served their own American POW

PERSON NAME: Yoshi fnu

PERSON NAME: Yoshiaki Yoshimi

PERSON NAME: Yoshida fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Commander

ASSIGNED: Sagami Naval Yard, Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

Yoshida fnu was a Commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He served at the Sagami Naval Yard

PERSON NAME: Yoshida Shigeru (1878-1967) ²⁹⁹⁶

PERSON NAME: Yoshida Tamio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Yoshida Tamio was one of three authors, the other two being Matsunosuke Hasegawa and Morii Maseo, of a letter attempting to blackmail Ishii Shiro for his activities related to Japan's biological warfare program ²⁹⁹⁷

PERSON NAME: Yoshiharu Sumi

PERSON NAME: Yoshiharu Tomochika

PERSON NAME: Yoshihashi Kaizo

PERSON NAME: Yoshihiko Terashima

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Commander

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Yoshihiko Terashima was a Commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was not involved in human experimentation but believed it could have happened. He put forth the idea that such experiments were conducted due to the desperate situation that developed in the southern Philippines in 1944, the lack of supplies, medicine, etc., ²⁹⁹⁸

PERSON NAME: Yoshii fnu

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Captain

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: ****

Yoshii fnu was a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Navy

PERSON NAME: Yoshimura fnu

PERSON NAME: Yoshimura Hisato

²⁹⁹⁶ Bashford, Allison, and Hilippa Levine, The Oxford Handbook of the History of Eugenics. Oxford University Press. Oxford. Sept 2010

²⁹⁹⁷ Letter to Ishii from Hasegawa Matsunosuke, Maseo Morii, & Tamio Yoshida. [UNDATED]. Dated: 3 Jun 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

²⁹⁹⁸ Harumi Ozawa, Japanese Veteran speaks of Atrocities in the Philippines. Osaka, Japan. 6 Nov 2007
<http://www.taipetimes.com/News/editorials/archives/2007/11/06/2003386494>

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Yoshimura Jyunin

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Kyoto Imperial University

KNOWN RANK: Chief, Frostbite Research Group

ASSIGNED: Frostbite Research Group, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

GRADUATE: Kyoto Imperial University School of Medicine, Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

LECTURER: Kyoto Imperial University School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan

POSTWAR: Professor at Hyogo Prefectural Medical University²⁹⁹⁹

POSTWAR: President of Kyoto Prefectural Medical University³⁰⁰⁰

AWARDS: In 1978, Emperor Hirohito awarded Yoshimura with the Order of the Rising Sun-Third Class for pioneering work in “environmental adaptation science”

Yoshimura Hisato was a 1938 graduate and lecturer at Kyoto Imperial University, School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan. He was reportedly ordered to go to Pingfan by his professors at Kyoto Imperial University but this does not explain why he remained there for six years.³⁰⁰¹ Arrived at Pingfan in Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo in 1938 and remained there until Aug 1945.³⁰⁰² He returned to Japan in 1945



Yoshimura Hisato led the Unit 731 Frostbite Research Group. The group was composed of two sections each with two subgroups.³⁰⁰³ One section carried out medical exams and the other was in charge of supervising prisoners, dispatching prisoners to experimentation rooms and processing their admission to the Unit.³⁰⁰⁴ The second subgroup was in charge of blood and immunity exams as well as the health maintenance of test subjects.³⁰⁰⁵ The heads of the two sub-groups in charge of the medical exams were both physicians. Within Unit 731 Yoshimura Hisato was called the “Scientific Devil”³⁰⁰⁶

Yoshimura conducted frostbite experiments on Chinese prisoners.³⁰⁰⁷ Yoshimura received funds to construct his own

two-story building at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo containing an indoor human freezing laboratory. Thus he could conduct and refine his frostbite experiments during the spring, summer, and autumn months, no longer dependent on the frigid outside temperatures of the Manchurian winter. Inside Yoshimura’s freeze lab, Unit 731 doctors could work with special apparatuses that allowed them to control the temperature at which the victims’ limbs could be exposed; with such machinery it was possible to subject the prisoners to the ultra-cold temperature of -70 degrees Celsius. Guards ushered the inmates used in Yoshimura’s lab back to their cells after the excruciating freezing process. Some of them later had their limbs amputated, but were kept alive minus their arms or legs so that they could be reused in another Unit 731 experiment. Others were left to die of the gangrene infection that affected their frostbitten body parts and poisoned their bloodstream. The nature of such gangrene infection could then also be studied³⁰⁰⁸

²⁹⁹⁹ Williams and Wallace, Unit 731

³⁰⁰⁰ Williams and Wallace, Unit 731

³⁰⁰¹ TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

³⁰⁰² TSUCHIYA, Takashi. The Imperial Japanese Medical Atrocities and Its Enduring Legacy in Japanese Research Ethics. Presented at the 8th World Congress of Bioethics, Beijing, China. 8 Aug 2006 <http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/gyoseki/presentation/IAB8.html>

³⁰⁰³ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

³⁰⁰⁴ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

³⁰⁰⁵ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

³⁰⁰⁶ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

³⁰⁰⁷ Tsuneishi Kei-ichi. Unit 731 and the Human Skulls Discovered in 1989: Physicians Carrying Out Organized Crimes <http://www.scn-net.ne.jp/~tsunesan/page%202.html>

³⁰⁰⁸ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

Yoshimura Hisato Published: With Iida Toshiyuki, *Studies on the Reactivity of Skin Vessels to Extreme Cold*, Japanese Journal of Physiology. Part 1, 1950. Part 2, 1952. Part 3, 1952; With Iida T *Studies on the Reactivity of Skin Vessels to Extreme Cold. Part 2. Factors Governing the Individual Difference of the Reactivity, or the Resistance against Frost Bite*. The Japanese Journal of Physiology 1951-1952; With Iida T and Koishi H. *Studies on the Reactivity of Skin Vessels to Extreme Cold. Part 3. Effects of Diets on the Reactivity of Skin Vessels to Cold*. The Japanese Journal of Physiology 1951-1952; 2: 310-315 Seventy-seven Years in Retrospect

Postwar, Yoshimura became a professor at Hyogo Prefectural Medical University and became president of Kyoto Prefectural Medical University.³⁰⁰⁹ In 1978, Emperor Hirohito awarded Yoshimura with the Order of the Rising Sun-Third Class for pioneering work in “environmental adaptation science.” Yoshimura Hisato may also be known as: Yoshimura Jyunin³⁰¹⁰

PERSON NAME: Yoshimura Jyunin³⁰¹¹

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Chief, Yoshimura Laboratory, First Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Yoshimura Jyunin was a member of Unit 731 and the Chief of the Yoshimura Laboratory under the First Division, Unit 731.³⁰¹² ³⁰¹³ He specialized in frostbite and aeromedicine

LABORATORY: Yoshimura Laboratory, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Yoshimura Section

Yoshimura Team – Bacteria Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.

The Yoshimura Section/Yoshimura Team was one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 when it moved from Beiyinhe to Harbin in 1937. The Section was responsible for Bacteria Research.³⁰¹⁴ The label “Yoshimura” probably reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Yoshimura Hisato

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Yoshimura Team – Bacteria Research, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Yoshimura Suhito³⁰¹⁵

PERSON NAME: Yoshioka Yasunori

PERSON NAME: Yoshinaga Haruko

Yoshinaga Haruko is an employee of the Tokyo Broadcasting System who produced a documentary which created a sensation in 1976, *A Bruise – Terror of the 731 Corps*

PERSON NAME: Yoshio Tamura (nee-Shinozuka)

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Yoshio Tamura is the birth name of Shinozuka Yoshio.³⁰¹⁶ A member of Unit 731, he was held in custody by China after the war. He returned to Japan in 1952

PERSON NAME: Yoshioka Shinichi

³⁰⁰⁹ Williams and Wallace, Unit 731

³⁰¹⁰ Williams and Wallace, Unit 731

³⁰¹¹ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

³⁰¹² BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

http://www.capany.org/download/exhibitions/capa_exhibitions_japanese_bacteriological_chemical_warfare_in_china.pdf

³⁰¹³ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

³⁰¹⁴ Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army. Google Translation. Undated [http://www.lit.osaka-](http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html)

[cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html](http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html)

³⁰¹⁵ Rabbi Abraham Cooper. Speech at the Japanese Diet. Tokyo, Japan. 17 Feb 2000 <http://hgiu2000.tripod.com/mhs2/id9.html>

³⁰¹⁶ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: Surgeon, Tokyo 2nd Military Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

Yoshioka Shinichi, Surgeon, Tokyo 2nd Military Hospital, Tokyo, Japan. He signed 18 death certificates of the 26 POW who died at the 2nd Military Hospital.³⁰¹⁷ He was sought for questioning in early 1947

PERSON NAME: Yoshitaka Komiya

Yoshitaka Komiya was a member of the Institute of Health in Central China of the Dojinkai Association, during the Japanese Occupation of China and part of the BW network of hospitals run by the Military Police³⁰¹⁸

PERSON NAME: Yoshitaka Sasaki

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Lieutenant Colonel

ASSIGNED: Chief, Songo Branch

LOCATION: ****

Yoshitaka Sasaki was a Doctor of Medicine, a Surgeon and a Lieutenant Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army. He served as the Chief of the Songo Branch (physical location unknown) from 1940 to 1943

PERSON NAME: Yoshitoshi Omino

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: Corporal

ASSIGNED: Shinkyo Military Police

LOCATION: ****

Yoshitoshi Omino was a Corporal in the Shinkyo Military Police. He observed Captain Surgeon Ogasawa Takeshi injecting Chinese prisoners with air to murder them³⁰¹⁹

PERSON NAME: Yoshizawa Kensaburo

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

KNOWN RANK: Chief Petty Officer

ASSIGNED: Corpsman, 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

Yoshizawa Kensaburo was a Corpsman and Chief Petty Officer in the Imperial Japanese Navy. He was assigned to Dublon Island where he served in the 4th Naval Hospital. On or about 20 Jul 1944 at Dublon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United State of America, its Allies and Dependencies, and the Imperial Japanese Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.³⁰²⁰ In 1947 Yoshizawa was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison³⁰²¹

PERSON NAME: Yoshizawa Yukio

PERSON NAME: Youlan

PERSON NAME: “Young Marshal”

PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION: Young Men’s Corps

The Yokusan Sonendan (Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men’s Corps) was an elite para-military youth branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association political party of wartime Empire of Japan established in Jan 1942, and based on the model of the German Sturmabteilung (Storm troopers). Members received a deep political

³⁰¹⁷ Tokyo 2d Military Hospital. Dated: 20 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁰¹⁸ Bertell, Rosalie. Limitations of the ICRP Recommendations for Worker and Public Protection from Ionizing Radiation. Ontario, Canada. 5 Feb 1998 http://www.ccnr.org/radiation_standards.html

³⁰¹⁹ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

³⁰²⁰ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. Commander Marianas. Charges and Specifications in the case of. Serial: 12147. 8 May 1947

³⁰²¹ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET. COMMANDER MARIANAS. MILITARY COMMISSION ORDER NO. 39. (In re IWANAMI, Hiroshi, former Captain, IJN, et al). 8 Nov 1947

indoctrination and basic military training. Their responsibilities included forming part of the home guard to assist in matters of civil defense under the direction of official local authorities. They were issued mostly obsolete weapons provided to the organization under orders from their Director-General Kingoro Hashimoto, and were intended to assist local efforts in firefighting following air raids, distribution of emergency supplies and rendering basic first aid. The most advanced pupils were earmarked for eventual enrollment in the Imperial Japanese Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan, or for a future role as elected local politicians within the Taisei Yokusankai organization

In addition to its civil defense and para-military role, the Yokusan Sonendan was also tasked with assisting the local Tonarigumi organizations and the Kempeitai in watching for any signs of subversive ideologies in their local areas and reporting any anti-war or anti-government activities. The Yokusan Sonendan was disbanded on 30 May 1945 and its membership merged into the Volunteer Fighting Corps

PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION: Youth Corps

PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION: Youths Liberal League

Youths Liberal League was a possible communist front organization. Postwar the League notified to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) that Ishii Shiro “was engaged in large scale research work of diseases as combat weapon. Ishii should be considered a war criminal”³⁰²²

CHEMICAL AGENT: Yperite

PERSON NAME: Yuan Shikai

POLITICAL UNIT: Yuanling, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

Yuanling in Hunan Province was the scene of a late-1943 epidemic of typhus, dysentery and cholera.³⁰²³ The US War Department confirmed the report as reliable³⁰²⁴



PERSON NAME: Yuasa Ken

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Jikei University

KNOWN RANK: First Lieutenant

ASSIGNED: Luan Army Hospital, Luan (Changzhi), Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China

GRADUATE: Jikei University, School of Medicine, Minato, Tokyo, Japan
Yuasa Ken was born on 23 Oct 1916 in Saitama Prefecture, Japan. He attended high school near Yasukuni Shrine in Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo, Japan and graduated Jikei University School of Medicine; Minato, Tokyo, Japan in Mar 1941. He became a Medical Doctor and Surgeon

In Dec 1941, he entered the Twenty-Sixth Regiment in Asahikawa, Hokkaido, Japan and within two months was promoted to first lieutenant.³⁰²⁵ He was later deployed to Changzhi (then Luan) in Shanxi Province in Feb 1942 where he served at the Luan Army Hospital performing vivisections on live Chinese prisoners

Yuasa took part in his first vivisection in Mar 1942 in the dissection theater in the army hospital in Luan.³⁰²⁶ The vivisection started with an appendectomy, but it took the doctors three incisions to locate and cut out the organ

³⁰²² Undated letter from Youths Liberal League. Dated Jan 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1762. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁰²³ Report of epidemics of typhus, dysentery, & cholera in Yuanling, Honan, China. Dated: 6 Dec 1943. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁰²⁴ Report of epidemics of typhus, dysentery, & cholera in Yuanling, Honan, China. Dated: 6 Dec 1943. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 165, Entry 489, Box 176. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁰²⁵ Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/confess/demondoc.html>

³⁰²⁶ JUN HONGO. Vivisectionist recalls his day of reckoning Doctor put conscience on hold until war atrocity confession time came. Witness to War. The Japan Times Online. 24 Oct 2007 <http://www.popularasians.com/forum/t45308/>

because it was “perfectly healthy.” After suture practice, Yuasa proceeded to perform a tracheotomy, causing bright red blood to gush out and spill on the floor. “Impelled by interest,” he also amputated the prisoner’s right forearm. Although the farmer was lifeless by the end of the procedures, the young prisoner was still breathing. Yuasa injected anesthetic into his vein and executed him. The two victims were then dumped in a hole near the hospital ³⁰²⁷

Over the next three years, Yuasa said he participated in 14 prisoner vivisections. Calling it “practical training,” he once operated on a Chinese prisoner who a Japanese soldier deliberately shot twice in the stomach just for the surgery. To accurately re-create battlefield conditions, doctors were ordered not to use anesthesia. ³⁰²⁸ He later worked producing dysentery and typhoid bacillus for Japanese troops to use in biological warfare. He was captured by the People’s Liberation Army of China in 1945. Yuasa was returned to Japan in 1956

PERSON NAME: Yue Zhen Fu

Yue Zhen Fu was a former laborer at Pingfan who remembers that soldiers drove to the Japanese Consulate in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo every other day, and returned usually with eight or more Chinese prisoners for experimentation. The Consulate building basement was used as a prison and torture chamber by the secret police, which extracted “confessions” from those detained and then sent them on to Pingfan ³⁰²⁹

POLITICAL UNIT: Yugawara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

PERSON NAME: Yulang

PERSON NAME: Yun Bong-gil

POLITICAL UNIT: Yunnan Province, Republic of China

POLITICAL UNIT: Yungan, Kweichow Province, Japanese Occupied China
Yungan was the scene of a reported early 1945 outbreak of epidemic meningitis ³⁰³⁰

PERSON NAME: Yunhe

POLITICAL UNIT: Yunnan Province, under the Republic of China ³⁰³¹

At least four biological weapons units were involved in the cholera attacks on Yunnan Province, Including Unit 113, Unit 731, Unit Ei 1644, and Unit 8604 ³⁰³²

PERSON NAME: Yunome Kunio

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

ASSIGNED: ****

LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

Sergeant Leonard Siffleet was an Australian commando in a unit called the “M Special Unit.” M Special Unit conducted reconnaissance behind enemy (Japanese) lines. Siffleet, along with two natives, was captured in Papua New Guinea. The photograph of his execution came to symbolize the brutality of the Japanese toward Allied POW’s. One of those who participated in the murder was Yunome Kunio, whose diary was found in which he describes the execution as “something I will remember for a lifetime.” Yunome Kunio was educated in Canada, worked in Brazil and later worked for the Japanese Times newspaper. He is believed to have worked for a Japanese intelligence agency

³⁰²⁷ JUN HONGO. Vivisectionist recalls his day of reckoning Doctor put conscience on hold until war atrocity confession time came. Witness to War. The Japan Times Online. 24 Oct 2007 <http://www.popularasians.com/forum/t45308/>

³⁰²⁸ JUN HONGO. Vivisectionist recalls his day of reckoning Doctor put conscience on hold until war atrocity confession time came. Witness to War. The Japan Times Online. 24 Oct 2007 <http://www.popularasians.com/forum/t45308/>

³⁰²⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰³⁰ Biological Warfare, Dated: 15 Apr 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 226, Entry 154, Box 200. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁰³¹ VANDERBROOK, ALAN JAY. IMPERIAL JAPAN’S HUMAN EXPERIMENTS BEFORE AND DURING WORLD WAR TWO. B.A. University of Central Florida, 2009

³⁰³² Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

Sometime in 1944 an American plane was shot down, four crewmembers survived. Yunome beheaded one airman himself; then ordered the guards to bayonet the remaining three. He bragged the execution to Dutch missionaries. Yunome enjoyed executing Allied prisoners

Yunome was sentenced to death for his part in the execution of Sgt. Siffleet and the two natives but had his sentence commuted to 10 years' imprisonment as he had acted in a subordinate capacity in the matter

POLITICAL UNIT: Yushan, Jiangxi Province under the Republic of China

PERSON NAME: Yutaka Miou

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Army

KNOWN RANK: ****

GENDARME: Gendarme

ASSIGNED: Gendarme, Kwantung Army, Dairen (Dalian), Liaoning Province, Manchukuo

Yutaka Miou was a member of the Kempeitai "Special Handling Forces" in Dairen, Liaoning Province which was responsible for rounding up prisoners to be used in Unit 731 experiments. Postwar he testified that "We tied them with ropes around their waist, and their hands behind their backs. They couldn't move. We took them by train in a closed car, then the Unit 731 truck would meet us at the station. It was a strange truck-black with no windows. A strange-looking vehicle."³⁰³³ He later stated: "We knew the prisoners would be used in experiments and not come back"³⁰³⁴

PERSON NAME: Yutaka Takumi

PERSON NAME: Yuzo Endo

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Endou Yuuzou

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Keio University

LOCATION: Minato, Tokyo, Japan

PROFESSOR: Assistant Professor at Keio University in Minato, Tokyo, Japan

Yuzo Endo was an Assistant Professor at Keio University in Minato, Tokyo, Japan. Yuzo Endo may also be known as: Endou Yuuzou

PERSON NAME: Zaifeng

DESENSITIZING TERM: "Zaimoku"

Zaimoku was an alternate Japanese term for "maruta" or "logs." Zaimoku translate to – Timber

POLITICAL UNIT: Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands, under the Japanese Occupation

PERSON NAME: Zang Shiyi

LOCATION: ****

POLITICAL UNIT: Zenghou, Henan Province, Japanese Occupied China

On 31 Oct 1942 the Imperial Japanese Army released 330 tons of mustard gas was over a one hour period near Zenghou in Henan Province

POLITICAL UNIT: Zhaiqian Village, Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China³⁰³⁵

Zhaiqian is a small village in Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China which was attacked with anthrax and plague in Aug 1942³⁰³⁶

³⁰³³ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

³⁰³⁴ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

³⁰³⁵ Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 Mar 2003 <http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37>

³⁰³⁶ Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 Mar 2003 <http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37>

POLITICAL UNIT: Zhan Jiang, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China

PERSON NAME: Zhang Buqing

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Zhang Qinglin

Zhang Buqing is a Chinese citizen and was an Assistant at the Manchuria Medical College.³⁰³⁷ He observed evidence of vivisections carried out at the Manchuria Medical College.³⁰³⁸ Testified that: “After the procedure, me, Liu Xueqi, and a Japanese named Nishimura together would be engaged in the tasks like clearing the anatomized remains, burning the bodies in the boiler room and the burials.”³⁰³⁹

Zhang Buqing may also be known as: Zhang Qinglin

PLACE NAME: Zhang Garden

PERSON NAME: Zhang Guanghui

Zhang Guanghui was a Chinese national. He was drafted by the Japanese to work as a slave laborer, and as he left the house each day to go to his labor duties, he warned his family that he might not return to them.³⁰⁴⁰ He testified in 2001 that “They [the Japanese] would catch people surreptitiously and bring them to their laboratory. Local residents were afraid every day that they might be kidnapped by the Japanese. Before going outside, I had to stop and think: Are there Japanese around?”³⁰⁴¹

PERSON NAME: Zhang Jinghui

PERSON NAME: Zhang Qinglin

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Zhang Buqing

Zhang Qinglin was a Chinese who served as a witness against Sakakibara Hideo. Zhang Qinglin may also be known as: Zhang Buqing

PERSON NAME: Zhang Piqing³⁰⁴²

PERSON NAME: Zhang Xueliang

PERSON NAME: Zhang Xun

PERSON NAME: Zhang Zongchang

PERSON NAME: Zhang Zuolin

POLITICAL UNIT: Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

CAMPAIGN: ZHEGAN OPERATION

ALTERNATE NAME: Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign

ALTERNATE NAME: Operation Sei-go

ALTERNATE NAME: Zhejiang-Jiangxi Attack

ALTERNATE NAME: Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign

LOCATION: Jiangxi and Zhejiang Provinces under the Republic of China

On 18 Apr 1942, the United States launched the Doolittle Raid, an attack by B-25 Mitchell bombers from the USS *Hornet* (CV-8) on Tokyo, Nagoya, and Yokohama, Japan. The original plan was for the aircraft to bomb Japan and

³⁰³⁷ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

³⁰³⁸ The Oxford Textbook of Clinical Research Ethics. The Oxford University Press. Oxford, New York. 2008

³⁰³⁹ Central Archives, Second Historical Archives of China, and Jilin Academy of Social Sciences, eds., *Testimony: Vivisections*. Dobunkan Shuppan, 1991. Cited in: War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

³⁰⁴⁰ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

³⁰⁴¹ Barenblatt, Daniel. A Plague upon Humanity. 2004

³⁰⁴² War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

land at airfields in the unoccupied portion of China. Because the raid had to be launched earlier than planned, most of the aircraft ran out of fuel and crash-landed in the Chinese provinces of Zhejiangsheng and Jiangxi

Two days before Doolittle raid Japanese Headquarters issued an operational plan with the target of defeating Chinese forces and destroying the airbases the Doolittle Raiders would have used had they reached China.³⁰⁴³ The operation began on 15 May 1942 with 40 infantry battalions and 15-16 artillery battalions of the Imperial Japanese Army. During these attacks Unit 731 and Unit 1644 based in Nanjing in Jiangsu Province deployed biological weapons such as plague, cholera, typhus, anthrax and dysentery, throwing them into wells, leaving impregnated cakes on roads and so on.³⁰⁴⁴ A great number of casualties appeared in towns such as Lishui, Yushan, Quzhou and Jinhua in Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

POLITICAL UNIT: Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China

BATTLE: Zhejiang-Jiangxi Attack (Aug 1942)

CAMPAIGN: Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign

ALTERNATE NAME: Operation Sei-go

ALTERNATE NAME: Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign

ALTERNATE NAME: ZHEGAN OPERATION

LOCATION: Jiangxi and Zhejiang Provinces under the Republic of China

CAMPAIGN: Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign

ALTERNATE NAME: Operation Sei-go

ALTERNATE NAME: Zhejiang-Jiangxi Attack

ALTERNATE NAME: ZHEGAN OPERATION

CAMPAIGN: Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign

LOCATION: Jiangxi and Zhejiang Provinces under the Republic of China

The Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign refers to a campaign by the China Expeditionary Army of the Japanese Imperial Army under Shunroku Hata and Chinese 3rd War Area Forces under Gu Zhutong in the Chinese provinces of Zhejiangsheng and Jiangxi from mid-May to early September, 1942

On 18 Apr 1942, the United States launched the Doolittle Raid, an attack by B-25 Mitchell bombers from the USS *Hornet* (CV-8) on Tokyo, Nagoya, and Yokohama, Japan. The original plan was for the aircraft to bomb Japan and land at airfields in the unoccupied portion of China. Because the raid had to be launched earlier than planned, most of the aircraft ran out of fuel and crash-landed in the Chinese provinces of Zhejiangsheng and Jiangxi. Sixty four American airmen parachuted into the area around Zhejiang in Zhejiangsheng Province, Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China, Japanese Occupied China. Most were given shelter by the Chinese civilians but eight of the Americans were picked up by Japanese patrols; three were shot after a show trial for 'crimes against humanity'. Imperial General Headquarters was aware of possible air attack from Chinese territory on Japan

Two days before the Doolittle Raid, Headquarters set up an operational plan with the goal of defeating Chinese forces and destroy air bases. The operation started on May 15, 1942 with 40 infantry battalions and 15-16 artillery battalions of the Imperial Japanese Army

The Japanese conducted a massive search for American airmen and in the process whole towns and villages that were suspected of harboring the Americans, were burned to the ground and many civilians executed. The Japanese also wanted to occupy the area to prevent American air forces from establishing bases in China from which they could reach the Japanese mainland. When Japanese troops moved out of Zhejiangsheng and Jiangxi Province in mid-August, they left behind a trail of devastation. Chinese estimates put the death toll at 250,000 civilians. The

³⁰⁴³ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

³⁰⁴⁴ MATSUMURA Takao. Unit 731 and the germ-warfare by the Japanese army. Penser les atrocités de l'armée japonaise durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Table ronde. Organisée par l'Institut d'histoire du temps présent

avec le soutien de l'Institut historique allemand de Paris. 1er octobre 2007. 16 heures - 18 heures. Institut Historique Allemand de Paris

Imperial Japanese Army had also spread cholera, typhoid, plague and dysentery pathogens. Around 1,700 Japanese troops died out of a total 10,000 Japanese soldiers who fell ill with disease when their own biological weapons attack rebounded on their own forces

Hata Shunroku, the Commander of Japanese forces involved in the massacre of the 250,000 Chinese civilians, was sentenced in 1948 in part due to his “failure to prevent atrocities.” He was given a life sentence but was paroled in 1954

PERSON NAME: Zheng Juang Qi

LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Zheng Juang Qi was a sixty year-old Chinese citizen who served as a laborer at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo ³⁰⁴⁵

PERSON NAME: Zheng Xiaoxu

PERSON NAME: Zhi fnu

ALIAS: Zhijiang Silang

PERSON NAME: Ishii Shiro

Zhijiang Silang was the Chinese language alias of Ishii Shiro

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Zhong Ma Camp, Beiyinghe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Zhong Ma Camp began operations sometime in late 1932

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Zhong Ma Castle, Beiyinghe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The term “Zhongma Castle” refers to a fairly large building was constructed within the center of the Zhong Ma Prison Camp. ³⁰⁴⁶ The building served as a combination prison and human experiment laboratory. ³⁰⁴⁷ Because of its size, the area residents referred to the building as Zhong Ma Castle ³⁰⁴⁸

The Zhong Ma Castle compound was divided into two wings. ³⁰⁴⁹ The first wing consisted of the prison, the laboratories, a crematorium to dispose of human and animal carcasses, and a munitions dump. ³⁰⁵⁰ The other wing contained offices, barracks, warehouses, a canteen, and a parking lot for military vehicles ³⁰⁵¹

The Zhong Ma Castle resembled a medieval Japanese castle. ³⁰⁵² The building was surrounded by a wall nine feet high, barbed wire, and electrified fencing. ³⁰⁵³ A military guard detachment was posted beside a huge iron door that released a drawbridge for vehicles carrying supplies and specimens in and out. ³⁰⁵⁴ Additional security was provided by guard units, which constantly patrolled outside the camp, threatening anyone coming near with arrest or worse. ³⁰⁵⁵ Tall guard towers and swiveling searchlight beams further protected against infiltration or prisoner escape ³⁰⁵⁶

To the Chinese villagers living nearby, the mysterious area became known as the Zhong Ma Prison Camp, and the Japanese stationed within the walled perimeter and the adjacent airport as the Zhong Ma Troop. ³⁰⁵⁷ Chinese workers who constructed the Zhong Ma Prison Camp were prohibited from entering the first wing, but they became aware

³⁰⁴⁵ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁴⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁴⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁴⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁴⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁵⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁵¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁵² Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

³⁰⁵³ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

³⁰⁵⁴ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

³⁰⁵⁵ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

³⁰⁵⁶ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

³⁰⁵⁷ Barenblatt, Daniel. *A Plague upon Humanity*. 2004

that it housed Chinese prisoners. Rumors soon spread throughout the area that many of the prisoners were being killed in secret.³⁰⁵⁸ The castle held 500–600 prisoners, but was built to hold a maximum of 1000 people³⁰⁵⁹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Zhong Ma City, Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Zhong Ma was one of several tiny villages that comprised the Zhong Ma Prison Camp referred to collectively by locals as “Zhong Ma City”

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Zhong Ma Crematorium, Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The Zhong Ma Crematorium installed at the Zhong Ma Prison Camp used to dispose of the bodies of those experimented on at by the Togo Unit stationed at the camp.³⁰⁶⁰ The bodies of the victims were disposed of after they could no longer serve a useful purpose, usually post-autopsy. Most victims were usually shot prior to autopsy³⁰⁶¹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Zhong Ma Fortress, Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PRISON: Zhong Ma Prison Camp, Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

Zhong Ma Prison Camp is the local name used by Chinese to refer to the Japanese biological warfare research facility located at Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. Zhong Ma Prison Camp was surrounded by a brick wall three meters tall, and topped with several strands of barbed wire and a separate strand of high-voltage wire. Enormous watchtowers with powerful searchlights were located at the four corners of the wall. An area 250 square meters around Zhong Ma Prison Camp was declared off limits to local residents; anyone caught within this perimeter without permission was severely punished by the camp authorities

Within the compound itself, which was extensive in area, Chinese laborers constructed some one hundred brick buildings within less than one year. Workers were required to wear eye-shields that prevented them from securing a clear impression of what they were really erecting. Most of the buildings were designed to house the members of the Togo Unit

In addition, a fairly large building was constructed within the camp’s center. This structure served as a combination prison and human experiment laboratory. Because of its size, the area residents referred to the building as “Zhong Ma Castle.” Other buildings housed experimental animals

The Togo Unit personnel were known to Beiyinhe citizens as the Zhong Ma Troop. The Zhong Ma Camp begin operations sometime in late 1932 and remained in service into the fall of 1934 and was possibly continuing to conduct experiments into 1936.³⁰⁶² The camp was abandoned and razed to the ground in 1937

The camp was prelude to all other major biological warfare research facilities built by the Japanese in China and Manchukuo before and during WWII

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Zhong Ma Troop, Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo³⁰⁶³

Zhong Ma Troop was a name used by local Chinese to refer to the Japanese assigned to the Zhong Ma Prison Camp³⁰⁶⁴

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: Zhongma Fortress, Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

³⁰⁵⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁵⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁶⁰ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁶¹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁶² Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁶³ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁶⁴ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

UNIVERSITY: Zhongshan Medical University, Guangdong Province, Japanese Occupied China
Zhongshan University, also known as Sun Yat-sen University, is a public university in Guangdong Province

PERSON NAME: Zhou Enlai

ALIAS: Zhu Zhenbang

PERSON NAME: Sumioka Yoshikazu

POLITICAL UNIT: Zhoujia, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

PERSON NAME: Zhukov, Georgy

PLACE NAME: Zijin Mountain

MINERAL: Zinc

MINERAL: Zinc chloride

MINERAL: Zinc dust

MINERAL: Zinc oxide

POLITICAL UNIT: Zone KO

POLITICAL UNIT: Zone OTSU

PERSON NAME: Zun Ushiroku

PERSON NAME: Zuo Guangya

Zuo Guangya was a Chinese civilian Doctor of Medicine. He was killed in an experiment using distilled water by Satoshi fnu. ³⁰⁶⁵ Zou Guangya lived 45 days ³⁰⁶⁶

POLITICAL UNIT: Zushi, Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 1/4th of No. 11 Water Supply and Purification Unit, Kota Bharu, Malaya ³⁰⁶⁷

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: 1/2 -kg Incendiary Grenade

This grenade was approximately 5.3 inches long and weighed 1.1 pounds. It could be thrown by hand or projected with the 50-mm Grenade Discharger, Model 89. ³⁰⁶⁸ The incendiary filling, white phosphorus, was contained in its brass body. ³⁰⁶⁹ An attachment consisting of a propellant and percussion cap was screwed into the base of the grenade for projection with the grenade discharger. When the grenade was thrown by hand, this attachment was removed. Before use, a safety pin, which served the double purpose of holding a light brass cover in place and preventing downward movement of the striker onto the percussion cap, was withdrawn. ³⁰⁷⁰ The striker was then held off the percussion cap by a creep spring, upward movement being prevented by the light brass cover, which

³⁰⁶⁵ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

³⁰⁶⁶ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

³⁰⁶⁷ Kota Bharu invasion force. Post Number:#1. Axis History Forum. 16 Aug 2009. <http://forum.axishistory.com/viewtopic.php?f=47&t=156597>

³⁰⁶⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³⁰⁶⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³⁰⁷⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

was crimped in the middle and engages in a V groove cut around the ignition tube. When used by hand, the head of the ignition tube was given a sharp tap, driving the striker onto the percussion cap.³⁰⁷¹ After a delay of 4 to 5 seconds a delay fuze detonates the burster, scattering the white phosphorus.³⁰⁷² When used with grenade discharger, the shock of discharge has the same effect as tapping the grenade when thrown by hand³⁰⁷³

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Amur Flotilla Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Area Army [Manchukuo]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Army

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Army [China]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Army Group, Kwantung Army

LOCATION: ****

The 1st Army Group, Kwantung Army, was a former assignment of Major General (Medical) Kiyoshi Kawashima³⁰⁷⁴

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Army Headquarters

LOCATION: ****

The 1st Army Headquarters issued orders for doctors under its command to conduct practice surgeries on Chinese prisoners.³⁰⁷⁵ Orders were issued in spring and fall of each year.³⁰⁷⁶ The orders issued went out to hospitals, divisions and brigades³⁰⁷⁷

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 1st Army Hospital³⁰⁷⁸

LOCATION: ****

1st Army Hospital is associated with Unit 791 of the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Battalion, 30th Field Artillery Regiment

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Battalion, 55th Mountain Artillery Regiment

LOCATION: ****

In 1942 the 1st Battalion of the 55th Mountain Artillery Regiment was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It later moved to the South Seas Area

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Bureau, General Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Cavalry Regiment

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st China Expeditionary Fleet

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

³⁰⁷¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³⁰⁷² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³⁰⁷³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³⁰⁷⁴ Questionnaire: POW - The former medical officer of the 1st Army Group of the Kwantung Army. Major General (Med) Kiyoshi Kawashima. Dated: 12 Sept 1946. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record 331, Entry 1901, Box 1. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁰⁷⁵ Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/confess/demondoc.html>

³⁰⁷⁶ Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/confess/demondoc.html>

³⁰⁷⁷ Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor <http://www.zzwave.com/cmfwweb/wiihist/confess/demondoc.html>

³⁰⁷⁸ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Company, 55th Engineering Regiment

LOCATION: ****

In 1942 the 1st Company of the 55th Engineering Regiment was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It later moved to the South Seas Area

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Depot

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 1st Division (Unit 100), Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 1st Division (Unit 643), Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Division

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL: 1st Division Veterinary Hospital

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Expeditionary Fleet

PRISON: 1st Fengtien Prison ³⁰⁷⁹

LOCATION: Anhui Province, Japanese Occupied China

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 1st Field Hospital Water Supply Department

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 1st Field Hospital of the 16th Division.

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 1st Field Hospital of the 55th Division (Sou Division)

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

In 1942 the 1st Field Hospital of the 55th Division (Sou Division) was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It later moved to the South Seas Area

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 1st Field Hospital of the 56th Division, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

The 1st Field Hospital of the 56th Division was assigned to the Sakaguchi Detachment and located on Tarakan Island, Jan 1942

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 1st Field Hospital, 30th Division

LOCATION: ****

DOI: 17 Apr 1945 ³⁰⁸⁰

The 1st Field Hospital, 30th Division was subordinate to the Headquarters of the 30th Engineer Regiment of the 30th Division. The 1st Field Hospital, 30th Division was subordinate to the Southern Sector Unit (Colonel Koritaki Ouchi, Commanding Officer, 30th Engineer Regiment) ³⁰⁸¹

³⁰⁷⁹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

³⁰⁸⁰ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, APPENDIX G-3 *30TH DIVISION*, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³⁰⁸¹ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, APPENDIX G-3 *30TH DIVISION*, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 1st Field Hospital, 30th Division, less elements

LOCATION: ****

DOI: 17 Apr 1945 ³⁰⁸²

The 1st Field Hospital, 30th Division, less elements was subordinate to the 100th Division Headquarters Unit

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 1st Field Hospital, 30th Division, elements

LOCATION: ****

DOI: 17 Apr 1945 ³⁰⁸³

1st Field Hospital, 30th Division, elements was subordinate to the Left Sector Unit (Maj. Gen. Kawazoe Muraji, Commanding General, 75th Infantry Brigade) ³⁰⁸⁴

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Field Railway Command (1940)

LOCATION: ****

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION: 1st Gas Gangrene Committee, Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st General Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Heavy Field Artillery Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Imperial Guards Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Independent Mixed Brigade

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Infantry Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Infantry Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Japanese Army, Taihang, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China
From 8 to 15 Feb 1942 the 36th Brigade of the 1st Japanese Army released 300 tons of mustard gas over a military barracks, arsenals and caves near Taihang, Shanxi Province held by the People's Liberation Army (PLA)

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 1st Military Hospital, Tokyo, Japan

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Mixed Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Mobile Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Operations Division

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Railway Command

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Regiment

³⁰⁸² Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³⁰⁸³ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³⁰⁸⁴ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 1st Research Section
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Section, General Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Section, (Organization & Mobilization), 1st Section, General Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Section, Strategic Division, General Staff
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Surgical Department, 32nd Army
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Tactical Section of Army General Staff Headquarters
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 1st Tank Corps (1st TC)
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 1st 36th Divisional Field Hospital
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2 Air Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Air Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Air Army [Manchukuo]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Area Army
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Area Army [New Guinea]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Army [China]

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 2nd Army Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand³⁰⁸⁵
The 2nd Army Hospital was associated with Unit 789 of the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo. The 2nd Army Hospital in Bangkok, Thailand was subordinate to the Southern Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Army Technical Research Institute

BATTLE: 2nd Battle of Changsha, Changsha, Luo River, Hunan Province under the Republic of China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Cavalry Brigade
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Company, 55th Transportation Regiment
LOCATION: ****

In 1942 2nd Company, 55th Transportation Regiment was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group, but later moved to the South Seas Area

VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 2nd Department of Veterinary Disease Prevention, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

³⁰⁸⁵ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu) 野戦防疫給水部

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Division
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Division [China]

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 2nd Division, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 2nd Division, Hasaka, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Division, Kwantung Army
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 2nd Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 2nd Division Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Division, Harbin Japanese Military Mission, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 2nd Division Epidemic Prevention Water Supply and Medical Corps
LOCATION: ****

The 2nd Water Supply and Purification Unit was attached to the Aoba Detachment

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 2nd Division Field Water Supply and Purification Unit (less elements)
LOCATION: ****

The 2nd Water Supply and Purification Unit was attached to the Aoba Detachment

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 2nd Division Field Hospital
LOCATION: ****

Transferred from Malaya

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Division Headquarters, Kwantung Army
LOCATION: ****

2nd Division Headquarters, Kwantung Army provided a source of funding for Unit 100. ³⁰⁸⁶ From 1 Apr 1944 to 31 Mar 1945 the 2nd Division of Headquarters of the Kwantung Army supplied Unit 100 with 1,000,000 yen ³⁰⁸⁷

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Division Medical Unit, Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands ³⁰⁸⁸
The 2nd Division Medical Unit was organized with the 2nd Infantry Division as a nucleus and assigned to Guadalcanal

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Division Sanitary Unit (-2/3 thirds)
LOCATION: ****

The 2nd Division Sanitary Unit (-2/3 thirds) was assigned to the Aoba Detachment

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 2nd Division Water Purifying Unit ³⁰⁸⁹
The 2nd Water Supply and Purification Unit was attached to the Aoba Detachment
LOCATION: ****

³⁰⁸⁶ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁸⁷ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³⁰⁸⁸ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL
TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³⁰⁸⁹ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL
TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 2nd Division Field Hospital, Palembang, Sumatra Island, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
DOI: Jan 1942.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 2nd Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD)
The 2nd Water Supply and Purification Unit was attached to the Aoba Detachment
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Expeditionary Unit, North China
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Factory, 1st Tokyo Army Arsenal

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Far Eastern Front, Purkaev

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 2nd Field Hospital ³⁰⁹⁰
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 2nd Field Hospital, 2nd Division
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 2nd Field Hospital of the 18th Division Medical Unit ³⁰⁹¹
LOCATION: Straits Settlements
2nd Field Hospital of the 18th Division Medical Unit took part in the invasion of Malaya landing at Kota Bharu, Malaya in Dec 1941 ³⁰⁹²

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 2nd Field Hospital, 30th Division
LOCATION: ****
DOI: 17 Apr 1945 ³⁰⁹³
2nd Field Hospital, 30th Division was subordinate to the Headquarters, 30th Division (Lt. Gen. Gyosaku Morozumi, Commanding General, 30th Division) (Located in Central Sector Unit's Area) ³⁰⁹⁴

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 2nd Field Hospital, 30th Division, elements
LOCATION: ****
DOI: 17 Apr 1945 ³⁰⁹⁵
2nd Field Hospital, 30th Division, elements was subordinate to the Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 30th Field Artillery Regiment, 30th Division. ³⁰⁹⁶ Subordinate to the Sarangani District Unit (after 1 May) (Maj. Makoto Takatsuka, Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, 30th Field Artillery Regiment, 30th Division) ³⁰⁹⁷

³⁰⁹⁰ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³⁰⁹¹ "Seventy minutes before Pearl Harbor." The landing at Kota Bharu, Malaya, on 7 Dec 1941

http://www.oocities.org/dutcheastindies/kota_bharu.html

³⁰⁹² "Seventy minutes before Pearl Harbor." The landing at Kota Bharu, Malaya, on 7 Dec 1941

http://www.oocities.org/dutcheastindies/kota_bharu.html

³⁰⁹³ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³⁰⁹⁴ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³⁰⁹⁵ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³⁰⁹⁶ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³⁰⁹⁷ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Field Railway Command (1939)
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd General Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Imperial Guards Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Infantry Division
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Infantry Regiment
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: 2nd Intelligence Division, Headquarters, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE UNIT: 2nd Intelligence Division, Kwantung Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 2nd Military Hospital ³⁰⁹⁸
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 2nd Mixed Brigade Field Hospital, Iwo Jima, Japan
Senior medical officer, Major Inaoka. Not further cross-referenced. Medical officers included Captain Noguchi Iwao and Lieutenant Ota Hideo. Not further cross-referenced

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 2nd Mutanchiang Army Hospital, Mutanchiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
DOI: 30 May 1945
Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters

ARSENAL: 2nd Naval Aeronautical Arsenal, Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan ³⁰⁹⁹
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy
Located in Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. At the end of the war the 2nd Naval Aeronautical Arsenal had in storage 8,852 sixty kilogram mustard gas bombs ³¹⁰⁰

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Railway Regiment
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Section, General Staff

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 2nd Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Section, Shanghai Expeditionary Force

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Section, (Maneuvers) 1st Section, General Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Shipping District

³⁰⁹⁸ Tokyo 2d Military Hospital. Dated: 20 May 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1331, Box 1771. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³⁰⁹⁹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

³¹⁰⁰ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

MILITARY MEDICAL: 2nd Surgical Department, 32nd Army
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 2nd Tokyo Army Hospital

ARSENAL: 2nd Tokyo Military Arsenal, Tokyo, Japan
ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: The Sone Arsenal
2nd Tokyo Military Arsenal may also be known as: The Sone Arsenal

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 2nd Water Supply and Purification Unit
LOCATION: ****
2nd Water Supply and Purification Unit was attached to the Aoba Detachment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Army
LOCATION: Yanji, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Army [Manchuria]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Battalion, 229th Infantry Regiment
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Battleship Division
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Brigade, 63rd Infantry Regiment, 10th Division, Kwantung Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Cavalry Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Depot Division

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 3rd Division - Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Division, 11th Army
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 3rd Epidemic Prevention Squad, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 3rd Field Hospital of 51st Division
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Front Army, Kwantung Army
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Heavy Field Artillery Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Imperial Guards Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Infantry Regiment
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Mixed Regiment

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 3rd Mutanchiang Army Hospital, Mutanchiang, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
DOI: 30 May 1945

The 3rd Mutanchiang Army Hospital was subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Railway Command

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Section, General Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Section of the Navy General Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Troop, 55th Cavalry Regiment (-1 platoon)

LOCATION: ****

In 1942 the 3rd Troop, 55th Cavalry Regiment (-1 platoon) was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group, but later moved to the South Seas Area

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 3rd Section, 2nd Division

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY MEDICAL: 3rd Surgical Department, 32nd Army

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd Tank Regiment

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 3rd War Area Forces (China)

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Army [Manchuria]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Border Garrison Unit, Futo, Tunga Province, Leyte Island, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Border Garrison [Manchuria]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Branch Epidemic Water Supply Protection Section, Kwantung Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Bureau, General Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Cavalry Brigade

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Division

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 4th Division, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Division, Harbin Japanese Military Mission, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY MEDICAL: 4th Division Medical Unit, Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

The 4th Division Medical Unit was subordinate to the 4th Division. It was present at the Battle of Bataan, Philippine Islands in 1942 ³¹⁰¹

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 4th Division – Production, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 4th Field Hospital, 18th Division

LOCATION: ****

The 4th Field Hospital, 18th Division landed at Sarawak in Dec 1941

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 4th Field Hospital, 30th Division

LOCATION: ****

DOI: 17 Apr 1945 ³¹⁰²

The 4th Field Hospital, 30th Division was subordinate to the Headquarters, 30th Division. (Lt. Gen. Gyosaku Morozumi, Commanding General, 30th Division) (Located in Central Sector Unit's Area) ³¹⁰³

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Heavy Field Artillery Brigade

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Infantry Regiment

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Infantry Regiment/IJA 2nd Division

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 4th Naval Hospital, Dublon Island, Truk Atoll

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

The below information was extracted from a postwar US Navy inspection of Dublon Island: The Army and Navy at Truk maintained separate medical facilities. Each branch of the two services had a base hospital on Dublon with branch hospitals on the larger islands, and sickbays or dispensaries located near military activities scattered throughout the islands. Supplies were in general, adequate; X-ray film and carbasone was available in limited quantities. There were sufficient medical officers and corpsmen, but the hospitals were dirty, crowded and unsanitary by American standards. The most prevalent diseases were malnutrition, beriberi, tuberculosis, amoebic dysentery, paratyphoid A, and Weil's disease; dengue was sporadic, occasionally vision of sewage and waste disposal, fly and rat control, individual water supply, or prevention of spread of intestinal diseases. ³¹⁰⁴ Note the presence of a bacillus research room within the confines of the 4th Naval Hospital on the map above. There was no Imperial Japanese Army Water Purification Unit located on the island

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Railway Regiment

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Regiment of the Imperial Guards, Tokyo, Japan

First assignment of Masuda Tomosada where he served as a medical officer from 1926 into 1928

³¹⁰¹ Reports of General MacArthur. JAPANESE OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA VOLUME II - PART I. COMPILED FROM JAPANESE DEMOBILIZATION BUREAUX RECORDS. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 66-60007. Facsimile Reprint, 1994. CMH Pub 13-1

³¹⁰² Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³¹⁰³ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³¹⁰⁴ UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET AND PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS. FIELD SURVEY JAPANESE DEFENSES. TRUK. PART ONE-THE REPORT. CINCPAC-CINCPOA BULLETIN NO. 3-46. 15 MAR 1946

LABORATORY: 4th Research Section of the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan ³¹⁰⁵
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Section, (Europe & USA) 2nd Section, General Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Section, General Staff

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 4th Section, Materials Division, Hailar Branch, Hailar, Inner Mongolia

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 4th Tank Regiment
LOCATION: ****

4/9 Jat Regiment, Indian Army (UK)
LOCATION: Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation
The 4/9 Jat Regiment, Indian Army (UK) was a unit of the British Army captured at Singapore some of whose members were, as prisoners, were cannibalized by the Japanese

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 5th Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 5th Army [China]

MILITARY OFFICE: 5th Army, Chief of Medical Services
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 5th Army Headquarters
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 5th Brigade, 43rd Army
LOCATION: ****

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: 5th Chemical Warfare Regiment
LOCATION: ****

In Jan 1941 the existence of the 5th and 6th Chemical Warfare Regiments, comprising approximately 1,500 men each, was reported. This was the only report of chemical warfare units being organized into regiments through 1943 and at that time remained unconfirmed ³¹⁰⁶

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 5th Division
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 5th Division [China]

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 5th Division, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 5th Division, Kwantung Army
LOCATION: ****

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: 5th Field Gas Company
LOCATION: ****

³¹⁰⁵ Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (DENSENBYO KENKYSHO). Dated: 29 Jan 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. 331, Entry 1331, Box 1806. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

³¹⁰⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

Field gas companies were non-divisional units allotted to divisions for specific operations. Two such companies, the 5th and the 18th, had been positively identified by 1943. It was reported that these companies consisted of a headquarters section and 3 platoons, each of 3 sections. Each section consisted of one noncommissioned officer and 23 men, seven of which were drivers, with six horse-drawn carts.³¹⁰⁷ The section was reported to work in 4 groups of 3 men each, the remaining 4 men being used for intercommunication and protective duties. Four of the 6 carts carry 6 boxes of “smoke” candles each, while the remaining 2 carry rations and forage for 10 days. The total number of candles carried by the company is 3,240, but it is not certain as of 1943 whether that number applied only to toxic smoke candles, or to ordinary smoke and tear-gas candles as well³¹⁰⁸

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 5th Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD)

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 5th Infantry Brigade

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 6th Area Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Hankow (Hangkow), Wuhan municipality, Hubei province, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 5th Section (Russian Intelligence), 2nd Section, General Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 5th Shipping Commander

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 6th Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Hailar, Inner Mongolia

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 6th Area Army [China]

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: 6th Chemical Warfare Regiment

LOCATION: ****

In Jan 1941 the existence of the 5th and 6th Chemical Warfare Regiments, comprising approximately 1,500 men each, was reported. This was the only report of chemical warfare units being organized into regiments through 1943 and at that time remained unconfirmed³¹⁰⁹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 6th Depot Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 6th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 6th Division, Unit 100, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY MEDICAL: 6th Division Medical Unit, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

The 6th Division Medical Unit was subordinate to the 6th Division at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

VETERINARY WORKSHOP: 6th Division Veterinary Workshop, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

The 6th Division Veterinary Workshop was subordinate to the 6th Division at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

³¹⁰⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁰⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁰⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 6th Division 1st Field Hospital, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 6th Division 1st Field Hospital was subordinate to the 6th Division at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 6th Division 2nd Field Hospital, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 6th Division 2nd Field Hospital was subordinate to the 6th Division at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 6th Division 3rd Field Hospital, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 6th Division 3rd Field Hospital was subordinate to the 6th Division at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 6th Imperial Japanese Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Hailar, Inner Mongolia

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 6th Independent Garrison Unit

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 6th Infantry Regiment

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 6th Section, Unit 731, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: 6th Technical Research Institute, Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: 6th Technology Institute, Tokyo, Japan
The 6th Technology Institute was located in Tokyo, Japan

PRISON: 7 Block
LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 7th Air Brigade [Manchuria-China]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 7th Area Army [Singapore]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 7th Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 7th Field Artillery Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 7th Infantry Division
LOCATION: ****

INCIDENT: 7th July Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugou Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugouqiao Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lukouchiao Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Marco Polo Bridge
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugou Bridge Incident (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Lukouchiao Bridge Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugouqiao Incident (1937)
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Lugou Bridge Incident
LOCATION: Vicinity of Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Lugouqiao Incident of 1937 is synonymous with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, 1937 ³¹¹⁰

³¹¹⁰ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

INCIDENT: 7th Lugou Bridge Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugou Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lugouqiao Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Lukouchiao Bridge (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Battle of Marco Polo Bridge
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugou Bridge Incident (Marco Polo)
ALTERNATE NAME: Lukouchiao Bridge Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: 7th July Incident
ALTERNATE NAME: Lugouqiao Incident (1937)
LOCATION: Vicinity of Peking, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China
Lugouqiao Incident of 1937 is synonymous with the Marco Polo Bridge Incident, 1937 ³¹¹¹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 7th Submarine Division
LOCATION: ****
MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 8 Air Brigade

PRISON: 8 Block
LOCATION: Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 8th Area Army, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

MILITARY MEDICAL: 8th Area Army Medical Department
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 8th Depot Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 8th Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 8th Infantry Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 8th Infantry Regiment

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: 9th Army Technical Research Institute (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

TECHNICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: 9th Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute)

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: Norobito Institute

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: 9th Army Technology Research Institute

The 9th Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) was headquartered in the city of Kawasaki, overlooking the Tama River in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

Technical Second Branch experimented with toxins on human beings to include the use of: Acetone, Amagasa Venom, Arsenite Poison, Cobra Venom, Cyanide Hydric, Crystallized Blowfish Poison, Habu Poison, Nitrile Prussiate, and Trikabuto Poison

³¹¹¹ War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27th general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress

The 9th Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) may also be known as: Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute), the Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute), the Norobito Institute, the 9th Army Technology Research Institute or the 9th Technology Institute (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 9th Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 9th Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 9th Infantry Brigade

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: 10-kg Naval Smoke Candle

The 10-kg Naval Smoke Candle was reported as used in the Southwest Pacific. The 10-kg naval smoke candle, weighed 9.3 kg (20.5 lbs.). It was 24 cm (9.45 in) long and 15 cm (5.9 in) in diameter and was provided with a hinged carrying handle. The weapon was painted a battleship gray. Printed instructions for use were found on a 7-by-10-inch yellow label pasted on the side of the candle. The Berger-type smoke mixture, which burns from 3 to 4 minutes, was ignited by an ignition implement supplied separately³¹¹²

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 10th Army

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 10th Border Defence Unit

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 10th Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 10th Division [Manchuria]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 10th Division of the Kwantung Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Japan

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 10th Evacuation Hospital Unit, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation³¹¹³

The 10th Evacuation Hospital Unit was part of the Nankai Task Force, organized in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea in May 1942 for an overland campaign against Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. This force was to operate over very rough jungle and mountain terrain, where practically all roads were no better than trails. It consisted of elements of the 55th Division (Sou Division) with the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 5th Division and supporting troops and was comparatively weak in artillery³¹¹⁴

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 10th Field Artillery Regiment

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 10th Infantry Group (Dai 10 Hohei-Dan)

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 10th Section, (Shipping) 3rd Section, General Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 11th Army, Hebei Province, Japanese Occupied China

ALTERNATE NAME: 11th Army [China]

In Oct 1941 at Yichang in Hebei Province the 13th Brigade of the 11th Army found itself surrounded by the Nationalist Chinese Army. To break free the 19th Artillery Regiment fired 1000 yellow gas shells and 1500 red gas shells into the Chinese positions

³¹¹² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹¹³ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³¹¹⁴ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 11th Depot Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 11th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Zentsuji, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 11th Division, Administration, Hulin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo
The 11th Division, Administration section was known to be located in Hulin, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

ARSENAL: 11th Naval Aeronautical Arsenal, Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan ³¹¹⁵

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

The 11th Naval Aeronautical Arsenal was located in Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. At the end of the war the 11th Naval Aeronautical Arsenal had in storage 11,344 sixty kilogram mustard gas bombs ³¹¹⁶

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 11th Water Supply and Purification Unit

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 12th Area Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 12th Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 12th Division [Manchuria]

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 12th Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD)

LOCATION: ****

ARSENAL: 12th Naval Aeronautical Arsenal, Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan ³¹¹⁷

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

The 12th Naval Aeronautical Arsenal was located in Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. At the end of the war the 12th Naval Aeronautical Arsenal had in storage 2,351 sixty kilogram mustard gas bombs ³¹¹⁸

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 12th Infantry Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 12th Section (Military History), 4th Section, General Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 13th Army ³¹¹⁹

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Shanghai Municipality, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 13th Army, Medical Section

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 13th Army Hospital

LOCATION: ****

³¹¹⁵ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

³¹¹⁶ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

³¹¹⁷ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

³¹¹⁸ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

³¹¹⁹ Japanese POW Report on the Organization and Facilities of the Bacteriological Warfare Section of the Japanese Army in South China. [copy of 25 Sept 1944 AGFRTS report]. Dated 25 Jul 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 184B, Box 549. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

DOI: 17 Apr 1945 ³¹²⁰

The 13th Army Hospital was subordinate to the 100th Division Headquarters Unit (Lieutenant-General Harada Jiro, Commanding General, 100th Division) ³¹²¹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 13th Brigade, 11th Army

LOCATION: ****

In Oct 1941 at Yichang in Hebei Province the 13th Brigade of the 11th Army found itself surrounded by the Nationalist Chinese Army. To break free the 19th Artillery Regiment fired 1,000 yellow gas shells and 1,500 red gas shells into the Chinese positions

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 13th Cavalry Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 13th Division, 11th Army

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 13th Field Artillery Regiment

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 13th Infantry Regiment

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 13th Southern Army Hospital

LOCATION: ****

DOI: 10 May 45 ³¹²²

The 13th Southern Army Hospital was subordinate to the Chief-of-Staff's Office, 35th Army (Maj. Gen. Yoshiharu Tomochika) ³¹²³

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 14th Area Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Manila, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 14th Army ³¹²⁴

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 14th Army [Philippines]

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 14th Army Provisional Infectious Disease Prevention Squad - Iloilo Expeditionary Squad, Iloilo, Panay Island, Philippine Islands. Dai 14 Gun Rinji Boekihan Iroiro Hakenhan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 14th Border Guard Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 14th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan

³¹²⁰ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³¹²¹ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-1, 100TH DIVISION, 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³¹²² Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-4 ORDER OF BATTLE OF JAPANESE FORCES ALONG THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF THE KIBAWA-TALOMO TRIAL. 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³¹²³ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-4 ORDER OF BATTLE OF JAPANESE FORCES ALONG THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF THE KIBAWA-TALOMO TRIAL. 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³¹²⁴ Composite Report Based on Interrogation of Four Japanese medical Officers, re Special Questions on Japanese Biological Warfare. Dated: 9 Mar 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box 7264. Cited in: William H. Cunliffe. Select Documents on Japanese War Crimes and Japanese Biological Warfare, 1934-2006

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 14th Division [China]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 14th Infantry Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 14th Infantry Regiment

MILITARY MEDICAL: 14th Line-of-Communications Medical Unit Headquarters, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

MILITARY MEDICAL: The 14th Line-of-Communications Medical Unit Headquarters was subordinate to the 8th Area Army at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

INCIDENT: 15 May 1932 Incident

LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 15th Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Rangoon, Japanese Occupied Burma

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 15th Cavalry Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 15th Imperial Japanese Army

LOCATION: ****

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: 15th Manchurian Academy Conference

LOCATION: ****

The 15th Manchurian Academy Conference was held on 26 Oct 1941

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 16th Area Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 16th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Kyoto, Kyoto Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 16th Division [China]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 16th Division Sanitary Unit

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 16th Field Artillery Regiment

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 16th Line-of-Communications Hospital, Occupied Burma

16th Line-of-Communications Hospital was at one point located in Burma

MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL: 16th Line-of-Communications Veterinary Hospital

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 16th Sick Transportation Hospital, Thailand

The 16th Sick Transportation Hospital was at one point located in Thailand.

VETERINARY DEPOT: 16th Veterinary Depot (less 1 part), Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation³¹²⁵

³¹²⁵ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

16th Veterinary Depot (less 1 part) was part of the Nankai Task Force was organized in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea in May 1942 for an overland campaign against Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. This force was to operate over very rough jungle and mountain terrain, where practically all roads were no better than trails. It consisted of elements of the 55th Division (Sou Division) with the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 5th Division and supporting troops and was comparatively weak in artillery ³¹²⁶

VETERINARY WORKSHOP: 16th Veterinary Workshop

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 17th Area Army [Korea]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 17th Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 17th Army [Solomon Islands]

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 17th Army Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

17th Army Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit was located at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 17th Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 17th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Okayama Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY MEDICAL: 17th Division Medical Unit, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

17th Division Medical Unit was subordinate to the 38th Independent Mixed Brigade at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 17th Division 1st Field Hospital, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

MILITARY HOSPITAL: The 17th Division 1st Field Hospital was subordinate to the 17th Army at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 17th Division 2nd Field Hospital, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

MILITARY HOSPITAL: The 17th Division 2nd Field Hospital was subordinate to the 17th Army at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 17th Water Purification Unit, Hong Kong under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 17th Field Water Purification and Supply Unit, Hong Kong under Japanese Occupation

The 17th Field Water Purification and Supply Unit was known to be located in Hong Kong. It was subordinate to the 23rd Japanese Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 17th Water and Hygiene Butai (Platoon), Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

³¹²⁶ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

The 17th Water and Hygiene Butai (Platoon) was assigned to the Nankai Shitai (Task Force) along the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 17th Water Purification Unit, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation ³¹²⁷
The 17th Water Purification Unit was part of the Nankai Task Force, organized in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea in May 1942 for an overland campaign against Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. This force was to operate over very rough jungle and mountain terrain, where practically all roads were no better than trails. It consisted of elements of the 55th Division (Sou Division) with the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 5th Division and supporting troops and was comparatively weak in artillery ³¹²⁸

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 18th Area Army
ALTERNATE NAME: Japanese Thirty-Ninth Army
ALTERNATE NAME: Siam Garrison Command
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Bangkok, Thailand

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 18th Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 18th Division
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY MEDICAL: 18th Division Medical Unit, Straits Settlements
The 18th Division Medical Unit was subordinate to the 124th Infantry Division. It took part in the invasion of British Malaya at Kota Bharu in Dec 1941. It arrived in Thailand aboard the AA Transport *Sakura Maru*

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: 18th Field Gas Company
LOCATION: ****

Field gas companies were non-divisional units allotted to divisions for specific operations. Two such companies, the 5th and the 18th, had been positively identified by 1943. It was reported that these companies consisted of a headquarters section and 3 platoons, each of 3 sections. Each section consists of one noncommissioned officer and 23 men, seven of which are drivers, with six horse-drawn carts. The section was reported to work in 4 groups of 3 men each, the remaining 4 men being used for intercommunication and protective duties. Four of the six carts carried six boxes of “smoke” candles each, while the remaining two carried rations and forage for 10 days. The total number of candles carried by the company is 3240, but it is not certain as of 1943 whether that number applied only to toxic smoke candles, or to ordinary smoke and tear-gas candles as well ³¹²⁹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 18th Transport Battalion

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 19th Artillery Regiment, 11th Army
LOCATION: ****

In Oct 1941 at Yichang in Hebei Province the 13th Brigade of the 11th Army found itself surrounded by the Nationalist Chinese Army. To break free the 19th Artillery Regiment fired 1000 yellow gas shells and 1500 red gas shells into the Chinese positions

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 20th Army
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 20th Division, Imperial Japanese Army

³¹²⁷ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³¹²⁸ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³¹²⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Yongsan, Keijo (Seoul), Korea under Japanese Rule

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 20th Division Infectious Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit Sanitation Group

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 20th Division 1st Field Hospital, Aitape–Wewak, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

20th Division 1st Field Hospital was located in Eastern Papua New Guinea. It operated in the Wewak [Melanesia (PNG, Irian Jaya & Solomon Islands), Papua New Guinea, Aitape–Wewak] area

VETERINARY QUARANTINE STATION: 20th Veterinary Quarantine Station (2nd Class)

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Andong, Manchukuo, Liaodong Province, Manchukuo

DOI: 30 May 1945

The 20th Veterinary Quarantine Station (2nd Class) was subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 20th Water Purification Unit, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

The 20th Water Purification Unit deployed early in the war as part of the planned Japanese Occupation Forces Singapore in Jan 1942. It was subordinate to the Konoye Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 21st Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 21st Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 21st Division Field Hospital, Straits Settlements

The 21st Division Field Hospital was at one point located in Malaya

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 21st Field Water Purification Unit, Yanji, Manchukuo

The 21st Field Water Purification Unit was attached to the 3rd Army, Kwantung Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 21st Independent Mixed Brigade

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 21st Independent Mixed Brigade Field Hospital

LOCATION: ****

CAMPAIGN: Buna Campaign

The 21st Independent Mixed Brigade Field Hospital was attached to the 21st Independent Mixed Brigade during the latter part of the Buna Campaign in early 1943. In 1943, the case mortality rate of gastroenteritis patients from the 21st Independent Mixed Brigade was 69% ³¹³⁰

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 21st Infantry Regiment

ARSENAL: 21st Naval Aeronautical Arsenal, Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan ³¹³¹

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

The 21st Naval Aeronautical Arsenal was located in Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. At the end of the war the 21st Naval Aeronautical Arsenal had in storage 74 sixty kilogram mustard gas bombs ³¹³²

³¹³⁰ War Department (US Government), “Jap medical problems in the South and Southwest Pacific, Know your enemy,” 25 Dec 1944 Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America

³¹³¹ Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

³¹³² Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 Nov 1945

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 22nd Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 22nd Artillery Regiment
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 22nd Field Water Purification Unit
LOCATION: ****

The 22nd Field Water Purification Unit was attached to the 20th Army, Kwantung Army

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 22nd Field Water Supply and Purification Department, Burma Area Army,
Japanese Occupied Burma

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 22nd Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 23rd Division

MILITARY MEDICAL: 23rd Division Medical Unit, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation ³¹³³
23rd Division Medical Unit was associated with Unit 811 of the 23rd Division in Manchukuo. It was later transferred
to duty in the Philippine Islands

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 23rd Infantry Division
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 23rd Infantry Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 23rd Japanese Army, Hong Kong under Japanese Occupation
The 23rd Japanese Army was supported by the 17th Field Water Purification and Supply Unit

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 23rd Rifle Division

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 23rd Water Purification Department, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of
Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 23rd Water Purification Department was known to be located in Papua New Guinea

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 24th Engineer Regiment
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Field EPWSD (Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department
(EPWSD), Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate
under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Field Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (type B, partial strength)
(25th Army), Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate
under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: The 24th Field Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (type B, partial
strength) (25th Army) was subordinate to the 8th Area Army at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui
Bu) (EPWSD), Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate
under Japanese Occupation
The 24th Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) was known to be
located in Papua New Guinea during the war

³¹³³ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD), Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD), Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Field Water Supply and Disease Prevention Unit (partial strength), Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Field Water Supply and Purification Unit, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 24th Infantry Brigade
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Infantry Division, Water Supply and Purification Unit, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

The 24th Infantry Division, Water Supply and Purification Unit was known to be located on Okinawa, Japan during the US invasion and Battle of Okinawa. It was manned by 241 officers and enlisted men ³¹³⁴

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Water and Hygiene Butai (Platoon)
LOCATION: ****

The 24th Water and Hygiene Butai (Platoon) was assigned to the Nankai Shitai along on the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Water Purification Unit, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation ³¹³⁵

The 24th Water Purification Unit was part of the Nankai Task Force, organized in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea in May 1942 for an overland campaign against Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. ³¹³⁶ This force was to operate over very rough jungle and mountain terrain, where practically all roads were no better than trails. It consisted of elements of the 55th Division (Sou Division) with the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 5th Division and supporting troops and was comparatively weak in artillery ³¹³⁷

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Water Purification Unit, Detachment, Shonan (Singapore), Straits Settlements under Japanese Occupation

The 24th Water Purification Unit, Detachment was deployed in Jan 1942 as part of the planned Japanese Occupation Forces Singapore. It was subordinate to the 18th Division.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 24th Water Supply and Purification Unit
LOCATION: ****

25th Army, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

The 25th Army was supported by the 24th Field Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 25th Army

³¹³⁴ Huber, Thomas M. Japan's Battle of Okinawa, April-Jun 1945. Leavenworth Papers. Number 18. Combat Studies Institute, US Army Command and General, Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS

³¹³⁵ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³¹³⁶ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³¹³⁷ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 25th Cavalry Regiment
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Toyohashi, Aichi Prefecture, Japan
SUBORDINATION: 4th Cavalry Brigade
The 4th Cavalry Brigade of the Imperial Japanese Army was originally formed April 1, 1909

It was assigned to Kwantung Army in April 1933 as part of the IJA Cavalry Group. It was then assigned to the Cavalry Group to Northern China Area Army, June 1938. On 5 September 1939 the 4th Cavalry Brigade was put directly under North China Area Army. Again with the IJA Cavalry Group, it was assigned to Mongolia Garrison Army in February 1939 and assigned to the Twelfth Army in December 1942

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 25th Division
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo.
The 25th Division was supported by the 25th Division Veterinary Aid Station ³¹³⁸

VETERINARY AID STATION: 25th Division Veterinary Aid Station ³¹³⁹
LOCATION: ****
The 25th Division Veterinary Aid Station was associated with Unit 759 of the 25th Division in Manchukuo. It was later redeployed to Kyushu

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 25th Japanese Army
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 25th Water Purification Unit, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
25th Water Purification Unit is known to have been located in Papua New Guinea

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 25th Water Purification Departments
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 26th Cavalry Regiment
JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 26th Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 26th Infantry Regiment
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 27th Army [Kurile Islands]

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 27th Field Water Purification Unit, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan
The 27th Field Water Purification Unit was located on Okinawa, during the US invasion and Battle of Okinawa. It was listed on the 32nd Army Order of Battle, Mar 1945. It was manned by 244 officers and enlisted men ³¹⁴⁰

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 27th Independent Engineer Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 28th Cavalry Regiment
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 28th Division, Imperial Japanese Army, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 28th Infantry Regiment

³¹³⁸ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

³¹³⁹ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuiibu) 野戦防疫給水部

³¹⁴⁰ Huber, Thomas M. Japan's Battle of Okinawa, April-Jun 1945. Leavenworth Papers. Number 18. Combat Studies Institute, US Army Command and General, Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS

LOCATION: ****

VETERINARY AID STATION: 28th Veterinary Aid Station ³¹⁴¹

LOCATION: ****

The 28th Veterinary Aid Station, Unit 761, of the Kwantung Army in Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 29th Infantry Brigade

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 29th Regiment

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 30th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Pyongyang, Korea under the Japanese Rule

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 30th Division Headquarters Unit, Pyongyang, Korea under the Japanese Rule

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 30th Engineer Regiment, 30th Division

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 30th Field Artillery Regiment

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 30th Infantry Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 30th Infantry Regiment

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 31st Infantry Regiment

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 31st Division Epidemic Prevention Water Supply and Medical Corps

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 32nd Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 32nd Army, Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 32nd Army [Okinawa]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 32nd Army Engineering Unit

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 32nd Division

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 32nd Imperial Japanese Army

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 33rd Brigade Staff

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 33rd Coast Guard Squad

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 33rd Division [Burma]

³¹⁴¹ Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu) 野戦防疫給水部

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 33rd Infantry Regiment [China]

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: 34th Gas Company
LOCATION: ****

CHEMICAL WARFARE UNIT: 34th Independent Gas Company
LOCATION: ****

By 1944 US intelligence had identified the 34th Independent Gas Company, however no information was available concerning its organization, equipment, or function. ³¹⁴²

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 34th Infantry Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 35th Army
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 35th Division ³¹⁴³
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY MEDICAL: 35th Division Medical Unit
LOCATION: ****
The 35th Division Medical Unit was subordinate to the 35th Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 35th Infantry Brigade
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 36th Brigade of the First Japanese Army
LOCATION: ****

36th Brigade of the 1st Japanese Army, Taihang, Shanxi Province, Japanese Occupied China
From 8 to 15 Feb 1942 the 36th Brigade of the First Japanese Army released 300 tons of mustard gas over a military barracks, arsenals and caves near Taihang, Shanxi Province held by the People's Liberation Army (PLA)

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 36th Division Water Purification Unit, Biak Island, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 36th Division Water Purification Unit was known to be located on Biak Island

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 37th Division, Imperial Japanese Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 37th Infantry Division
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan
The 37th Infantry Division was activated at Kumamoto, Japan in Mar 1939 as a Type B "Standard" Division and was transferred into the Chinese Theatre of Operations in May 1939. In Mar 1945 it moved into French Indo-China where it remained through the duration of the war ³¹⁴⁴

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 37th Infantry Regiment

MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL: 37th Veterinary Hospital
LOCATION: ****
The 37th Veterinary Hospital was subordinate to the 37th Infantry Division ³¹⁴⁵

³¹⁴² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁴³ Peterson, Robert K.D. The Real Enemy Scrub Typhus and the Invasion of Sansapor. American Entomologist. Volume 55. Number 2

³¹⁴⁴ Underwood Jr., John L. The Japanese Order of Battle in World War II, Volume I. West Chester, OH: The Nafziger Collection, 1999

³¹⁴⁵ Underwood Jr., John L. The Japanese Order of Battle in World War II, Volume I. West Chester, OH: The Nafziger Collection, 1999

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 38th Army
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 38th Division
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Nagoya, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 38th Division Medical Unit, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 38th Division Medical Unit was subordinate to the 38th Division at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

VETERINARY: 38th Division Veterinary
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL: 38th Division Veterinary Hospital
LOCATION: ****
38th Division Veterinary Workshop, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

The 38th Division Veterinary Workshop was subordinate to the 38th Division at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 38th Division, 1st Field Hospital, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

MILITARY HOSPITAL: The 38th Division, 1st Field Hospital was subordinate to the 38th Division at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 38th Division, 2nd Field Hospital, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

MILITARY HOSPITAL: The 38th Division, 2nd Field Hospital was subordinate to the 38th Division at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 38th Independent Mixed Brigade
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY MEDICAL: 38th Medical Unit, Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands
The 38th Medical Unit took part in OPERATION L – The Invasions of Muntok, Banka Island and Palembang, Sumatra Island in Feb 1942. It also took part in an ill-fated attempt to relieve Japanese forces at Guadalcanal in Nov 1942

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 39th Division
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Hiroshima, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 39th Division, 3rd Front Army, Kwantung Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Hiroshima, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 39th Division, 11th Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Hiroshima, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 39th Infantry Regiment

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 40th Water Duties Company
LOCATION: ****
The 40th Water Duties Company was commanded by 1st Lieutenant Suzuki Kiyoshi

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 41st Infantry Regiment of the 5th Division

LOCATION: ****

ARSENAL: 41st Naval Aeronautical Arsenal, Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan ³¹⁴⁶

MILITARY ASSOCIATION: Imperial Japanese Navy

The 41st Naval Aeronautical Arsenal was located in Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. At the end of the war the 41st Naval Aeronautical Arsenal had in storage 74 sixty kilogram mustard gas bombs ³¹⁴⁷

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 41st Naval Guard Unit

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 43rd Army

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Nagoya, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 43rd Division Field Hospital, Saipan Island, Mariana Islands, South Pacific Mandate, League of Nations Mandate ³¹⁴⁸

The 43rd Division Field Hospital was commanded by Lt. Col. Fukayama Ikko. ³¹⁴⁹ It was located on Saipan in the Marianas Islands, Japan in Jun of 1944 and was present for the Battle of Saipan. Strength: 500 soldiers.

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 45th Depot Infantry Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 45th Infantry Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 46th Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 47th Field Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion (B) (-2 companies).

In 1942 the 47th Field Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion (B) (-2 companies) was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It was later redeployed to the South Seas Area

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 47th Reserve Infantry Regiment

CHEMICAL WEAPON: 50-kg Gas Bomb, Model 92

During bombing operations in China the Japanese used upon some occasions a 50-kg (110 lb.) gas bomb, filled with a mixture of equal parts by weight of mustard gas and Lewisite. ³¹⁵⁰ The chemical filling of this bomb weighed 23 kg (50.6 lbs.). The 50-kg Gas Bomb, Model 92 was reported to be the chief Japanese chemical bomb. The bomb consisted of a steel nose, cylindrical casing, and tail assembly and had an over-all length of 45 inches. ³¹⁵¹ The steel body has a wall thickness of three-sixteenths of an inch and is 26.4 inches in length by 7.5 inches in diameter. A cast-steel nose is attached to the body by three quarter-inch grub screws. The sheet iron tail assembly, consisting of four vanes welded to the tail cone, with two sets of box-type struts, was welded to the body

On impact the nose fuze functions, and the flash from the detonator cap ignites the first detonator to initiate the picric-acid pellet. ³¹⁵² The main filling in the bomb nose then detonates to shear the grub screws and eject the body of the bomb from the shaft of entry. At the same time, the second striker is forced upward to overcome the creep spring and to pierce and ignite the second detonator, which in turn ignited the booster charge. The detonation of the

³¹⁴⁶ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

³¹⁴⁷ Japanese Chemical Warfare. "Intelligence Targets Japan" (DNI) of 4 Sept 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire "C." 21 Nov 1945

³¹⁴⁸ Crowl, Philip A. Appendix C. Japanese Order of Battle on Saipan. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Campaign In the Marianas. UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II.

³¹⁴⁹ Crowl, Philip A. Appendix C. Japanese Order of Battle on Saipan. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Campaign In the Marianas. UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II

³¹⁵⁰ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁵¹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁵² ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

picric-acid was then initiated in the exploder pocket, fracturing the bomb and spreading the blister gas. The bomb was grayish green in color with a red and blue band at the nose.³¹⁵³ There were two yellow bands at opposite ends of the body and a white band in the center³¹⁵⁴

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: 50-mm Grenade Discharger, Model 89

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: 50-mm, model 10 (1921)

CAMPAIGN: Malayan Campaign

The 50-mm, model 10 (1921) was an older grenade launcher (model 10) which was used by the Japanese in the Malayan Campaign.³¹⁵⁵ 50-mm caliber and with a range of from 65 to 250 yards. Its over-all length was 20 inches. It had a smooth-bore barrel 10 inches long and weighed 5½ pounds unloaded. The discharger was muzzle-loaded and was fired by a striker which was operated by a lever outside the discharger body. Its range was regulated by a gas port similar to that of a British rifle-grenade launcher. The weapon was fired from the ground, where it rested on a small base plate. The model 10 was used mainly for firing signal pyrotechnics, but also fired a grenade weighing a little less than 1 pound³¹⁵⁶

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: 50-mm, model 89

An infantry weapon known as the model 89 grenade discharger (also erroneously as “knee mortar”), weighed 5.67 kg (10.25 lbs.) and had an over-all height of 24 inches. The barrel, 10 inches in length, was rifled with eight grooves. The small artillery-like shell was projected 65 to 700 yards, depending upon the adjustment of the weapon. The weapon was not equipped with mechanical elevation, the projector was held by hand at an approximate elevation of 45 degrees. Different ranges were obtained by altering the chamber capacity by means of a knurled screw attached to the lower right of the barrel. The projectile was hand-fired by means of a short leather thong attached to a trigger, located at the front base of the barrel, which cocks and operates a firing pin in one downward movement; a trip-action firing mechanism.³¹⁵⁷ This weapon also fired smoke and time-fuzed grenades from 45 to 206 yards, and three signal flares 100 yards vertically. It was carried and operated by one man

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 50th Infantry Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 51st Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 51st Infantry Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 52nd Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 52nd Division Medical Unit

LOCATION: ****

The 52nd Division Medical Unit was mobilized and added to the 52nd Division in Feb 1941. It was demobilized on 27 Jun 1942 and mobilized again on 2 Sept 1943

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 52nd Division Field Hospital

LOCATION: ****

The 52nd Division Field Hospital was organized on 20 Oct 1943

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 52nd Division, 1st Field Hospital

³¹⁵³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁵⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁵⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁵⁶ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁵⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

LOCATION: ****

The 52nd Division, 1st Field Hospital was mobilized and added to the 52nd Division in Feb 1941. It was demobilized on 27 Jun 1942. It was mobilized again and added to the 52nd Division on 2 Sept 1943 and demobilized on 20 Oct 1943

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 52nd Division, 2nd Field Hospital

LOCATION: ****

The 52nd Division, 2nd Field Hospital was mobilized and added to the 52nd Division in Feb 1941. It was demobilized on 27 Jun 1942. It was mobilized again and added to the 52nd Division on 2 Sept 1943 and finally demobilized on 20 Oct 1943

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 52nd Division, 3rd Field Hospital

LOCATION: ****

The 52nd Division, 3rd Field Hospital was mobilized for the first time and added to the 52nd Division on 2 Sept 1943. It was demobilized on 20 Oct 1943

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 52nd Division, 4th Field Hospital

LOCATION: ****

The 52nd Division, 4th Field Hospital was mobilized and added to the 52nd Division in Feb 1941. It was demobilized on 27 Jun 1942. It was mobilized again and added to the 52nd Division on 2 Sept 1943. It was demobilized on 20 Oct 1943

MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL: 52nd Division Veterinary Hospital

LOCATION: ****

The 52nd Division Veterinary Hospital was mobilized for the first time and added to the 52nd Division on 2 Sept 1943. It was demobilized on 20 Oct 1943

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 53rd IMB

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 53rd Infantry Brigade

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 53rd Infantry Brigade, 59th Division (Robe Division), Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 54th Division Field Hospital

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 54th Independent Infantry Brigade, 110th Brigade

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 55th Cavalry Regiment

LOCATION: ****

In 1942 the 55th Cavalry Regiment was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It was later redeployed to the South Seas Area

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 55th Division (Sou Division)

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

In 1942 the 55th Division (Sou Division) was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It was redeployed to the South Seas Area

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 55th Division (Sou Division) Communication Unit

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

In 1942 the 55th Division (Sou Division) Communication Unit was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It was later redeployed to the South Seas Area

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 55th Division (Sou Division) Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit, 55th Infantry Group, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

As of 1942 the 55th Division (Sou Division) Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit, 55th Infantry Group was part of the 55th Infantry Group located in Korea. It was reassigned to Papua New Guinea and fought along the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea. It was commanded by Medical Captain Yamamoto Susumu

MILITARY MEDICAL: 55th Division (Sou Division) Medical Unit

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY MEDICAL: 55th Division (Sou Division) Sanitary Unit (- 2/3 thirds), 55th Infantry Group

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

As of 1942 the 55th Division (Sou Division) Sanitary Unit (- 2/3 thirds), 55th Infantry Group was part of the 55th Infantry Group located in Korea

VETERINARY WORKSHOP: 55th Division (Sou Division) Veterinary Workshop

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 55th Division (Sou Division) Water Supply & Purification Unit, 55th Infantry Group

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

In 1942 the 55th Division (Sou Division) Water Supply & Purification Unit, 55th Infantry Group was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group, It was later redeployed to the South Seas Area

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 55th Engineering Regiment

In 1942 the 55th Engineering Regiment was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It was later redeployed to the South Seas Area

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 55th Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

The 55th Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit was known to be located in Papua New Guinea. The No. 55 Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit was sent to Papua New Guinea to identify disease pathogens in the combat zone and ensure a clean water supply for the soldiers. The unit's effectiveness decreased the further inland the troops went as noted by Savatari: ³¹⁵⁸ "special units were responsible for filtering, but whilst this was practical when in billets away from the front, it was impossible to expect such units to cope with the situation on active operations. All water was supposed to be boiled before use, but river water was more often than not drunk straight from the streams" ³¹⁵⁹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 55th Infantry Group

LOCATION: ****

In 1942 the 55th Infantry Group was located in Korea. It was later redeployed to the South Seas Area. Its 1942 order-of-battle consisted of the:

- Anti-Tank Section, 55th Cavalry Regiment

- Det. Equipment Platoon, 55th Engineering Regiment

- Det/55th Division (Sou Division) Communication Unit

- Det/55th Division (Sou Division) Water Supply & Purification Unit

- Det/55th Veterinary Hospital

- Field Hospital

- 1st Battalion, 55th Mountain Artillery Regiment

³¹⁵⁸ Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

³¹⁵⁹ Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

1st Company, 55th Engineering Regiment
2nd Company, 55th Transportation Regiment
1st Field Hospital, 55th Division (Sou Division)
3rd Troop, 55th Cavalry Regiment (-1 platoon)
47th Field Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion (B) (-2 companies)
55th Division (Sou Division) Sanitary Unit (- 2/3 thirds)
144th Infantry Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 55th Transportation Regiment

LOCATION: ****

In 1942 the 55th Transportation Regiment was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It was later redeployed to the South Seas Area

VETERINARY DEPOT: 55th Veterinary Depot (partial), Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation ³¹⁶⁰

The 55th Veterinary Depot (partial) was assigned to the Nankai Task Force, organized in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea in May 1942 for an overland campaign against Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. ³¹⁶¹ This force was to operate over very rough jungle and mountain terrain, where practically all roads were no better than trails. It consisted of elements of the 55th Division (Sou Division) with the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 5th Division and supporting troops and was comparatively weak in artillery ³¹⁶²

MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL: 55th Veterinary Hospital

LOCATION: ****

In 1942 the 55th Veterinary Hospital was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It was later redeployed to the South Seas Area

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 55th Water and Hygiene Butai (Platoon), Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

The 55th Water and Hygiene Butai (Platoon) was assigned to the Nankai Shitai along the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 55th Water Purification Unit, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation ³¹⁶³

The 55th Water Purification Unit was assigned to the Nankai Task Force organized in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea in May 1942 for an overland campaign against Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea. ³¹⁶⁴ This force was to operate over very rough jungle and mountain terrain, where practically all roads were no better than trails. It consisted of elements of the 55th Division (Sou Division) with the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 5th Division and supporting troops and was comparatively weak in artillery ³¹⁶⁵

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 56th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 56th Division Field Hospital, Japanese Occupied Burma

The 56th Division Field Hospital was at one point located in Burma

³¹⁶⁰ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³¹⁶¹ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³¹⁶² HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³¹⁶³ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³¹⁶⁴ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³¹⁶⁵ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

MILITARY MEDICAL: 56th Medical Unit, Davao, Mindanao Island, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

The 56th Medical Unit was assigned to the “Sakaguchi” Detachment. It served as a unit in the Occupation of Davao, Mindanao Island, Philippines, beginning in Dec 1941, arriving aboard the IJA Transport *Hankow Maru* ³¹⁶⁶

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 57th Army

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 57th Infantry Regiment of the 1st Division, Manchukuo

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 57th Regiment ³¹⁶⁷

LOCATION: ****

57th Special Corps (USSR)

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 58th Division, 11th Army

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 58th Field Road Construction Battalion

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 59th Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 59th Division of the Imperial Japanese Army (Robe Division), Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 59th Division (Robe Division), 43rd Army, Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 59th Division (Robe Division), 54th Independent Infantry Brigade, 110th Brigade, Jinan, Shandong Province, Japanese Occupied China

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 60 li Boundary Line, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: The 60 li (30 kilometers) Boundary Line, Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

The 60 li (30 kilometers) Boundary Line was an aerial security zone established in and around Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo. ³¹⁶⁸ A fleet of Japanese Army planes constantly patrolled the airspace. The air route from the city of Zhoujia to the Simjia airport north of Pingfan. Any unauthorized plane flying within the Boundary Line could be fired upon without warning ³¹⁶⁹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 60th Infantry Regiment

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 62nd Division Field Hospital

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 62nd Infantry Division Field Hospital

LOCATION: ****

³¹⁶⁶ Hackett, Bob. RIKUGUN YUSOSEN. IJA Transport HANKOW MARU: Tabular Record of Movement 2014

http://www.combinedfleet.com/Hankow_t.htm

³¹⁶⁷ Abstract of Hideo Sakakibara's confession. China.org.cn, 10 Jul 2014

http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-07/10/content_32912309.htm

³¹⁶⁸ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

³¹⁶⁹ Harris, Sheldon H. *Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932 - 45 and the American cover-up*. Routledge. London. 1994

MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL: 62nd Infantry Division Veterinary Hospital
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 63rd Infantry Regiment, 10th Division, Kwantung Army
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Japan

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 64th Infantry Regiment
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 65th Brigade
LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 65th Brigade, 141st Infantry Regiment Infectious Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit
LOCATION: ****

65th Medical Unit, Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation.³¹⁷⁰
The 65th Medical Unit was subordinate to the 65th Brigade.³¹⁷¹ It was present at the Battle of Bataan on Luzon Island, Philippine Islands in 1942.³¹⁷²

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 65th Infantry Regiment

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 67th Line-of-Communications Hospital Unit (less 1 part), Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
In 1942, the No. 67 Line-of-Communications Hospital in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea was divided and a 500-bed detachment was established in Papua New Guinea. It was soon swamped with casualties. In Sept 1942, it admitted 604 Japanese Army patients and 527 patients from the Korean Volunteer Group treated in a separate section. Japanese records report 120,000 sick soldiers admitted to military hospitals in Papua New Guinea over final three and a half years of the war.³¹⁷³ Subordinate to the 8th Area Army at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 67th Line-of-Communications Hospital, No. 2 Subsection, Giruwa - Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation³¹⁷⁴

CAMPAIGN: Kokoda Campaign

As the assault on Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, collapsed, the No. 67 Line-of-Communications Hospital in Giruwa received 1,325 patients from Kokoda Trail campaign, of which 1,110 were sick³¹⁷⁵

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 68th Division, 11th Army
LOCATION: ****

³¹⁷⁰ Reports of General MacArthur. JAPANESE OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA VOLUME II - PART I. COMPILED FROM JAPANESE DEMOBILIZATION BUREAUX RECORDS. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 66-60007. Facsimile Reprint, 1994. CMH Pub 13-1

³¹⁷¹ Reports of General MacArthur. JAPANESE OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA VOLUME II - PART I. COMPILED FROM JAPANESE DEMOBILIZATION BUREAUX RECORDS. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 66-60007. Facsimile Reprint, 1994. CMH Pub 13-1

³¹⁷² Reports of General MacArthur. JAPANESE OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA VOLUME II - PART I. COMPILED FROM JAPANESE DEMOBILIZATION BUREAUX RECORDS. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 66-60007. Facsimile Reprint, 1994. CMH Pub 13-1

³¹⁷³ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government, "Enemy publication no. 24: Records of the No. 67 Eastern New Guinea Giruwa L of C hospital, no. 2 sub-section:" Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America

³¹⁷⁴ Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America <http://www.natmedmuse.afip.osd.org>.

³¹⁷⁵ Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government, "Enemy publication no. 24: Records of the No. 67 Eastern New Guinea Giruwa L of C hospital, no. 2 sub-section:" Cited in: Hawk, Alan. Historical Collections Manager. National Museum of Health and Medicine, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. Bldg. 54, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Washington, DC 20306-6000. United States of America

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 71st Division Epidemic Water Supply Department
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 71st Infantry Regiment
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 72nd Infantry Regiment
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 74th Infantry Regiment [Manchuria]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 74th Infantry Regiment of the Shanghai Expeditionary Force

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 75th Brigade
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 75th Infantry Brigade
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 78th Infantry Regiment

VETERINARY DEPOT: 79th Division Veterinary Depot (Hospital)
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 76th Line-of-Communications Hospital ³¹⁷⁶
LOCATION: Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands
LOCATION: Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 76th Line-of-Communications Hospital was organized with the 2nd Infantry Division as a nucleus, on Guadalcanal. It was located at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea at the end of the war

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 79th Line-of-Communications Hospital, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 79th Line-of-Communications Hospital was known to be located in Papua New Guinea during WWII

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 79th Logistic Base Hospital, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 79th Logistic Base Hospital was known to be located in Papua New Guinea during WWII

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: 81-mm infantry mortar
Bore the characteristics of the standard Stokes-Brandt type infantry mortar ³¹⁷⁷

Caliber:	81 mm (3.19 inches)
Total weight:	129 pounds
Weight of projectile:	
Light:	7.2 pounds
Heavy:	14.3 pounds
Maximum range:	
Light projectile:	3,280 yards
Heavy projectile:	1,310 yards

³¹⁷⁶ HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL
TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 Sept 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCT 1944

³¹⁷⁷ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR
DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

The existence of gas and smoke ammunition for this weapon was reported as of 1943, but not confirmed ³¹⁷⁸

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 86th Infantry Regiment

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 90th Logistic Base Hospital, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

The 90th Logistic Base Hospital was known to be located in Papua New Guinea

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: 90mm Chemical Mortar, Model 94

The 90-mm chemical mortar, model 94 was the principal Japanese weapon for the employment of chemical munitions. Two types of projectiles for this weapon were known. The normal burster container type, which contained a relatively small burster charge as compared with its chemical filling which contained lung irritants and toxic smokes. This type of projectile has an incendiary filling composed of 40 cylindrical rubber pellets immersed in a solution of white phosphorus and carbon disulphide. An annular cavity type which contained a relatively large bursting charge in proportion to its chemical filling, containing 236 grams of crude diphenylcyanarsine. The tail arrangement of these projectiles was designed for one primary charge and six secondary charges ³¹⁷⁹

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 94th Line-of-Communications Hospital, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

The 94th Line-of-Communications Hospital was located at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea at the end of the war

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 97th Infantry Regiment

LOCATION: ****

MILITARY EQUIPMENT: 97 Light Bomber

CHEMICAL WEAPON: 100mm Chemical Mortar

A Russian article published in 1936 gave the following characteristics of the Japanese 100 -mm chemical mortar:

Caliber:	100 mm. (3.93 inches).
Weight of mortar:	286 pounds.
Weight of projectile:	22 pounds.
Weight of filling:	4.4 pounds.
Maximum range:	3,610 yards.
Rate of fire:	15 rounds per minute.

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 100th Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Mindanao, the Philippine Islands under the Japanese Occupation

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 100th Division Field Hospital

LOCATION: ****

DOI: 10 May 45 ³¹⁸⁰

The 100th Division Field Hospital was subordinate to the Chief-of-Staff's Office, 35th Army, (Maj. Gen. Yoshiharu Tomochika) ³¹⁸¹

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 100th Division Headquarters Unit

³¹⁷⁸ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁷⁹ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁸⁰ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-4

ORDER OF BATTLE OF JAPANESE FORCES ALONG THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF THE KIBAWA-TALOMO TRIAL. 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

³¹⁸¹ Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-4

ORDER OF BATTLE OF JAPANESE FORCES ALONG THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF THE KIBAWA-TALOMO TRIAL. 17 APR 1945. United States Army in World War II. The War in the Pacific Triumph in the Philippines. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY WASHINGTON, DC., 1993

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 100th Division Team, Changchun (Hsinking), Jilin Province, Manchukuo.

ALTERNATE NAME/SPELLING: The 100th Division Team may also be known as: Unit 100

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 101st Brigade

LOCATION: ****

During the Battle of the Xiushi River Crossing on 20 Mar 1939 the 101st Brigade fired 2,000 red gas artillery rounds and 10,000 red gas grenades into the Chinese lines over the Xiushi River. During the attack the Japanese crossed the river and took the Chinese positions

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 103rd Line-of-Communications Hospital, Rabaul, New Britain, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

103rd Line-of-Communications Hospital was subordinate to the 8th Area Army at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea

RAIL STATION: 103rd Railway Station

LOCATION: ****

RAIL STATION: 104th Railway Station

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 106th Brigade

LOCATION: ****

During the Battle of Xiushi River Crossing on 20 Mar 1939 the 106th Brigade fired 1,000 red gas artillery rounds and 5,000 red gas grenades into the Chinese lines over the Xiushi River. During the attack the Japanese crossed the river and took the Chinese positions

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 109th Division

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 109th Division [China]

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 109th Division Field Hospital

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 110th Brigade

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 110th Japanese Army Division

GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Himeji, Hogo Prefecture, Japan

The 110th Japanese Army Division was responsible for the Beituan Massacre of 27 May 1942 at Beituan Village in Dingxian County, Hebei Province where its 163rd Regiment attacked with chemical weapons killing more than 800 people

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 112th Line-of-Communications Hospital, Hansa Bay, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

The 112th Line-of-Communications Hospital was transported to Hansa Bay, Papua New Guinea, in Apr 1943 ³¹⁸²

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 112th Logistic Base Hospital, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

The 112th Logistic Base Hospital was known to be located in Papua New Guinea

³¹⁸² KAKYAKUSEN. Transport TEIRYU MARU: Tabular Record of Movement. Revision 3. 2010-2014 Bob Hackett, Peter Cundall and Erich Muehlthaler. http://www.combinedfleet.com/Teiryu_t.htm

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 113th Line-of-Communications Hospital, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 113th Line-of-Communications Hospital was known to be located in Papua New Guinea

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 113th Logistic Base Hospital, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 113th Logistic Base Hospital was known to be located in Papua New Guinea

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 116th Division, 11th Army
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 117th Division
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 117th Logistic Base Hospital, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 117th Logistic Base Hospital was known to be located in Papua New Guinea

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 123rd Division, Sunwu County, Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

VETERINARY DEPOT: 123rd Division Veterinary Depot (Hospital)
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 123rd Line-of-Communications Hospital (Japanese) (Dai 123 Heitan Byoin)
LOCATION: ****

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 123rd Logistic Base Hospital, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 123rd Logistic Base Hospital was known to be located in Papua New Guinea

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 124th Division
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 124th Infantry Division
GARRISON HEADQUARTERS LOCATION: Mudanjiang (Botankou), Heilongjiang Province, Manchukuo

MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL: 124th Veterinary Hospital
LOCATION: ****
DOI: 30 May 1945
The 124th Veterinary Hospital was subordinate to the 124th Division of the 5th Army Headquarters

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 125th Line-of-Communications Hospital, Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation
The 125th Line-of-Communications Hospital was known to be located in Papua New Guinea

MILITARY VETERINARY HOSPITAL: 126th Veterinary Hospital
LOCATION: ****
DOI: 30 May 1945
The 126th Veterinary Hospital was subordinate to the 126th Division, 5th Army Headquarters

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 131st Independent Mixed Brigade [Manchuria]

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 134th Division

MILITARY HOSPITAL: 135th Division Medical Hospital
LOCATION: ****

DOI: 30 May 1945

The 135th Division Medical Hospital was subordinate to the 135th Division, 5th Army Headquarters

MILITARY HOSPITAL: The 138th Line-of-Communications Hospital

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 141st Infantry Regiment

LOCATION: ****

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 141st Infantry Regiment Infectious Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit

LOCATION: ****

141st Infantry Regiment Infectious Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit was subordinated to the 65th Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 144th Infantry Regiment

LOCATION: ****

In 1942 the 144th Infantry Regiment was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group. It was later redeployed to the South Seas Area

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE UNIT: 150th Water and Hygiene Butai (Platoon), Papua New Guinea, Commonwealth of Australia, League of Nations Mandate under Japanese Occupation

The 150th Water and Hygiene Butai (Platoon) was assigned to the Nankai Shitai along on the Kokoda Track in Papua New Guinea

CHEMICAL WEAPON: 160-mm Gas Projector

The 160-mm Gas Projector was a gas projector of the Livens-type. It consisted of a barrel with a fixed attachment at the muzzle end on which the sighting device is fitted, and a support plate.³¹⁸³ It was fired by means of an electric primer.³¹⁸⁴ Characteristics.³¹⁸⁵

Caliber:	160 mm (6.3 inches)
Length of body:	100 cm (39.4 inches)
Total weight:	330 pounds
Weight of projectile (filled):	48.4 pounds
Weight of chemical filling:	25.1 pounds
Weight of explosive charge:	0.66 pound
Maximum range:	2,725 yards

Using fillings of blister gas, considerable areas could be heavily contaminated. Fillings of phosgene or diphosgene were expected

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 163rd Infantry Regiment

LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 163rd Regiment of the 110th Japanese Army Division

LOCATION: ****

The 163rd Regiment of the 110th Japanese Army Division was responsible for the Beituan Massacre of 27 May 1942 at Beituan Village in Dingxian County, Hebei Province where the 163rd Regiment attacked with chemical weapons killing more than 800 people

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 166th Independent Infantry Battalion

LOCATION: ****

³¹⁸³ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁸⁴ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

³¹⁸⁵ ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE SPECIAL SERIES. No. 16. MIS 461. War Department, Washington, 15 Jul 1943

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 203rd Tank Brigade

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 228th Regiment, 38th Division
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 229th Regiment, 38th Division
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 230th Regiments, 38th Division
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 308th Battalion
LOCATION: ****

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 632nd Rifle Regiment

JAPANESE MILITARY UNIT: 731st Transportation Squad
LOCATION: ****

INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCE: 1925 Geneva Disarmament Convention
LOCATION: ****

The 1925 Geneva Disarmament Convention outlawed, chemical and biological warfare

1986 House of Representatives Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee (US)

1987 Senate Subcommittee on Veteran's Affairs (US)

SUBJECT BACTERIA AND CHEMICALS TESTED

Anerobes	Gas gangrene	Red Rust
Anthrax	Glanders	Rice blast
Anthrax K Vaccine	Hemorrhagic Fever	Rice brown spot
B anthracis	Heroin	Ricin
\B dysenteriae	Hog Cholera	Rickettsiae
B hystolyticus	Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid	Rinderpest
B novyii	Infectious Jaundice	Salmonella
B prodigiosus	Influenza	Scarlet Fever
B tetani	Korean Bindweed	Sheep Plague
B typhi	Late blight of potato	Sheep pox
B typhosus	Lewisite	Shellfish poisoning
B welkchii	M malleomycea (Glanders)	Shiga Dysentery
Bactal Seed	Malaria	Shigella
Beriberi	Melildosis	Smallpox
Botulism	Meningitis	Smut
Brucellosis	Meningococcus	Songo Fever
Brysipelas	Monin Ocuccus	Southern blight
Calmette bacillus	Mosaic Disease	Strychnine
Castor Oil Seed	Mucin	Syphilis
Cattle Plaque (Cow Plague)	Mussel poisoning	Tear Gas
Chloroacetophenone	Mustard gas	Tetanua
CN Gas	Mustard gas-Lewisite mixture	Tetanus
Coccidioidal Granuloma	Neurotropic Encephalitides	Tick Encephalitis
Cl Tuberculosis Hominis	Newcastle disease	Toutsugamushi
DC gas	Nose Ulcer	Tuberculosis
Diphenylcyanoarsine	Ox plague	Tuberculosis Hominis
Diphtheria	P Pestis	Tularemia
Dry Leaf Rust	Plague	Type-A, paratyphoid
Dry Leaves	Paratyphoid	Type-B, paratyphoid
Dysentery	Paratyphoid A	Typhoid
Epidemic Cerebrospinal	Paratyphoid B	Typhus
Meningitis	Pestilence bacteria	Ulcerating Gas
Epidemic Encephalitis	Phosgene	Undulant Fever
Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever	Pneumonia	V Cholerae
Erysipelas	Potassium Cyanide	Venereal Diseases
Fowl Plague	Pseudomonas mallei	Vomiting Gas
Frostbite	Psittacosis	Whooping Cough
Fugu Toxin	Pulmonary anthrax	Yellow Fever

KNOWN SCIENTIFIC TESTING CONDUCTED BY UNIT 731.

Experiments took place across the empire of Japan with different degrees of frequency and scope. Such medical experiments also took place in Osaka, Kobe and Tokyo. Unit 731 was in and of itself, an example of large-scale, industrial-sized experimentation unit with its smaller offshoots providing auxiliary support and conducting experiments of their own design. Industrial-level experiments included testing poison gas and germ warfare on prisoners, and conducting field experiments with those same agents and gases

Some of the most well-known experiments include:

- Depriving Prisoners of food and water to determine the length of time until death
- Anesthesia prior to surgery or vivisection was rarely used
- Placing prisoners into high altitude pressure chambers until dead
- Practice surgeries were conducted on live prisoners to train future combat medics
 - Conscious prisoners were deliberately shot simulate combat conditions
- Studies of biological warfare used against plant life
- Frostbite:
 - Exposing prisoners to extreme low temperatures to determine how long humans could survive in such conditions
 - Freezing and amputating frozen limbs
 - Experiments included replacing blood with anti-freeze
- Experiments with pneumonia
- Electrocution
- Study of experimental medications
- Cholera
- Korean Blindwood
- Distilled water
- Experiments with brucellosis
- Experiments with Songo fever
- Anthrax
- Plague
- Tick Encephalitis
- Blood transfusion experiments
- Heroin
- Castor
- Arsenite
- Amagasa venom
- Malnutrition experiments
- Coconut juice injections as a blood substitute
- Cobra venom
- Cyanide hydric
- Malaria
- Dysentery
- Starvation
- Gas gangrene
- Vaccine experiments
- Habu venom
- Nitrile Prussiate
- Fugu Toxin
- Trikabuto
- Pressure extremes
- Sleep deprivation
- Boiling
- Venereal disease infections

- Prolonged heat exposure
- Burns
- Typhoid
- Cyanic acid gas
- Glanders
- Gunshot (ballistic) experiments
- Thawing frozen limbs to study the effects of the resultant untreated gangrene and rotting
- Performing experiments to determine the relationship between temperature burns and human survival
- Placing prisoners were into centrifuges and spinning them until dead
- Experiments with salt
- Injecting animal blood, most notably horse blood, into some prisoners with the effects studied
- Exposing prisoners to lethal doses of x-ray radiation
- Using prisoners in gas chambers to test the various chemical weapons/point gases produced. These included the use of:
 - Phosgene Gas
 - Potassium Cyanide
- Injecting air bubbles into prisoner bloodstreams to simulate a stroke
- Injecting sea water into prisoners to determine if it seawater could be used as a substitute for saline solutions (Conducted on US airmen of a downed B-29 and Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan)
- Amputating limbs to study blood loss
- Tsutsugamushi fever
- Brucellosis
- Tuberculosis
- Dehydration
- Experimental blood testing
- Dengue fever
- Typhus
- Reattaching amputated limbs to the opposite sides of the body
- Surgically removing prisoner stomachs, reattaching the esophagus directly to the intestines
- Removing entire brains, lungs, livers, etc., from live prisoners
- Deliberately infecting male and female prisoners were with syphilis and gonorrhea via rape, with the course of the ensuing disease studied
- Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever (EHF).
- Yperite gas (Mustard Gas)
- Tetanus
- Infesting prisoners with fleas to acquire large quantities of disease-carrying insects for the purpose of studying the viability of germ warfare
- Experiments with starvation
- Using humans to test grenade blast effects positioned at various distances and in different positions from the point of detonation
- Testing flame throwers on humans
- Testing of air-delivered munitions on live human
- Experimental surgeries

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