INTRODUCTION

28 October 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 such as Unit 1856 and Unit 9420 have been previously 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. Currently, this work remains largely “incomplete.”

Note the various sections such as List of Figures; Maps; Caveats; Definitions; Key Points and any Appendices.
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 a
distance.
- 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
        remain unknown.
- Thought 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 August 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.

Documents listed in the bibliography have not been fully exploited.

Research against Japan’s biological and chemical weapons programs continues.
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. In the case of the Japanese biological warfare program, in many cases humans were 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 any outside intelligence agencies attempting to track any information, which might escape the security practices that surrounded the two programs, especially Japan’s biological warfare program.
- Such practices later confused historians as they attempted to track a unit by one of its many names used 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 100.”
  - The unit was also referred to as “Unit 100 Manchuria,” “The Warhorse Disease Prevention Shop,” “the Veterinary Disease Prevention Unit 100” and other titles.
- 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 an older 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.
- Simply put, 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, 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 Shiro and Unit 731.
- US and Allied investigating officers centered their investigation on Ishii Shiro 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 Shiro.
- 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.

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Second Edition
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 two 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 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 August 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, China 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 on the 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:
  o The Japanese tightly controlled knowledge of their program from the world outside the Japanese Empire.
  o 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.
  o 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.
  o 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.
  o 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.
  o 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.
• During the evacuation of the site in August 1945 Unit 731 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 those 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.

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 (Unit 731) (IJA) – Dysentery Research.
    - Ejima team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Dysentery Research.
    - Enoshima team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Frostbite Research.
    - Ida team (Unit 731) (IJA) – X-ray Research.
    - Ishikawa team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Anthrax Research.
    - Kasahara team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Viral Research.
    - Kusa-mihan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pharmacological Research.
    - Minatohan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Cholera Research
    - Niki team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Serum Research.
    - Noguchi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Rickettsia flea Research.
    - Okamoto team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Tuberculosis Research.
    - Ota team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Plague Research.
    - Setogawa team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Cholera.
    - Tabei team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Typhoid. 1
    - Takahashi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Insect Study.
    - Tanabe team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pathology Research.
    - Tanaka team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Typhus Research.
    - Utsumi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pathology Research.
    - Yoshimura team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Bacteria Research.

None of the lower-level Imperial Japanese Army 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 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,

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“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 revealed.  

During the evacuation of Unit 731 in August 1945, the unit had on-hand 53 persons Ikan (medical officers) with a doctorate.

The maximum number of personnel physically present at Unit 731 in Pingfan, 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.

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 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 would affect the results.
- The infected and vivisected prisoners included men, women, children and infants.
  - Vivisections were also performed on pregnant women, sometimes impregnated by doctors, and the fetus removed.

More than 95 percent of the people who perished at the Pingfan 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 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 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.

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

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 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 the 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.

Japan’s expanded this 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.

Unit 731 itself was an example of large-scale, industrial-sized experimentation unit.
  o Its smaller branches provided auxiliary support and conducted experiments of their own design.
  o Industrial level experiments included testing poison gas and germ warfare on prisoners, and conducting field experiments with those same agents and gases.

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.

Many of the same diseases 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.
  o The epidemic began when US forces occupied several partially cleared areas near Mar Village.
  o The first soldier reported ill to the hospital on 6 August.
  o The epidemic began to rapidly develop in the days that followed.
  o By 11 August there were 135 cases; by 30 September, 931 men lay hospitalized.
  o One of the earliest cases was the 1st Infantry Regiment Commander, Colonel Privett.
  o Several other key officers were also infected.
  o Forward hospitals rapidly filled with ill soldiers.
  o 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.
  o 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.  

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 June 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 Pingfan for Pusan, Korea by train.  
- Some Japanese at Pingfan 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 Pingfan, 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 Shiro ever visited the US during the post-war era; briefed US personnel or worked at Fort Detrick.  
- At the end World War II, Ishii Shiro 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 Kempeitai.

None of the funds known to have supported the Japanese biological warfare research program were ever funneled through Japan’s Kempeitai 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.

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 revealed that the leadership in Moscow and Beijing were largely misled about the validity of reported US biological warfare attacks by the North Korean regime of Kim Il Sung.

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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.

Emperor Hirohito authorized the formal integration of the Tōgō Unit (Unit 731) 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 Pingfan, 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 Shiro was given formal command of the facility.
- Its initial budget of $2.5 million (1944 dollars – roughly $43 million in the dollars of 201) came out of a secret fund that was handed directly to Ishii for his research.

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

The Tokyo General Staff was well aware of Unit 731 and 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 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 August 1945.
  - 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.
- 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 October 1941. 4
- 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 that they had been unable to obtain from the United States when the Japanese made their original request in 1939.
  - The German biological warfare research center at Posen, Poland, was believed to be similar in design to Unit 731’s facility in Pingfan, China.

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 that 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.
  - The Japanese Army also had units assigned whose sole purpose was to dig wells for fresh water.

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.

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 November 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 January 1944; the Chichijima Incident of September 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 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.

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6 Ej’s Ordnance Show & Tell Pages. 3 November 2013. [http://www.inert-ord.net/index.html#home](http://www.inert-ord.net/index.html#home)


9 Ha Bomb. Bacterial. Single Purpose Type for Anthrax. Supplement 3-b. 16 October 1945.


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18 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 July 1943.
19 Ro Bomb. Bacterial. All Purpose Type. Supplement 3-b. 16 October 1945.
21 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
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32 Uji Bomb. Bacterial. All Purpose Type. Supplement 3-a. 16 October 1945.
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40 Military facilities on Ninoshima Island in August 1945.  
http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html
Chinese, Japanese, Korean and US Measurement Conversions:


A Report of Special Tests in Manchuria.
  • See:
    o Manchuria, Northeast China.

A research.
  • Type A bacteriological warfare research, assault (Angriff) research, as defined by Ishii Shiro. 41
  • According to Ishii this type of research could only be done overseas.
  • See:
    o Angriff.
    o Ishii Shiro.

A Study of Cha.

A Surgical Study on Chronic Malarial Splenomegaly.

Á Team (Unit 731) (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  • Pingfan Vaccine Squad (Unit 731) (IJA) renamed the “A Team” (Unit 731) (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1940.
  • The A Team (Unit 731) (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China worked only with ultrasonically produced vaccines.
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Pingfan Vaccine Squad (Unit 731) (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Vaccine Squad (Unit 731) (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  • See:
    o Heilongjiang, China.
    o Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Pingfan Vaccine Squad (Unit 731) (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
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    o Unit 731 (IJA).

A-type water filter.

A Testimony to Poison Gas Operations.

Abe fnu. 42
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Abe Yasuo.
  • See:
    o Abe Yasuo.

Abe Nobuyuki.

Abe Yasuo.
  • Worked for the Military Veterinary Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan on epidemic diseases.

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• Joined the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan on 28 February 1938, as a Technical Expert. 43
• He was “relieved of his post at his own request” on 30 September 1946. 44
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Military Veterinary Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Military Veterinary Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Abe Takesi.
• Graduate, Tokyo School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.
• President, Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.
• Vice President, Teikyo University of Tokyo, Japan.
• Associate of Naito Ryoichi.
• See:
  o Teikyo University of Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Naito Ryoichi.

ABEDO Theory of Biological Warfare. 45
• Theory of biological warfare put forth by Ishii Shiro.
• Ishii’s ABEDO Theory of biological warfare is mentioned in several published works but no details are given.
  o It is likely that if any such theory was put forth by Ishii Shiro that it is contained in documents held at the US National Archives and available for public scrutiny, or remain classified and sensitive.
• See:
  o Ishii Shiro.

Abell, Irvin. Dr.
• Chairman of the Health and Medical Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Acetone.

Acetone cyanhydrin.

Aconite.

Action Group.

Ada Pivo.

- Native of Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Jewish.
- 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, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - The lemonade had been contaminated by Unit 731 (IJA). 46
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Typhoid.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Adams, Roger.

Adamsite.

- 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 was produced and stockpiled by the United States at the end of World War I, but never deployed to the battlefield during the war. It was used against the Bonus Army (US) in 1932 who 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.
- 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.
- See:
  - Adams, Roger.
  - Arsenical diphenylaminechlorarsine.
  - Bonus Army (US).
  - Chemical warfare agents.
  - DM.
  - Sneezing gases.
  - University of Illinois, Urbana–Champaign, Illinois.
  - Vomiting agents.
  - Wieland, Heinrich Otto.

Adjutant General’s Office (US), Tokyo, Japan.

- Postwar the 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.

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To put an end to possible further interference by the Adjutant General’s Office (US), the Joint Chiefs of Staff (US) sent an order to Tokyo, Japan in March 1947 that placed the BW war criminal 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.” 47

The war crimes investigators were directed to make no effort toward prosecution or “any form of publicity of this case without G-2 (US) concurrence.” This “is by direct orders of the C-in-C and CS.” 48

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.” 49

As of June 1947 investigators assigned to the Adjutant General’s Office (US) were concentrating not on Unit 731 (IJA) but Unit 100 (IJA). 50

- 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 (IJA), which is alleged to have performed most of the illegal experiments on the human beings at [Changchun].” 51

See:
- Adjutant General’s Office (US), Tokyo, Japan.
- ATIS Central Interrogation Center (US), Tokyo, Japan.
- Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Unit 100 (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Wakamatsu Tadakazu.

Administration Division (Unit 516) (IJA).

Admiralty Islands.

Ahua Zhang.

- Victim and survivor of an August 1942 Japanese Anthrax and plague attack on Zhejiang Province, China. 52

See:
- Anthrax.
- Zhejiang Province, China.

Ai-he Station.

Ai Shan.

- Victim of the Baoshan-Kumming attack of 4 May 1942.

See:
- Baoshan, Yunnan Province, China.
- Baoshan-Kumming attack.
- Kumming, Yunnan Province, China.
- Yunnan Province, China.

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47 Report by Neal R. Smith, Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, 18 April 1947, p. 1. The Joint Chiefs’ instructions were referred to in this report as SWNCC 351/1, 5 March 1947. Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives.
48 Report by Neal R. Smith, Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, 18 April 1947, p. 1. The Joint Chiefs’ instructions were referred to in this report as SWNCC 351/1, 5 March 1947. Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives.
49 Report by Neal R. Smith, Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, 18 April 1947, p. 1. The Joint Chiefs’ instructions were referred to in this report as SWNCC 351/1, 5 March 1947. Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives.
51 Unsigned memo, “Forwarding of Information Concerning Possible War Criminals,” to Legal Section, GHQ, Chief, Liaison Section, 16 June 1947, Record Group 165, Entry 468, Box 628, CAD-CCAC, SWNCC, 351, The National Archives.
Aihara Kajuro. 53

- Graduate, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- The Kyushu University Case.
- See:
  - Fukuoka, Japan.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.
  - The Kyushu University Case.
  - United States versus Kajuro Aihara.

Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Aichi Prefectural Institute, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan. 54

- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.

Air Chemical Office, Army War Department (US).

Aitape–Wewak Area, Papua New Guinea.

- See:
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Wewak, Papua New Guinea.

Aito fnu.

- Private, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Unit 643 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 643 (IJA).

Aizawa Incident.

Aizawa Saburo.

Aka To. 55

- Red candle – tear gas.

Akabori Toichiro.

- Corpsman, Petty Officer Second Class, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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. 56
- In 1947 Akabori was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.

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54 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945


He was sentenced to 10 years in prison.  
• See:
  • Caroline Islands.
  • Dubon Island.
  • Guam.
  • Truk Atoll.
  • 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Aki Sada.
• Associated with the Manchurian Medical University, Mukden, China.
• Assigned to Unit 731 (IJA).
• Worked on dysentery studies at Unit 731 (IJA).
• Most likely the chief of the Aki Sada Section under Unit 731 (IJA), which studied dysentery.
• See:
  • Dysentery.
  • Manchuria, Northeast China.
  • Manchurian Medical University, Mukden, China.
  • Unit 731 (IJA).

Aki Sada Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
• See:
  • Aki Sadahan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Dysentery Research.
  • Dysentery.
  • Unit 731 (IJA).

Aki Sada Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
Aki Sadahan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Dysentery Research.
• One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
• The Section was responsible for Dysentery Research.  
• The label “Aki Sada” probably reflects the name of its leader unknown at this time.
• See:
  • Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  • Dysentery.
  • Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  • Heilongjiang, China.
  • Heilongjiang Province, China.
  • Unit 731 (IJA).
  • Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Akiba Kijiro.
• Accused at the end of the war of committing war crimes.
• Associated with Ishii Shiro.  
• See:
  • Ishii Shiro.

Akigasa Shun.
• Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

References:
• Commander of the 4th Border Garrison Unit at Futo, Tunga Province, China.
• Controlled the Hogoin Camp (IJA).
• See:
  o Futo, Tunga Province, China.
  o Hogoin Camp (IJA).
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Tunga, (NFI – precise location unknown), China.
  o Tunga Province, China.
  o 4th Border Garrison Unit (IJA).

Akikusa Shun.
• Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) specialist on Soviet Intelligence.
• Chief of Intelligence, Kwantung Army (IJA).
• Assigned to Harbin, Heilongjiang, China from 1933 to 1936.
• Chief of the Harbin Japanese Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Established and served as the head of the Nakano School (IJA).
• Arrested by SMERSH on 15 August 1945.
  o Interrogated by Lieutenant General Mel’nikov.
• Sentenced to 25 years imprisonment by the USSR.
  o Died in Lefortovo or Vladimir Prison № 2, USSR on 22 March 1949 (Unclear).
• See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Harbin Japanese Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Japanese Military Mission (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Lefortovo Prison
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Mel’nikov, Lieutenant General.
  o Nakano School (IJA).
  o SMERSH.
  o Vladimir Prison № 2, USSR.

Akin, Charles V. Dr.
• Assistant Surgeon General, US Public Health Service.

Akira Kijiro.
• Accused at the end of the war of committed war crimes.
• Associated with Ishii Shiro. 60
• See:
  o Ishii Shiro

Akira Otsuki.
• Graduate Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
• Associate Professor, Osaka City Medical School.
• Entry Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Otsuki Akira.
• See:
  o Kyoto, Japan.
  o Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.

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Ootsuki Akira.
Osaka City Medical School.

Akira Torasaburo.
- President of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Father-in-law of Ishii Shiro.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.

Akimoto Haruotto.

Akimoto Hisae.

Akimoto Sueo.
- Doctor of Medicine.
  - Studied serology.
- Joined Unit 731 (IJA) in 1944.
  - Worked as a wartime blood researcher in Unit 731 (IJA).
  - 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.
- Abandoned medicine after the war to educate medical technicians.
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Akira Otsuki.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief of Staff, 65th Division, 10 June 1943 to 15 December 1943.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ootsuki Akira.
- See:
  - Ootsuki Akira.
  - 65th Division (IJA).

Akiyama Hiroshi.
- Member, Unit 731 (IJA).
- In August 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 (IJA). His ostensible purpose: “To help in some small measure to warn people against the horrors of a third World War, and to prevent such horrors from occurring.” The Akiyama piece stirred up violent controversy.
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

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63 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.
64 Question about history of WMD in East Asia. 3 September 2004. http://www.network54.com/Forum/242808/thread/1094230136/Question+about+history+of+WMD+in+East+Asia
Akiyama Kanemasa.

- Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Akiyama was an expert on chemical weapons and served in China.
- 1941-12-15 - 1944-06-20 Chief of Research, chemical Warfare Section, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- 1944-06-20 - 1945-07-28 Chief of Chemical Warfare Section, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- 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.” 65
- See also.
  - Chemical Warfare.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - 6th Technical Research Institute (IJA).

Akiyami fnu.

Allied Committee on the Enforcement of the Peace Treaty (World War 1).

Allied Powers (SCAP) Legal Section (US).

- See also.
  - SCAP.
  - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).

Allied South East Asia Command (US).

Allied Translator and Information Section (ATIS).

- See:
  - ATIS.

Allied War Crimes Investigation Team.

Amagasa.

Amagasa Venom.

Amano fnu.

- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Amano Ishamu.
- See:
  - Amano Ishamu.

Amano Ishamu.

- Chief, Hailar Department, Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- See:
  - Hailar Department, Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.

Amatatsu Yo-do.

- Lieutenant Colonel.
- Pharmacist.

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Ambon Island, Indonesia.

- At Tantui Prison Camp on Ambon Island, Indonesia 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.
- See:
  - Caseine.
  - Indonesia.
  - Tantui Prison Camp.

Amele, Papua New Guinea.

Aminoperhydroquinazoline poison.

Amoebic dysentery.

Amputation.

Amur River.

Anami Korechika.

Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Anda Airfield, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anda (Anta) Field Test Site, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Anda Field Test Site (Anta), Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- Unit 731 (IJA) remote test site.
  - Unit 100 (IJA) also made use of the Anda facility in Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- The Anda (Anta) Field Test Site was located 140 kilometers north of Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anda was the site of “open air” tests of biological weapons and other experiments.
    - Such tests were conducted to discover the effectiveness of prototype delivery systems.
- Testing at Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China began as early as June 1941 when Anda tested plague-infested flea bombs on humans.
  - Despite such tests Unit 731 (IJA) experts failed to develop a viable anthrax delivery system by the end of the war.\(^\text{66}\)
- The Anda Site is known to have tested plague, anthrax and to have conducted frostbite experiments.
  - In many cases humans were used in these tests.
- In January 1945, a test was performed on ten Chinese prisoners at the Anda facility in Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.\(^\text{67}\)
  - The primary purpose of the test was to infect them with gas gangrene.\(^\text{68}\)
  - The test took place at a temperature of 20 degrees Celsius below-zero.\(^\text{69}\)

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\(^{67}\) Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

\(^{68}\) Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

\(^{69}\) Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950
The subjects were bound to stakes some 10 to 20 meters away from a shrapnel bomb that was loaded with gas gangrene. 70

- 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. 71
- Consequently, “their heads and backs were protected with special metal shields and thick quilted blankets, but their legs and buttocks were left unprotected.” 72

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.” 73

- All the experimentees were wounded in the legs or buttocks, and seven days later they died in great torment.” 74

- Researchers at Anda worked with two groups 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 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. 75

- All buildings supporting the Anda Site in Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China. Were destroyed by the Japanese as they attempted to evacuation Manchuria, Northeast China in 1945.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Anda Airfield, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anta (Anda) Heilongjiang Province, China.

- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anda Airfield, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anthrax.
  - Frostbite experiments.
  - Gangrene.
  - HA Bomb.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Plague.
  - RO Bomb.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA)
  - UJI Bomb.

Anda County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

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70 Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow, 1950
74 Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow, 1950
- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Anda Proving Grounds Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.**
- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Anda Proving Range Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.**
- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Anda Site, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.**
- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Anda Station, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.**
- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Ando fmu.** 76
- Warrant Officer, Manchukuo Military Police (IJA).
- See:
  - Manchukuo Military Police (IJA).

**Ando fmu.**
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  - Visited the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) biological warfare facility at Beiyinhe on 16 November 1933 with a Lieutenant Tachihara and Colonel Saburo Endo. 77
  - See:
    - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    - Heilongjiang, China.
    - Heilongjiang Province, China.
    - Saburo Endo.
    - Tachihara.
    - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Ando K.**
- Civilian Engineer.
- Commanding officer of the Dairen Branch (IJA). 78
- Also known as the:
  - Dairen Branch (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

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78 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.
DRAFT

- See:
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dairen Branch (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

Ando Keitaro.
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Doctor of Veterinarian Medicine.
- Attached to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China. 79
- Assigned to Horse Infection Depot of the Kwantung Army (IJA) in April 1944. 80
- First interrogated in April 1947. 81
- See:
  - Horse Infection Department of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Horse Infection Depot (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

Ando Kiyoshi.
- First Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served at Unit 731 (IJA). 82
- Postwar he served as:
  - Assistant Professor at the Medical School of Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan. 83
  - Head, Department of Screening, Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan. 84
- See:
  - Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Ando Koji.
- Engineer, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). 85
- Director of the Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China. 86

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82 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
83 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
84 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
85 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.
DRAFT

- Also known as the:
  - Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).
- Member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
- Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Ando Kouji.
- (1893-1976)
- Graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- Worked under the Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
  - At the Kitasato Institute he researched viruses and produced vaccines against plague, cholera, and other infectious diseases.
- Chief of the Institute for Public Health of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning, China, after it was placed under the control of Unit 731 (IJA) in 1938.
- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Institute for Public Health of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning, China.
  - Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Plague.

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86 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.
87 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.
88 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.
SMRC.
- South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning, China.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

**Andong Hiroshitsugi**
- Served at the Dalian Institute of Health; Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Also known as the:
  - Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
- Served as the Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China, Chief.
- Returned to Japan in 1947.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Andou Kouji.
- See:
  - Andou Kouji.
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Andong Qing.**
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Associate Professor, Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Andou Kiyoshi.
- See:
  - Andou Kiyoshi.
  - Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

**Andou Kouji.**
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Andong Hiroshitsugi.
- See:
  - Andong Hiroshitsugi.

**Andou Kiyoshi.**

**Anemia.**

**Aerobes.**
Anesthesia.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Anglo-Saxons.

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

Anhui Province, China.

Animal Research Institute (Veterinary) (IJA) Northern Manchuria.  
- The Animal Research Institute (Veterinary) (IJA) Northern Manchuria is likely a name derived from intelligence gathered during the war and probably refers to Unit 100, the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Anta Station.

Anthrax.

Anthrax K Vaccine.
- Japanese vaccine captured on Papua New Guinea in 1944.  
- See:
  - Papua New Guinea.

Anthrax Research.

Anti-Comintern Pact.

Anti-Epidemic Water Supply and Purification Bureau (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Water Purification Bureau (IJA).
- See:
  - Water Purification Bureau (IJA).

Anti-Epidemic and Water Supply Department, 10th Division (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Branch 162 (IJA).
  - Linkou Branch (IJA), Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Boeki Kyusuibu.
- See:
  - Boeki Kyusuibu.

Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit (IJA). 93
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Military Equine Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Section of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Military Equine Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Section of the Kwantung Army (IJA).

Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit, Mokotan, Jilin Province, China.
- Operated independently of Unit 731 (IJA) and Ishii Shiro. 94
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Anti-Tank Section, 55th Cavalry Regiment (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

Anti-tuberculosis Institute in Manchuria, Northeast China. 95
- Most likely refers Okamoto team (Unit 731) which was in charge of Tuberculosis Research under the Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department, Kwantung Army (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department, Kwantung Army (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Okamoto team (Unit 731)
  - Okamoto team (Unit 731), Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department, Kwantung Army (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Aoba Detachment (IJA).
- Aoba Detachment – the reinforced 4th Infantry Regiment/IJA 2nd Division, a part of the Seventeenth Army (IJA).
- The commander of the Aoba Detachment was Major General Nasu, the commander of the 2nd Division’s Infantry Group (IJA).
- The Aoba Detachment (IJA) is thought to have been named after Mt. Aoba in Sendai, hometown of the 4th Infantry Regiment (IJA).

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• See:
  o Seventeenth Army (IJA).
  o 2nd Division (IJA).
  o 4th Infantry Regiment (IJA).
  o 4th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Division (IJA).

Aoki fnu.
• Professor Emeritus - Nagasaki University, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
• See:
  o Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
  o Nagasaki University, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Aoki Shigaru. 96
• Commander of the Central China Dispatched Kempeitai (IJA).
• See:
  o Central China Dispatched Kempeitai (IJA).

Aoki Yoshio. 97
• He wrote a single-author article published in the Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report.
• See:
  o Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report.

Aomori National Medical School,
• A national medical school that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 99

Appendectomy.

Arakawa Bunrioku. 100

Araki Sadao.
• General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Minister of War under Prime Minister Inukai.
• Minister of Education under Prime Minister Konoe and later Prime Minister Hiranuma.
• 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 Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
• in November 1897, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in June of the following year.
• Araki served as company commander of the 1st Imperial Regiment during the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905).

97 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.
98 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.
99 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.
Promoted colonel on 24 July 1918, Araki served as a Staff Officer at Expeditionary Army Headquarters (IJA) 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 (IJA). 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 Kodaha political faction (Imperial Benevolent Rule or Action Group) within the Japanese Army, together with Mazaki Jinzaburo, Yanagawa Heisuke and Obata Hideyoshi.

- The Kodaha represented the radical and ultranationalist elements within the army
- Firm supporter of General Ishii Shiro.
- Araki was an adherent of the “Northern Expansion Doctrine” Hokushin-ron which proposed attack on the Soviet Far East and Siberia.
- Arrested after WWII by American authorities and tried as a Class A war criminal at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Sentences to life imprisonment for “conspiracy to wage aggressive war.”
  - Released from Sugamo Prison in 1955.
- Died, 2 November 1966.
- See:
  - Action Group.
  - Hiranuma Kiichiro.
  - Hokushin-ron.
  - Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Imperial Benevolent Rule Association.
  - IMTFE.
  - Inukai Tsuyoshi.
  - International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kodaha.
  - Konoe Fujimaro.
  - Minister of War.
  - Northern Expansion Doctrine.
  - Mazaki Jinzaburo.
  - Sugamo Prison.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - War Minister.

Araki Terarsaburo.
- President of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Ishii Shiro’s father-in-law. 101
- Mentioned by Yamaguchi Motoji when interrogated in March 1947. 102
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Yamaguchi Motoji.

Arita Hachiro.

Army Order 362 (IJA).

Army Order Number 575.


Issued on 3 December 1941.

Army Supply School (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Arase Seiichi.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served as a Branch Chief of the Linkou Branch (IJA).
- See:
  - Linkou, China.
  - Linkou Branch (IJA), Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Arita fnu.
- Interviewed in November 1947 about typhus.
- See:
  - Typhus.

Arita fnu. 103

Arita fnu. 104
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Conducted typhus experiments on animals in Harbin, Heilongjiang, China from 1942 to 1945. 105
- Worked also in the development of vaccines.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Typhus.

Arita Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
- One of the original Sections that made up the 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division of Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for vaccine production, typhus, and bacterial production. 106
- The label “Arita” probably reflects the name of its leader, whose name remains unknown at the time of this writing.
- See:
  - Asahina Section (IJA).
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division of Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Typhus.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division of Unit 731 (IJA).

**Ariyama Noboru.**
- Alleged that 7 wounded Japanese & Chinese soldiers were given artificial blood with successful recoveries.

**Army Arsenal Bureau (IJA).**

**Army Aviation School (IJA).**

**Army Cadet School.**

**Army Central Junior School.**

**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.
- See:
  - Army Committee for Technology, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Mustard gas.
  - Okuno Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Seto Inland Sea, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

**Army Emergency Hospital (IJA).**

**Army Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (EPRL), Tokyo, Japan**
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

**Army Horse Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) of the Kwantung Army (IJA).**
- EPRL was the control center for 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 (IJA) and would carry out its operational 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 (IJA).
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).
  - EPRL.
  - EPWSD (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Togo Unit (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

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Army Hospital (IJA).

Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan.
- Subordinate to the Imperial Japanese Army, Headquarters of Technology (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Established in Tokyo, Japan in 1919.
- 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 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 or more than 100, 40 laboratories, and 20 annexes.
- See:
  - Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Chemical Warfare Section, Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army, Headquarters of Technology (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Imperial Japanese Army, Headquarters of Technology (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Army Medical College, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Site of experimental work done by Ishii Shiro in Manchuria, Northeast China.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

Army Medical College, Mukden, Northeast China.
- Location where biological warfare research was conducted in the 1930s and 1940s.
- See:
  - Mukden, Northeast China.
  - Northeast China.

Army Medical College (School) (IJA) – Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Army Medical Corps (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

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Army Medical Corps (US).

Army Medical Hygiene Station (IJA).

Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Army Medical School, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Army Medical School (College) and Hospital (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
- See:
  - Army Medical School (College) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Army Military Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.
- Site of a 1935 outbreak of bubonic plague reported to have killed three Japanese researchers.  
- See:
  - Military Hospital (IJA).
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Army Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Army Military Police (IJA).

Army Military Surgeon School (IJA).
- Located in Tokyo, Japan.
- Housed the first Epidemic Prevention Laboratory created by Ishii Shiro.
- 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 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 (IJA). In 1932, the issue met with the approval of the superiors because of the tremendous support from Instructor Koizumi.”

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• See:
  o Army Military Surgeon School (IJA).
  o Army Surgeon School (IJA).
  o Army Surgeon School Magazine.
  o Epidemic Prevention Laboratory.
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Koizumi Chikahiko.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Army Minister.

Army Ministry.

Army Narashino School (IJA).  

Army Research School, Tokyo, Japan. 

• See:
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Army Science Division (IJA).

Army Science Institute, Tokyo, Japan.

• Conducted joint chemical weapons tests against Chinese prisoners with Unit 731 (IJA).
• Refers to the:
  o Army Scientific Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Army Scientific Research Institute (IJA), Tokyo, Japan. 

• Established in 1919 under Order No. 10 (IJA).
• See:
  o Order No. 10 (IJA).
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan. 

• See:
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Army Surgeon School (IJA).

Army Surgeon School Magazine 

• Japanese Army publication.
• Reported of Ishii Shiro in 1936:
  o “Relieved from duty position: Member; Army Surgeon School, Army Surgeon, Lt. Colonel Ishii Shiro.”  

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116 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.


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

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

120 Army Surgeon School Magazine. “Group News,” number 280, 1 August 1936.
• See:
  ○ Army Surgeon School (IJA).
  ○ Ishii Shiro.


Army Unit 8604 (IJA).

Army 9th Technology Institute (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan (IJA).

Arsenate.

Arsenic.

Arsenic trichloride.
  • Used as a chemical weapon by the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  • Individual weapons were marked with one green band to differentiate them from conventional rounds.  

Arsenical diphenylaminechlorarsine.

Arsenite.

Artillery, Gas/Chemical.
  • Artillery gas 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.  
    ○ Combined HE and mustard-gas shells were available for all three calibers.
    ○ Toxic and non-toxic smoke fillings were believed to be provided for the three calibers mentioned above.
    ○ Combined HE and phosgene shells are available for the 150-mm howitzer only.
    ○ White phosphorus (WP) (Willie Peter) appears to be the filling-preferred by the Japanese for ordinary smoke shells.
  • A distinction is made between “gas shell,” in which the explosive charge is relatively small and serves only to burst the body of the shell, and “combined HE and chemical shell,” in which the explosive charge comprises about 30 percent of the combined filling.
  • 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.
    ○ 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.
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. 130

- This shell was painted gray with a red tip and blue band on the nose. 131
- Six inches down the body was a white cross over the number “132.” 132
- Immediately above the rotating band were white and yellow bands. 133
- A dark double cross appeared near the base of the shell. 134

- 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. 135

- 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. 136
- 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. 137

- 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 percent. 138

- See:
  - Chloracetophenone.
  - Chlorpicrin.
  - CN (chloracetophenone).
  - DA.
  - Diphenylaminechlorarsine.
  - Diphenylchlorarsine.
  - DM (diphenylaminechlorarsine).
  - HE.
  - High Explosive.
  - Hong Kong.
  - Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid.
  - Lewisite.
  - Mustard gas.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Phosgene.
  - Stannic chloride.
  - White phosphorus (WP) (Willie Peter).

Artillery Regiment of the Instruction Corps of Taiyuan Pacification Government Office Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
- Located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.

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130 DRAFT

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  - DA.
  - Diphenylaminechlorarsine.
  - Diphenylchlorarsine.
  - DM (diphenylaminechlorarsine).
  - HE.
  - High Explosive.
  - Hong Kong.
  - Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid.
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  - Chloracetophenone.
  - Chlorpicrin.
  - CN (chloracetophenone).
  - DA.
  - Diphenylaminechlorarsine.
  - Diphenylchlorarsine.
  - DM (diphenylaminechlorarsine).
  - HE.
  - High Explosive.
  - Hong Kong.
  - Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid.
  - Lewisite.
  - Mustard gas.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Phosgene.
  - Stannic chloride.
  - White phosphorus (WP) (Willie Peter).
• See:
  o Shanxi Province, China.
  o Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.

Arushirin.
• Arushirin is a Japanese traditional charcoal medical preparation used as a treatment for dysentery and diarrhea. 139

Asada fnu.
• Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Deputy Chief, Japanese Military Mission (IJA).
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Colonel Asada Saburo.
• See:
  o Asada Saburo.
  o Japanese Military Mission (IJA).
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.

Asada Saburo.
• Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Chief of the 2nd department (intelligence) of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Asaeda Shigeharu.
• Served at the Japanese Imperial Headquarters (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Asahi Shimbun. 140

Asahikawa, Hokkaido, Japan.

Asahina fnu.

Asahina Masajiro.
• Head of the Typhus Vaccine Section of Unit 731 (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China. 141
• See:
  o Typhus Vaccine Section of Unit 731 (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Asahina Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
• One of the original Sections that made up the 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division of Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.

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140 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.

141 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.

The Section was responsible for bacterial production. The label “Asahina” probably reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Asahina Shojiro. See:
- Asahina Shojiro.
- Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Karasawa Section (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (IJA).
- Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division of Unit 731 (IJA).

Asahina Shojiro.
- Entomologist.
- Headed Unit 731’s Entomology Department (IJA).
- Post-war he became the Director of the Department of Entomology, Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
- Honorary Fellow, Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Asahina Seijirou.
- See:
  - Asahina Shojiro.
  - Asahina Seijirou.
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Karasawa Section (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (IJA).
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division of Unit 731 (IJA).

Asahi Shinbun.

Asahina Seijirou.
- See:
  - Asahina Shojiro.

Asai Haruo.
- 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.
- Asai served in Manchuria, Northeast China during World War II.
- The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included:
  - Asai Haruo.

143 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
Asaka (Yasuhiko).

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

- See Also:
  - Hirohito.
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Meiji.
  - Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking Massacre, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

Asamura Shunpei.

- Ensign, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Surgeon.
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United States 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 bayonetng with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.  

- In 1947 Asamura was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.  
  - He was sentenced to ten years confinement.  

- See:  
  - Caroline Islands.  
  - Dubon Island.  
  - Guam.  
  - Truk Atoll.  
  - 4th Naval Hospital (JIN).

Asano Shimpei.

Asano Tomizo.

- 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.”
  - “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.”

- 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).”  
  - By 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 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.”

- See:
  - Asano Tomizo.
  - Maruta.
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Tsuneishi Kei-ichi.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

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Asanuma Yasushi.
- Served in Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Ash.

Asao fnu.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Ashida fnu.
- Died in 1945, never interrogated. 153
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ashida Teruzo.
- See:
  - Ashida Teruzo.

Ashida Teruzo
- Died of natural causes on 15 March 1945. 154

Ashita fnu. 155
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ashida Teruzo
- See:
  - Ashida Teruzo.

Ashurst, William.

Asia for Asiatics.

The Asian Auschwitz.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Aso Tetsuo. 156
- Surgeon, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Originally an obstetrician-gynecologist.

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Assigned to conduct medical checks on “comfort women.”

See:

○ “Comfort women.”

Assam, India.

Association of Returnees.

Association of Universal Benevolence.

Atabrine.

ATIS - Allied Translator and Information Service (US).

ATIS Central Interrogation Center (US), Tokyo, Japan.

ATIS 17934 (US).

ATIS Doc No. 22408B (US).

ATIS Translation Doc. No. 17815 (US). 157

ATIS Translation Doc. No. 17934 (US). 158

Atkiss Donald David.

- Ensign, US Naval Reserve.
- Subject of experimental blood tests conducted by 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?

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 July 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. 159

- See:
  - Dubon Island.
  - Hirano Einosuke.
  - Iwanami Hiroshi.
  - Lanigan, Richard.

Atropine.

Attack No 1
- The brand name of Japanese military-issued condoms. 160

Australian War Crimes Court.

Aviation Ordnance Bureau, Ministry of Munitions.

Awa.
- 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.” 161
- See:
  - Bubonic plague.

Awochi Washio.
- Japanese hotel-keeper who ran a club restaurant in Batavia from 1943 to 1945 and was tried for having forced Dutch women to practice prostitution within the premises of the club. 162
- 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 Kempei (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.” 163
- 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. 164
  - 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: 165
    - 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.” 166

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159 1st Lt James A. McMurria Affidavit Regarding medical experiments and executions at Rabaul Tunnel Hill POW Camp. Taken At: Columbus, Georgia Date: 21 July 1948 McMurria affidavit; RG 331 Box 943 Rabaul Reports; http://www.mansell.com/pow_resources/camplists/other/rabaul/mcmurria_affidavit_rabaul.html
162 CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.
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When they wished to leave the brothel, women and girls” were threatened with the Kempei” (Japanese military police) (IJA), 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.” 167

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.” 168

- The above descriptions are illustrative of the main elements of “enforced prostitution,” which amount to compulsion in all its possible forms. 169
- 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: 170
  - 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. 171
  - 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. 172
  - 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. 173
- 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. 174
  - 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 reasons. 175

167 CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.
168 CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.
169 CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.
170 CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.
171 CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.
172 CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime.
173 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 accused was found guilty of the “war crime of enforced prostitution” and was sentenced to 10 years’ imprisonment.  

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 order given to Lies Beerhorst by the accused.” 

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.” 

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.” 

See: 
- Batavia. 
- Comfort women. 
- Japanese Military Police (IJA). 
- Kempei (IJA). 
- Lies Beerhorst. 
- Sakura-Club. 

Ayabe Kitsuju. 
- Assistant Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army (IJA). 
- Ayabe Kitsuju. 
- Graduated from the 27th class of the Army Cavalry School in October 1917. On receiving his commission as Second lieutenant, he was posted to the 12th Cavalry Regiment (IJA). He served in the Siberian Intervention from August 1918 to July 1919. Ayabe then attended the Army War College (Japan), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in 1924, and was promoted to captain after graduation. He served in a number of staff positions, and was sent to Poland and the Soviet Union (USSR) from August 1928-November 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 (IJA), still based in Manchukuo at the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945). 
- From 1939-1940, Ayabe was commander of the 25th Cavalry Regiment (IJA), based in China, and was subsequently promoted to the position of Deputy Chief of Staff of the IJA 3rd Army (in Manchuria, Northeast China) in 1940. 
- From 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. 

176 CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime. 
177 CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime. 
178 CASE No. 76. TRIAL OF WASHIO AWOCHI NETHERLANDS TEMPORARY COURT-MARTIAL AT BATAVIA (JUDGMENT DELIVERED ON 25TH OCTOBER, 1946) Enforced prostitution a war crime. 
179 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 July 1941 – 1942, Ayabe served as deputy Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, Manchuria, Northeast China, and served from July 1942 as Chief of Staff of the Japanese First Area Army (Manchuria) (IJA).

After promotion to lieutenant general in October 1943, Ayabe was reassigned to the Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA) as Deputy Chief of Staff and was based in Singapore.

The Southern Army became the Japanese Seventh Area Army (IJA) in 1944, and Ayabe was appointed as Chief of Staff. However, he was badly injured in an airplane crash in February 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 (IJA) at the end of World War II. From 1955 to 1970, he worked as an advisor for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

He died on 14 February 1980 at the age of 85 years, 9 months and 27 days old

See:
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- IJA 3rd Army (Manchuria).
- Japanese First Area Army (IJA).
- Japanese Seventh Area Army (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Singapore.
- Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA).
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tripartite Alliance.
- 25th Cavalry Regiment (IJA).

Aza Kanegusuku, Okinawa, Japan.

Aza Kyan, Okinawa, Japan.

B research.
- Type-B bacteriological warfare research, defensive research as defined by Ishii Shiro. ¹⁸⁰
- According to Ishii Shiro only this type of research could be done in Japan. Offensive bacteriological warfare research would have to be done outside Japan.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.

B. anthracis.

B. dysenteriae.

B. hystolyticus.

B. novyii.

B. prodigiosus.

B. tetani.

B. typhi.

B. typhosus.

B. tuberculosis.

B. welkchii.

B-type water filter.

B-25 Mitchell.

Bac tuberculosis.

Bacilli.

Bacillus Bomb.

Bacillus Calmette-Gueran (BCG).

Bacillus research.

Bactal.

Bactal Seed.

Bacteria Research.

Bacteria Research Unit (IJA).
- Original and first name of what eventually became Unit 731 (IJA).
- Externally the Bacteria Research Unit was referred to as the “Jiamao Unit” (IJA).
- The term “Jiamao Unit” was a cover term used to hide the actual purpose of the Bacteria Research Unit (IJA).
- Originally the Bacteria Research Unit (IJA) managed the Anda Airfield test site, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anda Airfield, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Jiamao Unit (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Bacterial War Army (BKA). 181
- Ishii BKA Corps (IJA). 182
- See:
  - BKA.
  - Ishii BKA Corps (IJA).
  - Ishii Shiro.

Bacteriology, Microbiological Institute, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.

Bacteriological Chemical Research Center, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China. 183

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• See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Bacteriological Detachment Ei (IJA).**

**Bacteriological Experimental Center, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.**\(^{184}\)
• See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Bacteriological Investigation of Air-Raid Casualties.**

**Bacteriological Research Section (IJA).**
• Section of Bacteriological Troop 1855 (IJA).
• See:
  o Bacteriological Troop 1855 (IJA).

**Bacteriological Section (Branch 2630) (IJA).**
• See:
  o Bacteriological Section, Branch 2630 (IJA).
  o Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

**Bacteriological Section, Branch 2630 (IJA).**

**Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.**
• See:
  o Tokyo, Japan.

**Bacteriological Troop 1855 (IJA).**

**Bagnon.**

**Baintsagan Hill.**

**Baker King.**\(^{185}\)
• Unofficial cover term used by the Adjutant General’s Office (US) in Tokyo, Japan to refer to Ishii Shiro.
• See:
  o Adjutant General’s Office (US) in Tokyo, Japan.
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

**Baker William Project.**\(^{186}\)

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\(^{185}\) All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 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 June 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 June 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42-49, The National Archives.

\(^{186}\) All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 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 June 1947. CINCFE
Ban Shigeo. 187

- Served with the Army 9th Technology Institute (Norobito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan (IJA). 188
- Engineer.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- 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) (IJA) in Najing in early May of 1941 where they conducted experiments with poison on about 15 Chinese prisoners. 189
- Ban and his eight colleagues were ordered by the Army General Staff Corps to visit Unit 1644 (IJA) to test the toxicity of a newly developed poison, acetone cyanhydrin, in humans. 190
- 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 (IJA), 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.” 191
  - 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.

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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 (IJA) in 1941 and 1943-1944 and three times at Togo Unit in Beiyinhe in 1934, 1935 or 1936, 1936 or 1937.

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.


Ban passed away in November 1993 at the age of 83.

See:

- Acetone cyanhydrin.
- Army 9th Technology Institute (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Central China Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA), Najing.
- Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).
- EPWSD (IJA).
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Korea.
- Noborito Institute (Army 9th Technology Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Potassium cyanide.
- Teigin (short for Teikoku Ginko) Case.
- Teikoku Bank.
- Teikoku Ginko) Case.
- Togo Unit (IJA).
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, Tokyo, Japan.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Unit 1644 (IJA).
- Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Bank Island.

Bangkok, Thailand.

- See:
  - Thailand.

Banya Tsunekichi.

- Worker employed at the Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA).

- See:
  - Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA).

Bao’andui.

Baoding, Hebei, Province, China.

- See:
  - Hebei Province, China.

Baoli Nobuaki.

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• Lieutenant General.
• Surgeon.

Baoshan, Yunnan Province, China.

Baoshan-Kumming attack.
• 4-8 May 1942.
• The attack occurred in the Yunnan-Burma border area.
• Baoshan, Yunnan Province, China was initially leveled with conventional explosives.
  • After the conventional attack 54 Japanese bombers bombed the town of Baoshan, Yunnan Province, China with “maggot bombs.”
  • The attacks were so effective that the province was virtually abandoned by the Nationalist Chinese.
• Agent employed: Cholera.
• Lin Yuyue.
  • Eyewitness to the attack.
• Ai Shan.
  • Victim.
• See:
  • Ai Shan.
  • Baoshan, Yunnan Province, China.
  • Cholera.
  • Kumming, Yunnan Province, China.
  • Lin Yuyue.
  • Yunnan Province, China.

Barenblatt, Daniel.

Barker, Eddie.

Barr, George.

Barracks Number 5, Shinagawa Hospital, Tokyo, Japan (IJA).
• See:
  • Tokyo, Japan.

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

Bataan, Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
• See:
  • Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  • Philippine Islands.

Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
• See:
  • Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  • Philippine Islands.

Batavia, Netherlands East Indies.
• 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.
• See:
  o Indonesia.
  o Jakarta.
  o Netherlands East Indies.

**Batavia Military Tribunal.**

• Held in 1948.
• Twelve Temporary Courts-Martial were installed to try the accused. 193
  o The Japanese who had to appear before these court-martials were defended by Japanese-speaking lawyers, who, if necessary, were brought in from Japan. 194
    ▪ They were assisted by Japanese who were knowledgeable about the local situation and who had a command of Dutch, English, or Indonesian.
• In August 1946 the first trial took place before the Temporary Court Martial in Batavia. The last sentence was pronounced in June 1949. The Temporary Courts-Martial on Java and Sumatra Islam focused mainly on war crimes against the European population of these 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. 195
• 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 attempt. 196
• 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. 197
• 1038 Japanese were tried for war crimes under Netherlands Indies authority in 448 separate trials. 198
  o 43 of these were Korean and Formosan POW camp guards.
  o 236 Japanese were condemned to death, 747 received prison terms and 55 were found not guilty. 199
• 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 Batavia. 200
• See:
  o Batavia.
  o Cipinang Jail.
  o Indonesia.
  o Java.
  o Korea.
  o Netherlands East Indies.
  o Sumatra Island.
  o Temporaire Krijgsraad.

**Battalion Aid Station (Imperial Japanese Army)**

• Battalion Aid Stations of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) were staffed with three surgeons, five non-commissioned officers and two corpsmen. 201

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198 De Jong, Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 02/12
199 De Jong, Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 02/12
200 De Jong, Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 02/12
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.  

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.
  o If no identity discs were available, …he obtained details from stretcher-bearers or patient’s companions.
  o 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.”

Battle of Bataan, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  • See:
    o Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
    o Philippine Islands.

Battle of Beiping-Tianjin.
  • See:
    o Peking Municipality, China.
    o Tianjin Municipality, China.

Battle of Changde.
  • The Battle of Changde was a major engagement in the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945) in and around the Chinese city of Changde (Changteh) in Hunan Province, China. On 2 November 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 (IJA), 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 the 14th of November 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

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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, Changde Province, China, 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 (IJA) of the Japanese Army during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 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 January 1944, the Japanese forces were pushed back to their original positions prior to the invasion, thus concluding the engagement as a decisive Chinese victory.

- Also referred to as the “Changde Incident.”
- Occurred in 1941.
- See:
  - Battle of Changteh, Changteh, Hunan Province, China.
  - Changde, China.
  - Changde Incident.
  - Chinese National Revolutionary Army.
  - Cyanic acid gas.
  - Deshan, Changde Province, China.
  - Hunan Province.
  - Lewisite.
  - Mustard gas.
  - Phosgene.
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
  - Taoyuan County, Changde Province, China.
  - Unit 516 (IJA).
  - 3rd Division, 11th Army (IJA).
  - 11th Army (IJA).
  - 13th Division, 11th Army (IJA).
  - 39th Division, 11th Army (IJA).
  - 58th Division, 11th Army (IJA).
  - 68th Division, 11th Army (IJA).
  - 116th Division, 11th Army (IJA).
Battle of Changsha.

Battle of Changteh, Changteh, Hunan Province, China.

Battle of Dingxiang, Shanxi Province.
- On 1 October 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.
- See:
  - Battle of Dingxiang.
  - Dingxiang, Shanxi Province, China.
  - Shanxi Province, China.

Battle of Imphal.

Battle of Khalkhin Gol.

Battle of Lake Khasan.

Battle of Mandalay.

Battle of Meiktila.

Battle of Midway.

Battle of Nanchang.

Battle of Nomonhan.

Battle of Shanghai.

Battle of Saipan, Saipan Island, Mariana Islands.
- See:
  - Saipan Island, Mariana Islands.
  - Mariana Islands.

Battle of Taierzhuang.

Battle of Taiyuan.
- Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
- See:
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.

Battle of Tsushima Straits.

Battle of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China (11 June-27 October 1938).
- 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 July 1937 – 9 September 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 (IJA) 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, China.
The battle lasted four and a half months, and was the longest, largest and one of the most significant battles of the entire Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945) and is considered one of the largest battles in world history.

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

- The use of chemical weapons during the Battle of Wuhan against the Japanese was approved 375 times between 16 August and 27 October 1938.

See:
- Anhui Province.
- Battle of Wuhan.
- Capture of Wuhan.
- Defence of Wuhan.
- Henan Province, China.
- Higashikuni Naruhiko.
- Hubei Province, China.
- Jiangxi Province.
- Okamura Yasuji.
- Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Yangtze River.

Battle of Xiushi River Crossing.
- 20 March 1939.
- During the Battle of Xiushi River Crossing the 101st Brigade (IJA) fired 2,000 red gas artillery rounds and 10,000 red gas grenades, while the 106th Brigade (IJA) 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 cross the river and took the Chinese positions.
- See:
  - Battle of Xiushi River Crossing.
  - Xiushi River.
  - 101st Brigade (IJA).
  - 106th Brigade (IJA).

Battle of Xuzhou.

The Battle of Zaoyang-Yichang
- 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 (IJA) during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
- 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 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
- See:
  - Battle of Zaoyi.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - National Revolutionary Army (NRA).
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
  - Yichang, Hebei Province, China.
  - 2nd Battle of Changsha.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦爭中的細菌戦

Bob Tadashi Wakabayashi. Emperor Hirohito on Localized Aggression in China. York University, Toronto
Battle of Zaoyi.

Battle of the Coral Sea.

Battle of the Xiushi River Crossing.

Bacteriological Detachment 100 (IJA).

BCG Vaccine.

Beerhorst, Lies.
- See:
  - The Sakura Club.

Behr, Edward.
- Implied that Emperor Hirohito supplied Ishii Shiro with start-up funds from a secret account that he personally controlled.
- See:
  - Hirohito.

Beiguan Primary School, Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Located in Cao Jia Putun; Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- The Beiguan primary school in Cao Jia Putun became drafted as the headquarters of Unit 100 (IJA).
- Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA) that descended upon Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China, in early 1940.  
  - Here they established isolation rooms for sick patients.  
  - Classrooms were set aside for their doctors to use for medical examinations.
  - Other rooms were appropriated for laboratories.
  - The rest of the building was used as sleeping quarters for the squad.
- See:
  - Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Primary School 21.
  - Unit 100 Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).

Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
- See:
  - Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.

Beijing-Hankou Railway.

Beijing Unit (IJA).
- See:

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Beijing Unit Kou 1855 (IJA).
- See:
  - Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.

Beijing University, Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
- See:
  - Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.

BEIPING–HANKOU RAILWAY OPERATION.

Beitian Village, Hebei Province, China.

Beitian Massacre, Hebei Province, China.
- Largely unknown in the West, on 27 May 1942, 163rd Regiment of the 110th Japanese Army Division attacked Beitian Village in Dingxian County, Hebei Province, China, with chemical weapon killing more than 800 villagers hiding in tunnels.
- See:
  - Beitian Village, Dingxian County, Hebei Province, China.
  - Dingxian County, Hebei Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - 110th Japanese Army Division (IJA).
  - 163rd Regiment, 110th Japanese Army Division (IJA).

Beitian Village, Dingxian County, Hebei Province, China.
- See:
  - Dingxian County, Hebei Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.

Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- A small town in Manchuria, Northeast China about 70 km southeast of Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Was located on the Beiyin River and adjacent to the Northeastern Lafa-Harbin Railroad Line.
- Site of a secret facility called the Togo Unit (IJA).
- Beiyinhe was the site of Ishii’s first prison-laboratory.
- Human experimentation probably began at Beiyinhe in the fall of 1933. 211
- Those killed at Beiyinhe included Chinese, some Soviets, Mongolians, and Koreans who were arrested by the Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA) as spies and resisters and who were scheduled to be executed without trial. 212
  - Ishii and his colleagues argued that it was better to use them as human guinea pigs than merely to execute them. 213
- The facilities of Beiyinhe were insufficient for Ishii’s project.
  - The buildings at Beiyinhe were not strong enough to serve as a prison; in September 1934, sixteen captives revolted and escaped. 214

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Ishii and the army now built a much larger, stronger prison laboratory-factory in Pingfan, (sometimes written as Ping Fan), Heilongjiang, China about 20 km southeast of downtown Harbin; Heilongjiang, China.  

- See:
  - Beiyin River, China.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Korea.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Northeastern Lafa-Harbin Railroad Line.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Togo Unit (IJA).
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Beiyinhe Bacterial Factory.  

- 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.
- Was located on the Beiyin River and adjacent to the Northeastern Lafa-Harbin Railroad Line.
- In either July or August 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 (IJA).
- 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.  
- 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.
- See:
  - Beiyin River.
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Cholera.
  - Frostbite research.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.

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Beiyinhe Laboratory.

Beiyin River.

Bentonite.
- Component of No. 5 Decontamination Agent. 218
- 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 “Exceline,” \((\text{O}_3\text{H}_{25}\text{OSO}_3\text{Na})\). 219
- Was used in an aqueous solution as a decontaminant for clothing and the surface of the body. 220
- See:
  - Chemical Warfare.
  - Choramine T.
  - Exceline.
  - No. 5 Decontamination Agent.

Benzoic acid.

Benzylbromide.

Beriberi.

Benzyl chloride.
- Tested as chemical warfare lachrymator (eye irritant) agent at the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory. 221
- See:
  - Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory.

Beriberi.

Berlin, Germany.

Bethune, Philip H.
- Colonel, US Army.
- Author of an inter-office memorandum Dated: 24 July 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.” 222

218 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
219 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
220 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
221 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
222 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
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.”

Nine months later, it was noted for the record that:

- “All Agents intrusted 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.”

See:

- Ishii Shiro.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.

Biak Island.

- Location where a Japanese soldier was captured that identified the Tokyo Infectious Diseases Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho), Tokyo, Japan and other Japanese universities as experimenting with diseases useful as bacteriological weapons.
- The POW interrogated served with a Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Infectious Diseases Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).

Big Li.

- Chinese civilian.
- Cart driver.
- In 1943 he raped a Japanese national and was sent to Unit 100’s (IJA) 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 (IJA), 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.
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Bill for the Racial Eugenic Protection Law.

- Submitted to the 65th Diet in 1934.
- Inspired by the Nazi eugenic sterilization law, the Law for the Prevention of Genetically Diseased Offspring.

Biological Characteristics of Anaerobic Bacilli Isolated from Gas-Gangrene Patients.

Biological Experimental Centers.

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227 Zhao Pu Qian, “What I Heard about the Bacteriological Army” Historical Material on Jilin History.
The Biological Laboratory. 228
- Choseibutsu Kenyusho. 229

Biological Properties of Glanders.

Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucin, Vol. IV.

Biological Warfare.

Biological warfare attack Units (IJA).

BISO.
- Glanders.
- See:
  - Glanders.

BKA (Bacterial War Army). 230
- See:
  - Bacterial War Army
  - Ishii Shiro.

Blackwater fever.

Black Dragon River.

Black Leg Disease.

Bleaching Powder (Ca(OCl)_2) or (CaOCICI). 231
- Referred to as “No.3.” Decontamination Agent. 232
- Replaced No.1 and No.2. Decontamination Agent. 233
- Decontamination Agent.
- Packed in tin-plated cans containing 8 kilograms. 234
- Used in solution as a spray to decontaminate sneezing and tear gases. 235
- Prepared in a water suspension and used to decontaminate mustard, lewisite, tear and sneezing gases. 236
- Bleaching powder was the most widely distributed decontamination agent provided to Japanese forces during the war. 237

231 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
232 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
233 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
234 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
235 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
236 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
237 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945

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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.\(^{238}\)
  - The mixed weapon was believed to bear the same marking.\(^{239}\)
- Mustard gas could be found as aircraft bombs, sprays, artillery shells, mines and bulk containers.\(^{240}\)
- Lewisite was used primarily in artillery rounds.
- Mixtures of mustard gas and Lewisite were dispersed primarily through air delivered bombs.\(^{241}\)
- See:
  - Lewisite.
  - Mustard gas.

Blowfish poisons.

Blue rocket.

“Bo Zi.”
- Unit 8604 (IJA) as referred to in the Chinese language by Chinese who knew of the unit’s activities.
- See:
  - Unit 8604 (IJA).

Boeki Bu (Epidemic Prevention Department).

Boeki Kenkyu Shitsu.

Boeki Kyusui Bu (Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department) (EPWSD) (IJA).
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).
  - EPWSD (IJA).

Boeki Kyusuibu.
- Meaning:
  - Water Purification Department (IJA).\(^{242}\)
  - Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit (IJA).
    - Known to consist of at least eighteen branched throughout occupied China with additional branches established in Manila, Rangoon, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies.\(^{243}\)

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\(^{237}\) Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945

\(^{238}\) 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 July 1943.

\(^{239}\) 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 July 1943.

\(^{240}\) 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 July 1943.

\(^{241}\) 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 July 1943.

The units ostensibly were employed in anti-epidemic work, but they secretly engaged in BW research under Ishii’s or one of his subordinates’ direction. Usually manned by minimum of 120, and a maximum of 500 soldiers.

- See:
  - Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Dutch East Indies.
  - Manila, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Philippine Islands.
  - Rangoon, Burma.
  - Water Purification Department (IJA).

Boekihan.

Bohai Sea.

Boli Detachment (IJA).

Bolshevik Red Army (USSR).

Bonin Islands.

Bonin Island Group.

Bonus Army (US).

Botulinas toxin.

Botulinus toxin.

Botulism.

Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.

**Box Bed.**
- A Japanese-designed torture system.
- The Box Bed was made by Chinese laborers under force.
- It 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 fainted.

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

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Branch 162 (IJA).
- Branch 162 (IJA) was headquartered in Linkou, Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Linkou, China.
  - Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Branch 162, Linkou Branch, Unit 731, Kwantung Army (IJA), Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Linkou, China.
  - Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Branch 643 (IJA).
- Branch 643 (IJA) was headquartered in Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Known to have consisted of a:
  - General Division (Unit 643) (IJA).
    - 1st Section (Unit 643) (IJA).
  - 1st Division (Unit 643) (IJA).
  - 2nd Division (Unit 643) (IJA).
  - Supply Division (Unit 643) (IJA).
  - Training Division (Unit 643) (IJA).
- See:
  - Branch 643 (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 643 (IJA).

Branch 673 (IJA).
- Located at Sunyu, Hebei Province, China.
- Commanded by Nishi Toshihide.
- Made up of several divisions, two of which are known and can be tracked include the:
  - 1st Division (IJA).
  - Training Division (IJA).
- See:
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Nishi Toshihide.
  - Sunyu, Hebei Province, China.

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

Branch 2630, Detachment 100 (IJA).
- See:
  - Branch 2630 (IJA).
Detachment 100 (IJA).

British India.

British Royal Army Medical Corps.

Bromine.

Bromobenzyl Cyanide.

Brown, Luther.

Brucellosis.

Brysipelas.

Bubonic plague.

Budapest, Hungary.

Building 7.

Building 8.

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.  
  - Portable sprayers.
    - 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 reported.  
  - Bulk contamination vehicles.
    - These included a heavy truck equipped with a tank carrying approximately 1 ton of chemical agent for contaminating a strip about 20 yards wide, and a trailer carrying approximately half a ton of toxic liquid.  
    - 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 spray.

Bulletin of Atomic Scientists.

Buna area of Papua New Guinea.

Buna Campaign.

Buna-Gona, Papua New Guinea.

Bundy, Harvey H.

- Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

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247 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 July 1943.
248 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 July 1943.
249 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 July 1943.
250 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 July 1943.
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- On 15 July 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 July memo of Lt. Colonel Jacobs, to call a meeting on 20 August 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.” 251
- See:
  o Jacobs, Saul.
  o Simmons, James S.

Bungo-ono, Oita Prefecture, Japan.

Bureau of Laboratories, Harbin Military Hospital (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- The Bureau of Laboratories was established at the Harbin Military Hospital, Harbin, Heilongjiang, China in 1934. 252
- Though little is known about the Bureau of Laboratories, one department of the bureau was maintained at the Harbin Military Hospital, Harbin, Heilongjiang, China until 1937 when it was apparently expanded to three departments. 253
- In 1940 these three departments moved to the Unit 731 (IJA) facility at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China. 254
- See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Harbin Military Hospital (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Military Hospital (IJA).
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Bureau of Medicine, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Responsible within the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) for theoretical considerations and defensive biological warfare. 255

Burlap. 256
- Meaning is unknown.
- Possible code word or cover term used to reference the term “biological warfare.”
- Possibly associated with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and used under the message traffic reference, “Toledo.”
- See:
  o Office of Strategic Services (OSS).
  o Toledo.

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

Burma Area Army (IJA).

Burma Expeditionary Unit

Burma Expeditionary Unit 6834 (IJA). 257

Burma Malaria Control Group (IJA). 258

Burma Road.

Burma-Thailand Railway.
- Refers to the Thai-Burma Railway.
- See:
  - Burma-Thailand Railway.
  - Death Railway.
  - Railway of Death.
  - Thai-Burma Railway.
  - Thailand-Burma Railway.

Bush, George H.W.
- 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 which had been intercepting US military radio transmissions warning Japan and occupied enemy islands of impending American air strikes. 259
- 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.
  - 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. 261

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257 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 August 1944 and February/March 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. 262
  o Nine crewmen survived after being shot down in raids against Chichijima. 263
  o 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. 264
  o 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.
  o 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. 265
    ▪ Japanese Navy officers subsequently reciprocated by hosting a party where they butchered and served their own American POW.
  o Only one airman from the raids against Chichijima was ever rescued, Lieutenant George H. W. Bush.
    ▪ All others captured by the Japanese were executed and partially eaten as POW.
• See:
  o Chichijima.
  o Chichijima Incident.
  o Delaney, John.
  o Ogasawara Incident.
  o USS Finback (SS-230).
  o USS San Jacinto (CVL-30).
  o White, William.

Bush, Vannevar.
• President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts.
• 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.”
• See:
  o Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts.

BW Defense Intelligence Institute, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• 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. 266
• The BW Defense Intelligence Institute of the Imperial Japanese Army probably conducted its duties from within the Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Byoryokin. 267

(C).

C-type filter.

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Cabanatuan POW Camp.

Cabinet Planning Board. 268

Cabinet Technology Agency.

Cadet Branch, Japanese Imperial Family.

Calmette bacillus.

Camp Detrick, Frederick, Maryland.

- Construction of BW facilities began at Detrick on 5 April 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, Heilongjiang, China research center alone at its maximum strength.
  - Detrick personnel were divided into three categories.
    - Two thousand eight hundred servicemen from the Army.
    - The Navy supplied roughly 1000 men.
    - One hundred civilians 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 Detrick scientists.
- See:
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Camp Mukden, Northeast China.

- POW Camp which held 1,671 Allied and American POW at the end of WWII.
- Suspected by many to be a location where Japanese medical personnel conducted biological warfare experiments on Allied and American POW during the war, there is no substantive evidence available to prove that experiments took place at Camp Mukden, Northeast China.
- 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, 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.
- None of the prisoners were spirited away to Mukden, Northeast China never to be heard from again.
- 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.

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268 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.
Despite the horrendous treatment meted out to POW throughout Asia, the Mukden Camp, Liaoning Province, China 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.

See also:
- Mukden, Liaoning Province, China.
- Mukden, Northeast China.
- Northeast China.
- Red Cross.


- See:
  - Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Philippine Islands.

Camp № 48 Cherntsy, USSR.

Camp 100 (IJA).

- Home location of Unit 100 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Camphor.

Canton, Guangdong Province, China.

- Identified by US wartime intelligence effort as a location involved in biological research not later than autumn 1944. \(^{269}\)
- Canton, Guangdong Province, China served as the home location of Unit 8604 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 8604 (IJA).

Canton Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration, Canton, Guangdong Province, China.

Canton Detachment Nami 8604 (IJA), Canton, Guangdong Province, China.

Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- County seat of Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- The town was surrounded by Japanese soldiers, and placed under quarantine in June 1940 when Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China, was hit by an outbreak of plague. \(^{270}\)
- From June to December 1940, 353 citizens of Cao Jia Putun are known to have succumbed to the outbreak of plague.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Capture of Wuhan.

Captured Personnel and Materiel Branch (CPMB) (US).

Carbon-monoxide.

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\(^{269}\) Lt. Colonel Harold Fair to the Chief of Staff, Washington, DC, 6 October 1944.

Carbon Tetrachloride (CCl₄). 271
- A chemical warfare decontamination agent.
- Along with carbon tetrachloride was referred to by the Japanese as “No.4.” Decontamination Agent. 272
- No.4. Decontamination Agent was held in spherical glass bottle. 273
- It was deployed by throwing the bottle against a wall or other hard surface.
- Once deployed the (CCl₄) escapes and decontaminates gases, vesicants and sneezing gases. 274
- See:
  o Carbon tetrachloride.
  o Chemical Warfare.
  o No.4. Decontamination Agent.
  o Sneezing gases.

Caroline Islands.

Carpenter, Alva C.
- Colonel, US Army.
- Assigned to the Adjutant General’s Office (US), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Chief of Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) Legal Section.
- Alva C. Carpenter was assigned by to Occupation authorities in Tokyo, Japan the task of clearing up Ishia’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.” 275
- On 3 June 1947 Colonel R.M. Levy sent a cable in code to the War Department offering a judicial explanation for not prosecuting the BW scientists. 276
  o 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.” 277
  o 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.” 278
  o According to Levy and Carpenter The “alleged victims” were of “unknown identity.” 279
  o 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. 280
  ▪ The affidavits of captured Kwantung Army (IJA) leaders and of Ishii subordinates submitted by the Soviets were discounted because of the source. Legal Section

271 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
272 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
273 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
274 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
275 War Crimes Br.[Branch], R.F. Lyons, Jr., To SCAP Tokyo Japan, 2 June 1947, Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 107–0, The National Archives.
276 CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.
277 CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.
278 CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.
279 CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.
280 CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.
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.”
  - 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 December 1946 pondered the use against them of some of the materials that accompanied the BW accusations.

- See:
  - Adjutant General’s Office (US), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Bacterial War Army (IJA).
  - BKA.
  - Baker William Project.
  - China.
  - International Prosecution Section (IPS).
  - IPS.
  - Ishii Baker King.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Item Mike Tare Fox Easy (International Military Tribunal for the Far East.”
  - Japanese Communist Party.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Levy, R.M.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Mukden, Northeast China.
  - Northeast China.
  - Peter Sugar.
  - SCAP.
  - State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.
  - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - War Department Intelligence Division (IJA).

Case Number 16.
- Autopsy described in Report “G” (Glanders).
- The victim lingered for 13 days.
- See:
  - Report of “G” (Glanders)

Case Number 24.
- Autopsy described in Report of “G” (Glanders).
- See:
  - Report of “G” (Glanders).

Case Number 54.
- Autopsy described in Report of “A” (Anthrax).

281 CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.
282 CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 1947, Record Group 153,000.5, GHQ AGO Records, The National Archives.
• Treated for seven days then terminated.
• See:
  o Report of “A” (Anthrax).

Case Number 180.
• Autopsy described in Report of “G” (Glanders). 286
• The victim lingered for 12 days.
• See:
  o Report of “G” (Glanders).

Case Number 186.

Case Number 224.
• Autopsy described in Report of “G” (Glanders). 287
• The victim lingered for four days.
• See:
  o Report of “G” (Glanders).

caseine.

cassava.

Castor oil.

Castor Oil Seed.

cattle cemetery.

Cattle Plaque (Cow Plague).

Cattle Disease Research Lab, Hoten, Liaoning Province, China. 288

Caustic Soda (NaOH)
• Referred to as “No.2.” Decontamination Agent.
• Decontamination Agent.
• Packed in cans containing 1 kilogram of agent.
• Used in solution as a spray to decontaminate sneezing and tear gases
• See:
  o Chemical Warfare.
  o Sneezing gas.
  o Tea gas.

CCAA - Central China Area Army (IJA).

CCAA - Japanese Central China Area Army (IJA).

CCP - Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

Cekkan.

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288 Motoji YAMAGUCHI et. 12 March 1947. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 331, Entry 1294, Box 143.

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28 October 2015
Second Edition
Celebes.
  • See:
    o Indonesia.

Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit (IJA). 289
  • Located in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  • Responsible for establishing 18 April 1939 a biological warfare research branch operation in Nanking known openly as the “Tama Unit,” but secretly as Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).
  • The facility continued to operate until the end of the war in August 1945.
  • Also known as the:
    o Tama Unit (IJA).
    o Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).
  • See:
    o Jiangsu Province, China.
    o Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
    o Tama Unit (IJA).
    o Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).

Central China Area Army (IJA).

Central China Dispatched Kempeitai (IJA).

Central China Expeditionary Army (IJA).

Central China Epidemic Prevention Office (Kachu Boekisho) in Shanghai Municipality, China.

Central China Epidemic Prevention Team (IJA).
  • Central China Epidemic Prevention Team (Kachu Boekihan) (IJA).
  • Headquartered in Shanghai Municipality, China.
  • See:
    o Shanghai Municipality, China.

Central China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).
  • The Fuji Unit (IJA).
  • See:
    o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA)
    o EPWSD (IJA).
    o Fuji Unit (IJA).

Central China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  • See:
    o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA)
    o EPWSD (IJA).
    o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Heilongjiang, China.
    o Heilongjiang Province, China.

Central China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA), Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
  • See:
    o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).
    o EPWSD (IJA).

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Jiangsu Province, China.
Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.

Central Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA).
- Formed in 1942 to support the Japanese Southern Army in its advance south.
- Manned by about 1,000 Japanese.
- See:
  - Central Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA).
  - Japanese Southern Army (IJA).

Central Intelligence Agency - CIA.

Central Liaison Office.

Central Liaison Office of the Japanese Government.

Central Research Hygiene Department. 290
- Located in Taipei, Formosa.
- See:
  - Taipei, Formosa.

Cerebral malaria.

Certificate of Crimes of the Japanese Army.

Ch’ang Te, Hunan Province, China.
- Scene of Japanese biological test or attack in November 1941. 291
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Changde, Hunan Province, China.
  - Changteh, Hunan Province, China.
  - Chang the, Hunan Province, China.

Chahaer, China.
- Site of an August 1941, Japanese chemical attack that killed over 5,000 Chinese soldiers and civilians.

Changde, China.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ch’ang te, Hunan Province, China.
  - Changteh, Hunan Province, China.
  - Chang the, Hunan Province, China.

Chang the, Hunan Province, China.

Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Capital city of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo.
- Located 150 miles south of Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Location of the Headquarters, Kwantung Army (IJA).

290 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 of the Headquarters, Kwantung Army Kempetai (IJA).
• Headquarters of Unit 100 (IJA).
• Unit 100 (IJA) was located so close to Changchun, Jilin Province, China that most historians refer to its location as the Changchun Camp, Changchun, China.
• Area of known outbreaks of plague and other epidemics during the years of the Japanese Occupation.
  o Experienced periodic and unusual outbreaks of epidemics from 1940 until the end of the war. 292
• Location where “The Report of ‘G’,” and the “The Report of ‘A’,” were written. 293
• Identified by US intelligence as involved in biological research not later than autumn 1944. 294
• The investigations at Changchun, Jilin Province, China covered a range of BW areas, including primitive attempts at biotechnology in agriculture and animal life, as well as imaginative undertakings in human BW. 294
• Alleged location where Allied POW were dissected at the outdoor dissecting ground of Unit 100 (IJA). 295
  o A former civilian employee in Unit 100 (IJA), Nishimura Takeshi, charged in a 23 August letter that many POW were subjected to a series of research trials, and then were carved up at an outdoor dissecting facility in Changchun, Jilin Province, China. 296
  • Numerous other such accusations were made.
• The Changchun BW Factory (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China and its satellite branches were destroyed by order of the Kwantung Army (IJA) high command during the closing days of the war. 297
  o All surviving test subjects at the time of its destruction were terminated.
• Falling within the area of Soviet occupation in August 1945 the city, like much of northern Korea, was off limits to US investigators in the months and years after the end of WWII.
• Location of the Northeast Headquarters of the Nationalist Government in Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o In January 1947 furnished American intelligence officers with information concerning Unit 100 (IJA) and the Changchun, Jilin Province, China operations. 298
• Changchun, Jilin Province, China and environs experienced outbreaks of plague, glanders, and anthrax epidemics in 1946, 1947, and 1951. 299
• See:
  o Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  o Changchun Camp, Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  o Glanders.
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Japanese Occupation.
  o Kempei (IJA).
  o Kempetai (IJA).
  o Korea.
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army Kempetai (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army Police (IJA).
  o Kwantung Gendarme (IJA).
  o Manchukuo.
  o Manchukuo Police (IJA).
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Nishimura Takeshi.

293 Lt. Colonel Harold Fair to the Chief of Staff, Washington, DC, 6 October 1944.
295 Takeshi Nishimura to CI & E, GHQ SCAP, 23 August 1946, Record Group 331, Box 1772/330, The National Archives.
296 Report by John G. Donnell, 3 December 1946, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives.
Northeast Headquarters of the Nationalist Government in Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Plague.
- Unit 100 (IJA).

Changchun Automobile Factory, Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Changchun Branch, Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Changchun Biological Warfare Factory (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Unit 100 (IJA) operated bacteria production facility which produced the pathogens required by other units for biological warfare attacks into China.
- The factory also conducted biological sabotage tests; everything from poisons to chemical crop destruction.
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Changchun Branch of the Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Changchun BW Factory (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Changchun BW Group (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Changchun Camp, Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Also known as Motokan.
- Motokan Project.
- Next to Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China, the Changchun Camp, Jilin Province, China (Unit 100) (IJA) was second in its scope and probably second in the number of humans killed in the Japanese biological warfare program.
- Changchun victims were in general liquidated within two weeks of their exposure to a toxin or pathogen.
- Unlike Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China the Changchun Camp, Jilin Province, China did upon occasion, allow Chinese visitors.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Motokan.

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302 Report by Neal R. Smith, p. 7. Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, National Archives. 4 April 1947.
Motokan Project.
Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Unit 100 (IJA).

Changchun Infectious Disease Hospital (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Known to have supplied human subjects to Unit 731 (IJA) for use in testing.\(^303\)
- Maintained a secret cellar where victims were held prior to transfer to Unit 731 (IJA).\(^304\)
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Changchun Kempetai Training School (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Changchun Radiator Factory, Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Changchun Railway, Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Changde Incident.
- Battle of Changde.

Changshu, China.
- Derived from a misspelling of the word “Changchun” in a US document.
- Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Changkufeng Hill.

Changlu County, Chekiang Province, China.

Changsha, China.
- Scene of a late-1943 outbreak of cholera which was confirmed by the command G-2 (US).
- Scene of a report biological warfare test or attack using cholera.
- Location of a Water Purification Unit (IJA).\(^305\)
- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Changshan, China.

Changteh, Hunan Province, China.
- Scene of an outbreak of plague which began on 11 November 1941, a week after the Japanese bombed had bombed the area with conventional weapons.\(^306\)

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\(^303\) Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp.” Historical Material On Jilin History
\(^304\) Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp.” Historical Material On Jilin History
During the period following the bombing, 11 to 25 November, six persons were reported to have died from an outbreak of plague.

All told, the attacks on Changteh, Hunan Province, China resulted in 10,000 Chinese casualties and 1700 Japanese army dead from cholera.

- See:
  - Ch’ang te, Hunan Province, China.
  - Changteh, Hunan Province, China.
  - Chang teh, Hunan Province, China.
  - Plague.

Changzhi, Shanxi Province, China.
- See:
  - Shanxi Province, China.

Chekiang Province, China.
- Epidemics ravaged the region in both 1942 and 1943.
- Japanese POW captured in 1944 alleges that 10,000 Chinese had died at Chekiang Province, China in 1942 due to Japanese biological weapons attacks.
  - Reported weapon responsible was cholera.
  - An estimated 1,700 Japanese soldiers also died from cholera contracted during the Chekiang Campaign.
- Location of a late-1942, early-1943 reported outbreak of meningitis.
- See:
  - Chekiang Campaign, Chekiang Province, China.
  - Chekiang Province, China.
  - CHEKIANG OPERATION, Chekiang Province, China.
  - Cholera.
  - Meningitis.

Chekiang Campaign, Chekiang Province, China.
- Summer of 1942.
- See:
  - Chekiang Province, China.

CHEKIANG OPERATION, Chekiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Chekiang Province, China.

Chemical Corps, Nationalist Chinese.
- Chiang Kai-shek personally ordered the founding of the Chemical Corps in 1933 to research chemical warfare and possible threats emanating from the Japanese biological weapons laboratory, Unit 731 (IJA).

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• See:
  o Chemical Corps.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Chemical Corps, US Army (US).

Chemical Mortar.

Chemical Mortar, Model 94.

Chemical Research Institute, Osaka, Japan.
• See:
  o Osaka, Japan.

Chemical Squad of the Technical Department, Unit 516 (IJA).
• See:
  o Technical Department (IJA).
  o Unit 516 (IJA).

Chemical Warfare.

Chemical warfare agents.

Chemical Warfare Committee. US Army.

Chemical Warfare Department (Japanese Imperial Army)

Chemical Warfare Regiments
• In January 1941 the existence of the 5th and 6th Chemical Warfare Regiments, comprising approximately 1,500 men each, was reported. 313
• This was the only report of chemical warfare units being organized into regiments through 1943 and at that time remained, unconfirmed. 314
• See:
  o 5th Chemical Warfare Regiments.
  o 6th Chemical Warfare Regiments.

Chemical Warfare Section, Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Tokyo, Japan.


Chemical Weapons Allowance.
• Special allowance paid to the technicians and other Japanese who assisted pathologists and doctors during vivisections.

Chen An-Liang.
• Public health expert in Guang Dong (Guangdong) Province, China.

313 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 July 1943.
314 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 July 1943.
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, China, frequently had plague epidemics.”

See:
- Eighth Disease Prevention Team, Chinese Military Medical Corp.
- Guang Dong (Guangdong) Province, China.
- Guangdong Province, China.
- Liang Jiang, Guang Dong (Guangdong) Province, China.
- Ong Yuan, Guang Dong (Guangdong) Province, China.
- Zhan Jiang, Guang Dong (Guangdong) Province, China.

Chen Report.

Chen Wengui.
- Microbiologist.
- Born in the Yongchuan District of Chongqing (Municipality), China. 315
- Enrolled Hunan Ya University, pre-med, in 1921. 316
- Entered West China Union University, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China in 1928. 317
- Served at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking (Municipality), China, as an assistant in pathology. 318
- Served as Wei Xun, Director of the Health Department in Guiyang and Guiyang Medical College Professor. 319
- Chinese plague specialist who was asked to come to Chantgde, Hunan Province, China the day after the Japanese launched a plague attack on that. 320
- Chen arrived at Changde on 24 November, by which time six patients had already died. 321
- At Chantgde, Hunan Province, China, Chen conducted autopsies and using the bacteriological culture method and animal inoculation test confirmed the diagnosis of bubonic plague. 322
- 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. 323


His intervention seemed to have been successful in stopping the plague from spreading, so he left Changde on 12 December.\(^{324}\)

Author of the Chen Wengui Report, reporting the use of germ warfare in China.\(^{325}\)

Chen Wengui was later named to the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and served as the first session of the National Committee of the CPPCC.\(^ {326}\)

See:
- Chantgde, Hunan Province, China
- Chen Wengui Report.
- Chinese Academy of Sciences.
- Guiyang Medical College.
- Hunan Ya University.
- Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking (Municipality), China.
- West China Union University, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China.
- Yongchuan District, Chongqing, (Municipality), China.

**Chen Wengui Report.**
- Report written in 1942 by Chinese bacteriologist Chen Wengui.\(^ {327}\)
- It was the first scientific reporting of Japanese bacteriological warfare attacks in China.\(^ {328}\)
- Made available to the British Government, the British 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.\(^ {329}\)
  - The British government believed there was the possibility that plague had become endemic because it was a ‘dirty area’ (words from the Chen Report).\(^ {330}\)
  - The British Government therefore refused to abandon the suspicion that the Chinese statement might merely be propaganda.\(^ {331}\)
- In May 1945 a Chemical Warfare Service mission was sent from the US to Changde which confirmed in the Giddes Report that plague at Chantgde, Hunan Province, China in November 1941 had been caused by plague infected wheat and grains dropped from Japanese aircraft.\(^ {332}\)
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Chen Report.

• See:
  o Chantgde, Hunan Province, China.
  o Chen Wengui.
  o Chemical Warfare Service (US)
  o Giddes Report.
  o Paul Fildes.
  o Porton Down.

Cheng fnu.
• Major General, Nationalist Chinese Army.
• Testified to the use of gas by the Japanese in an attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province, China. 333
• See:
  o Nationalist Chinese Army.
  o Shensi Province, China.

Chengde Army Hospital (IJA).
• See:
  o Army Hospital (IJA).

Chengteh Gendarme Unit (IJA).

Cherntsy, USSR.

Cherry Blossoms at Night.
• As the end of the war approached in 1945, Unit 731 (IJA) embarked on a scheme; codenamed Cherry Blossoms at Night, a plan to use kamikaze pilots to infest California with the plague. 334
• Mizobuchi Toshimi, an instructor for new recruits to Unit 731 (IJA), said the idea was to transport 20 of 500 new troops who arrived in Harbin, Heilongjiang, China in July 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. 335
• The target date was to be 22 September 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. 336
  o The aircraft were to be launched at night, probably arriving over the city in the early morning.
• It should be noted that until 16 July 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.
• See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o I-13.
  o I-14.
  o I-400.
  o I-401.
  o I-402.
  o Mizobuchi Toshimi

Cherry Blossom Society.

335 World War II in the Pacific, Japanese Unit 731, Biological Warfare Unit. http://www.ww2pacific.com/unit731.html

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28 October 2015
Cheery Society.
- Sakurakai.
- Ultranationalist secret society
- Founded in 1927.
- 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 March 1931 coup d’état that was aborted because of internal disagreement.
- In October 1931, the Cherry Society masterminded another coup, which fell apart when the general chosen to head the new government refused to cooperate.
- Served as perhaps the most influential body within the right-wing militarist network of 1930s Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Sakurakai.
- See:
  - Sakurakai.

Cheseldine, R.M.
- Colonel, US Army.
- Alternate member of the SWNCC Subcommittee.
- 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 the activities and research conducted by Japan under its biological warfare program. 337
- 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.” 338
  - 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.” 339
- In Cheseldine’s opinion, the promised intelligence channel arrangement, “is the least possible offer that can be successfully made.” 340
- See:
  - CINCFE (Commander-in-Chief Far East).
  - Commander-in-Chief Far East (CINCFE)
  - State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC).
  - SWNCC Subcommittee.

Chi Chi Jima.

Chi-Heng Zhen.
- Korean national.
- Interpreter.
- Chi witnessed experiments on the humans at the Jin-Nan Branch of Unit 731 (IJA) in northern China.
  - His observations were printed in the Korean Central Daily News on 20 July 1989.

338 R.M. Cheseldine, Memorandum for the Secretary, SFE, p. 1, Record Group 165, SWNCC 351, The National Archives. 26 September 1947.
He was forced into service as an interpreter of Chinese for the Japanese Army at the age of 16 in 1937 when he was studying in Tian-Zhin, (Tianjin Municipality), China.
  o He was sent to the Ji-Nan Branch of Unit 731 (IJA) in 1942.

According to Chi-Heng Zhen Chinese soldiers and Korean wanderers were used for experimental purposes there.
  o The army hunted people in neighboring villages when they needed more experimental specimens.
  o 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.
  o He also testified that the branch scattered dog food contaminated with cholera germs in neighboring villages.

See:
  o China.
  o Cholera.
  o Jin-Nan Branch (IJA).
  o Korea.
  o Smallpox.
  o Tian-Zhin (Tianjin Municipality), China.
  o Tianjin Municipality, China.
  o Typhoid.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Chiamussu, Hejiang Province, China.

Chiamussu 2nd Army Hospital (IJA), Chiamussu, Hejiang Province, China. 341
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Chiamussu, Hejiang Province, China.
  o Unit 696 (IJA).
  o See:
     o Army Hospital (IJA).
     o Chiamussu, Hejiang Province, China.
     o Kwantung Army (IJA).
     o Unit 696 (IJA).

Chiang Kai-shek.

Chiba, Japan.

Chiba Institute of Technology, Kimitsu, Chiba, Japan.
  o The Chiba Institute of Technology was located in Kimitsu, Chiba, Japan.
  o See:
     o Kimitsu, Chiba, Japan.

Chiba Medical College. 342
  o Japanese vaccine located and laboratory operating in Chiba, Japan.
  o See:
     o Chiba, Japan.

Chiba Medical University.
  o Personnel of the Chiba Medical University located in Chiba, Japan were engaged in research supporting biological warfare.

341 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Böeki Kyūsuibu). 野戰防疫給水部.
342 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######. GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
Chiba National Medical College.

- Chiba National Medical College was located in Chiba, Japan.
- Chiba National Medical College trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 343

Chiba Prefecture, Japan.

Chiba Prefectural Institute Nakayama, Japan. 344

- The Chiba Prefectural Institute was a Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Nakayama, Japan.
- See:
  - Chiba, Japan.
  - Nakayama, Japan.

Chichibu.

- Yasuhito, Prince Chichibu (Chichibu-no-miya Yasuhito Shinno, 25 June 1902 – 4 January 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 February 1939, Chichibu attended a lecture on bacteriological warfare, given by Ishii Shiro, in the War Ministry Grand Conference Hall in Tokyo, Japan. 345
- Prince Chichibu toured some of the facilities engaged in biomedical research during frequent inspection trips to the Japanese colony of Manchukuo (Manchuria, Northeast China) and personally witnessed the human experiments conducted by the military physicians. 346
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Hirohito.
  - Manchukuo.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Taisho, Emperor.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - War Ministry Grand Conference Hall.
  - Yasuhito.

Chichi Jima.

Chichijima.

- Chichijima is one of the Bonin Island Group and located roughly 600 miles off Japan and 150 miles due north of Iwo Jima, Japan.
- Latitude 27° 4′ 0N Longitude 142° 12′ 30E
- 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

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341 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.

344 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######. GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945


346 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
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 civilian population was evacuated to Japan.

- Chichijima was the scene of the Chichijima Incident of early 1944.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Chichi Jima.
  - Chi Chi Jima.
  - Father Island.
  - Ogasawara.
- See:
  - Bonin Island Group.
  - Chichi Jima.
  - Chi Chi Jima.
  - Chichijima Incident.
  - Father Island.
  - Iwo Jima, Japan.
  - Ogasawara.

Chichijima Communication Station.

Chichijima Incident.

Chief of the Field Railway, Kwantung Army (IJA).

- The Kwantung Army Field Railway Unit (IJA) was designated the Continental Railway Unit (IJA) (composed mainly of Headquarters, 1st and 3rd Railway Commands) (IJA). 347
- Headquartered in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China. 348
- The command is believed to have been formerly designated as the 1st Field Railway Command (IJA) (1940) and was at one time designated the 2nd Field Railway Command (IJA) (1939). 349
- Operated under the commander of the Kwantung Army (IJA) but was also responsible to the Railway Transport Headquarters (IJA) in Tokyo, Japan. 350
- Only two Railway Stations under the Railway Command (IJA) have been identified in Manchuria, Northeast China, the 103rd and the 104th.
- Only two Railway Regiments under the Railway Command (IJA), the 2nd Railway Regiment (IJA) (Harbin-Hsinking) and the 4th Railway Regiment (IJA) (unlocated) are listed as in Manchuria, Northeast China. 351
- Responsible for transporting prisoners to Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Continental Railway Unit (IJA).
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - 1st Field Railway Command (IJA) (1940).
  - 1st Railway Command (IJA).
  - 2nd Field Railway Command (IJA) (1939).
  - 2nd Railway Regiment (IJA).
  - 3rd Railway Command (IJA).
  - 4th Railway Regiment (IJA).
  - 103rd Railway Station (IJA).
  - 104th Railway Station (IJA).

Chief of the Medical Department of the Kwantung Army (IJA). 352
- Office responsible for supervising some of Ishii’s duties. 353
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Medical Department of the Kwantung Army (IJA).

Chief of General Staff Order No. 100 (IJA).
- More commonly known in the West as “Order No. 100.”
- Also known as Mainland Order No.100 (IJA).
- Issued on 11 April 1938 by Prince Kan’in Kotohito.
- The order, released on 28 July 1937, issued for use, vomiting, nausea and sneezing gas for use against Chinese forces.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Mainland Order No.100 (IJA).
  - Order No. 100 (IJA).
- See:
  - Order No. 100 (IJA).
  - Kan’in Kotohito.
  - Mainland Order No. 100 (IJA).
  - Nausea gases.
  - Sneezing gas.
  - Vomiting gas.

Chief, Medical Department, 38th Division (IJA).
- The 38th Division was activated in February 1939 and consisted of 20,000 men with motorized transport.
- It first deployed to China in December 1939.
- Infantry group consisted of 228, 229, and 230 Regiments.
- 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.
- Redeployed to Netherlands East Indies on 1 January 1942, Guadalcanal in October 1942, assembled on Java in late 1942, and New Britain in February 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Reorganized in July 1944, dropping 230th Regiment and replacing it with 3rd Mixed Regiment (IJA).
- Eventually committed to Papua New Guinea.
- The division was disbanded at the end of World War II with the dissolution of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- The 38th may have been supported in the field by the:
  - 17th Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - 24th Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - 55th Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- See:

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Buna area of Papua New Guinea.
China.
Gifu Prefecture, Japan.
Guadalcanal.
Java.
Netherlands East Indies.
Papua New Guinea.
Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.
Water Purification Unit (IJA).
3rd Battalion, 229th Infantry Regiment (IJA).
3rd Mixed Regiment (IJA).
17th Water Purification Unit (IJA).
24th Water Purification Unit (IJA).
38th Division (IJA).
55th Water Purification Unit (IJA).
228 Regiment, 38th Division (IJA).
229 Regiment, 38th Division (IJA).
230 Regiment, 38th Division (IJA).

Chief, Personnel Division, Kwantung Army Headquarters (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Chifeng, Inner Mongolia, China.

Chifeng Hospital (IJA), Chifeng, Inner Mongolia, China.
- In September 1936, subordinates to Kobayashi Kiichi sent a Chinese prisoner by truck to the South Manchurian Railway Company’s (SMRC) Chifeng Hospital, Chifeng, Inner Mongolia, China where Japanese surgeons injected poison into him and dissected him after he was killed. 354
  - See:
    - Chifeng Hospital (IJA), Chifeng, Inner Mongolia, China.
    - Kobayashi Kiichi
    - Manchuria, Northeast China.
    - Mukden, Northeast China.
    - Mukden Military Police (IJA), Mukden, Northeast China.
    - Northeast China.
    - SMRC.
    - South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning, China.

Chigasaki, Japan.

Chih Tieh-en.
- Victim of Unit 731 (IJA).

Chilin (Jilin) Province, China.
- Jilin Province, China.

Chin Lui.

China-Burma-India Theater.

China Area Army (IJA).

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http://english.cntv.cn/2014/08/15/ARTI1408094815347144.shtml
China Expeditionary Army (CEA) (IJA).

- Headquartered in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China throughout the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
- The China Expeditionary Army was an army group of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945) and World War II. 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 Pole Bridge Incident, the Japanese China Garrison Army was reinforced with the Shanghai Expeditionary Army (IJA).
  - This force was further supplemented by the Japanese Tenth Army, and marched inland from Shanghai Municipality, to occupy Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - In October 1937, this force was renamed the Japanese Central China Area Army (IJA).
  - After the fall of Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, the Central China Expeditionary Army was formed.
  - On September 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 (IJA).
- See:
  - Army Order 362.
  - CEA - China Expeditionary Army (IJA).
  - Central China Area Army (IJA).
  - Central China Expeditionary Army (IJA).
  - Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Japanese Central China Area Army (IJA).
  - Japanese China Garrison Army (IJA).
  - Japanese Tenth Army (IJA).
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Marco Pole Bridge Incident.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Northern China Area Army (IJA).
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.
  - Shanghai Expeditionary Army (IJA).
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

China Expeditionary Forces (IJA).

China Incident of 1937.

China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.

- Holds preserved brain tissue specimens of Unit 731 (IJA) test subject. 355
- These sections were preserved by Oono Kenji. 356
- See:
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Oono Kenji.
  - Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.

China Theatre.

Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Chinese Civil War.

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356 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.
Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

Chinese Eastern Railway.

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 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: 357
  - “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: 358
    1. Plague (close to pneumonic plague)
    2. Anthrax (skin anthrax is close to skin septicemia)
    3. Glanders (livestock especially easily gets infected, humans can also get infected).”
- See:
  - Anthrax.
  - Chinese Military Medical Bureau.
  - Chinese Nationalist Government.
  - Glanders.
  - Guilin Dispatch, Chinese Military Medical Bureau.
  - Plague.
  - Precautions of Defense against the Enemy Airplanes Spreading of Plague, Anthrax and Glanders.

Chinese National Revolutionary Army.

Chinese Nationalist Forces.

Chinese Nationalist Government.

Chinese Red Army (CPA).

Chinese Red Spears.
- A non-communist guerilla group opposed to the Japanese which operated during the Japanese Occupation of China.
- See:
  - Japanese Occupation of China.

Chinese Theatre of Operations.

Chinchow Gendarme (IJA).
- The Gendarmerie, a special branch of the armed forces, which conducts Military Police functions, served both the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) 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 (IJA).
- The Kempeitai (IJA) in China was not controlled from Japan but was directly responsible to General Okamura, Commanding General, China Expeditionary Forces (IJA); no orders or directives were received from any higher Kempei Tai Headquarters (IJA) in Tokyo, Japan. If any Kempei (IJA) matter was of sufficient importance to report to the Imperial General Staff, it was reported through command channels by General Okamura. The Kempei (IJA), like the Amy, 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 (IJA) but merely laid down rules and regulations which were to be enforced by the Kempeitai (IJA).

- All gendarmerie (IJA) personnel were obtained from other units of the army such as the infantry, artillery, and cavalry. No one was assigned to the Kempeitai (IJA). The Kempeitai (IJA) 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 Kempeitai (IJA), 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, China was run by the Central China Gendarmerie Unit (IJA) 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 (IJA) schools in North China and Manchuria, Northeast China. One was located at Peiping (Peking), and the other was located at Chang Chun (Shing King), Manchuria, Northeast China. 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), China, school but it was considerably larger and graduated Japanese, Koreans, and White Russians. In outlying forward areas, the agents of the Kempeitai (IJA) 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 (IJA) worked in plainclothes 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

- See:
  - Central China Gendarmerie Unit (IJA).
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Changchun Kempeitai Training School (IJA,) Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - China Expeditionary Forces (IJA).
  - Gendarmerie (IJA).
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Kempeitai (IJA).
  - Kempei Tai Headquarters, Tokyo (IJA).
  - Korea.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Okamura Yasuji.
  - Peiping (Peking) China.
  - Peiping (Peking) Kempeitai Training School (IJA).
  - Shing King (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - White Russians.
Chining Army Hospital (IJA).
- DOI: 30 May 1945
- Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Japanese 5th Army (IJA).

Chiyoda Mura, Kamo District, Chiba Prefecture, Japan.
- Ishii Shiro’s and Masuda Tomosada’s native village in Japan.
- Many of the Japanese soldiers and others that served as guards and work managers at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China 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 form Chiyoda Mura were zealous in their loyalty to Ishii Shiro.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Masuda Tomosada.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Chlorine (Cl₂).
- Decontamination Agent.
- Along with carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄) was referred to as “No.4.” Decontamination Agent.
- Held in spherical glass bottles.
- Deployed by throwing the bottle against a wall or other hard surface.
- Once deployed the Cl₂ escapes and decontaminates gases, vesicants and sneezing gases.
- See:
  - Carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄).
  - Cl₂
  - No.4. Decontamination Agent.

Chloroform.

Chloroacetophenone.
- 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.
- See:
  - CN.

Chloropicrin.
- Tested as chemical warfare lachrymator (eye irritant) agent at the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory.

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359 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
360 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
361 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
362 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
363 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
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- See:
  - Lachrymator - eye irritant.
  - Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory.

Cho Isamu.

Choking Agents.
- Consisted of phosgene/chlorine mixtures, phosgene, diphosgene, chloropicrin and a chloropicrin/stannic chloride mix.
- Weapons were differentiated by a one yellow band marking.
- Dispersal was accomplished through a mixture of weapons to include artillery shells, cylinders and aircraft bombs.
- See:
  - Chlorine.
  - Chloropicrin.
  - Diphosgene.
  - Phosgene.
  - Stannic chloride.

Cholera.

Chongshan cun, Jilin Province, China.

Chongqing Army (PLA).

Chongsang Village, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- Chongsang Village, Zhejiangsheng Province, 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.
- In late 1941 or early 1942, the plague jumped from Quzhu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China to Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China a distance of 130 kilometers through the movement of one person: A 36-year-old railway man infected in Quzhu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China who had returned to his home in Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China by train.
  - On the following day he was found dead, and from his house the plague spread to the whole city, resulting in 215 deaths by February 1942.
- The plague then spread from Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China to at least ten surrounding villages.
  - In one, Chongshan cun, Jilin Province, China out of 1200 inhabitants about 400 died.
- 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, Zhejiangsheng Province, China to

361 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
364 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 July 1943.
365 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 July 1943.
Chongshan cun, Jilin Province, China through Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China has been identified.  

- See:  
  - Chongshan cun, Jilin Province, China.  
  - Plague.  
  - Quzhu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.  
  - Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.  
  - Zhejiangsheng Province, China.

Choramine T.  

- Component of No. 5 Decontamination Agent.  
- No. 5 Decontamination Agent consisted of a mixture of 16 parts Choramine T \((\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{SO}_2\text{NaCl}_3\text{H}_2\text{O})\), 81 parts “Bentonite” \((3\text{AI}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{OSiO}_2)_n\) and three parts “Exceline,” \((\text{O}_2\text{H}_{25}\text{OSO}_3\text{Na})\).  
- Was used in an aqueous solution as a decontaminant for clothing and the surface of the body.  
- See:  
  - Bentonite.  
  - Choramine T.  
  - Exceline.  
  - No. 5 Decontamination Agent.

Choseibutsu Kenyusho.  

- The Biological Laboratory.

Chosen Army, Korea.  

- See:  
  - Korea.

Chosin Army, Korea.  

- See:  
  - Korea.

Chrysler Corporation (Dodge trucks).

Chubu (Central Japan) Army (IJA).

Chubu Military District (Osaka).  

- In the Chubu Military District (Osaka), between July and August 1945, six airmen of the allied forces were executed by poisoning on three separate occasions, and between 5 July and 15 August, 39 airmen were executed by firing squad on four separate occasions.

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Second Edition
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.  

In addition to this, 10 airmen died from unlawful treatment and the denial of medical treatment.

Chuhsien, Zhejiang Province, China.

On 4 October 1940 a Japanese airplane overflew the city scattering wheat and fleas over the area.

Laboratory tests of the material reported no pathogens present in samples collected in the area of the drop.

On 12 November 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.

See:

- Plague.
- Zhejiang Province, China.

Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan.

See:

- Tokyo, Japan.

Chuzan University, Canton, Guangdong Province, China.

No further information.

CI₂

- Chlorine.

CIA - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

CINCFE (Commander-in-Chief Far East).

Cipinang jail.

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.

See:

- Batavia, Netherlands East Indies.
- Indonesia.
- Netherlands East Indies.

Citizen Eugenic Law.

May 1940.

Citizens’ Committee for the Exhibit of Unit 731 Crimes.

Refers to an exhibit of materials related to Unit 731 (IJA) 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 (IJA).

More than 250,000 people reportedly attended the exhibit, including many former Japanese soldiers that had served with the unit in Manchuria, Northeast China.

See:

- Manchuria, Northeast China.

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379 Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To” War Department. 27 June 1947. Formerly Top Secret.

Clark, W. Mansfield, Dr.

- Chairman, National Research Council Committee.
- Member, National Academy of Sciences, Chairman, Division of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, National Research Council, and faculty member of the Johns Hopkins Medical School.
- See:
  - National Research Council.

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.  
    - 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.”

- See:
  - IMTFE.
  - International Military Tribunal of the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo War Crime Trials, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, Tokyo, Japan.

Class B Medical School (IJA).

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.
    - 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 imprisonment.

- See:
  - Class C War Criminals.
  - IMTFE.
  - International Military Tribunal of the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Korea.

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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 were brought to trial.
- See:
  - Class B War Criminals.
  - IMTFE.
  - International Military Tribunal of the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo War Crime Trials, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, Tokyo, Japan.

Clinical Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Clinical Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).

CN
- Chloracetophenone.

CN Gas.

Coccidioidal Granuloma.

Cl Tuberculosis Hominis.

Cobra.

College of Medicine, Singapore.

College of Medicine Building, Singapore.
- Building located area along College Road in Singapore.
- Occupied by Unit 9420 (IJA) during WWII.
- See:
  - Singapore.
  - Unit 9420 (IJA).

Columbia University, New York City.

Combined Fleet.
Comfort stations.

Comfort women.

Commander, North China Expeditionary Army (IJA).

Commander-in-Chief Far East (CINCFE).

Company Shinji Kawagen.

Compton, Karl T. Dr.

- President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Visited Japan in October 1945 as part of a mission to discover the extent of Japanese scientific development during the war.
- Co-author with Edward Moreland of the “Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 November 1945.”
  - 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.’”
- See:
  - Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan (US).

Compton-Moreland Report

- Officially known as the “Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 November 1945” which summarized the findings of a small group of scientists who, in September and October 1945 made a quick survey of the Japanese organization for scientific research and development.
- Consists of 800 pages in five volumes.
- See:
  - Compton, Karl T. Dr.
  - Moreland, Edward R.
  - Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan (US).

Conference on Evacuation.

Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China.

- Scene of an August 1942 plague attack.
- Plague ravaged the community for two months killing 392 of 1,200 inhabitants.
- The Japanese came to the village and established an aid station at the nearby Linshan Buddhist temple.
- Upon completing their experiments on 18 November 1942, the Japanese burned the houses of those infected.
- See:

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Linshan Buddhist Temple.
Zhejiang Province, China.

Contagious Disease Research Institute, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.  
- Part of the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.

Continental Institute of Science, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- Established in Harbin, Heilongjiang, China in 1935.
- Experimental institute concerned with the mobilization of science.
- Most likely refers to the:
  - Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

Continental Railway Unit (IJA).  
- In 1944 the Kwantung Army Field Railway Unit (IJA) was redesignated the Continental Railway Unit (IJA) (composed mainly of Headquarters, 1st and 3rd Railway Commands) (IJA).  
- The Kwantung Army and China Expeditionary Army (IJA) railway units then became “floating units” with duties assigned as and when required by the Chief of the Army General Staff (IJA).
- 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 Army (IJA).
- Changed to Kwantung Army Field Railway Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - China Expeditionary Army (IJA).
  - Continental Railway Unit (IJA).
  - Floating Units (IJA).
  - Korea.
  - Korea Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Field Railway Unit (IJA).
  - 1st Railway Command (IJA).
  - 3rd Railway Command (IJA).

Corpsman (Imperial Japanese Army)

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Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 
野戦防疫給水部.
• The first line of medical care for the sick or wounded soldier was an enlisted corpsman assigned to each platoon. 395
• The corpsman was responsible for water purification, treating minor ailments, and rendering first aid. 396
• 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. 397
  o The Company Commander was responsible for detailing four soldiers to each platoon to act as litter bearers.

Court-Martial of the Primorsky Military District, USSR.
• The Khabarovsk War Crime Trials (USSR) was held in the Primorsky Military District of the Soviet Union (USSR).
• During the Soviet invasion of Manchuria the Red Army(USSR) captured about 1,000 members of the Japanese biological warfare program. 398
  o 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 April 19, 1943. 399
• On 26 May 1947 the death penalty within the Soviet Union (USSR) was canceled by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR but was scheduled to be reintroduced in 1950. 400
  o The last evening session of the court on 30 December 1949.
  o On 12 January 1950 death penalty in the Soviet Union (USSR) was restored. 401
• The case in Khabarovsk, USSR was heard by Military Tribunal of the Primorsky Military District, USSR presided by Major General of Justice D. Chertkov. 402
  o The Bill of Indictment dated of December 16, 1949 was signed by Military Prosecutor of the Primorsky Military District, USSR Colonel of Justice A. Berezovsky.
  o State Legal Adviser of the 3rd Class, L. Smirnov served as State Counsel for the Prosecution. 403
• An Expert Commission on bacteriological and medical issues took part in the trial.
  o It was headed by Nickolay N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov. 404
  o The commission included 6 members, experts in epidemiology, immunology, microbiology, parasitology and veterinary. 405
  o Nickolay Zhukov-Verezhnikov (1908-1981), microbiologist and immunologist, was Academician of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR since 1948, and at the time of Khabarovsk, USSR trial was Vice-President of the Academy. 406
• Preliminary investigations began at the end of October 1949. 407

The hearings took place in the District House of Officers of the Red Army (USSR). \(^{408}\)
The indictment consisted of four main points: \(^{409}\)
  - 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;
  - Activities in preparation of bacteriological warfare against the USSR.
Charges of “personal participation” were brought against four of defendants (Kawashima, Karasawa, Nishi and Mitomo). \(^{410}\)
  - Three more persons (Yamada, Kajitsuka and Takashi) were accused of knowingly permitting the experiments to proceed. \(^{411}\)
Three of the 12 Japanese military were accused in experiments which were conducted in Unit 100 (IJA) and included mainly research on animal diseases. \(^{412}\)
Those who had actively collaborated with Soviet investigators and intelligence agents, were liberated since 1953. \(^{413}\)
The last of the condemned left USSR in 1956.
aka Khabarovsk War Crime Trials (USSR).
See:
  - District House of Officers of Red Army (USSR).
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crime Trials (USSR).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Primorsky Military District, USSR.

CPMB – Captured Personnel and Materiel Branch. (US).

Cresol.

Criminal Registry Division, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP)
  - See:

    - SCAP.
    - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).

Crystallized Blowfish Poison.

Cyanide.

Cyanide gas.

Cyanide hydric.

Cyanide weapons.

C1 Tuberculosis Hominis.


DA (diphenylchlorarsine)

Da Gong Bao.
- Chinese newspaper which reported the Japanese use of poison gases at in Yichang, Hebei Province, China, on 15 October 1942.
- See:
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Yichang, Hebei Province, China.

Dai-to-a Kyoeiken (IJA).

Dai 11 Boeki Kyusuibu \(\frac{1}{4}\) (IJA) at Kota Bharu, Kota Bharu, Malaya.
- \(1/4\)th of No. 11 Water Supply And Purification Unit (IJA). 414
- See:
  - Kota Bharu, Malaya.
  - No. 11 Water Supply And Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).

Dai 14 Gun Rinji Boekiha Iroiro Hakenhan.

Dai 123 Heitan Byoin.

Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dairen is a major city and seaport in the south of Liaoning Province, China. 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.
- Dalian, Liaoning Province, China 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.
- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA). 415
  - This branch is also reported to have been under the jurisdiction of Unit 731 (IJA). 416
  - The branch also served as a serum producing plant. 417
  - Such offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings.
  - Also known as the:
    - Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    - Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Location of Ishii Shiro’s departure from the Asian mainland by aircraft bound for Japan after the defeat of Japan in August 1945. 418
- Identified by US intelligence as involved in biological research not later than autumn 1944. 419
- See:
  - Bohai Sea.

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419 Lt. Colonel Harold Fair to the Chief of Staff, Washington, DC, 6 October 1944.
Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dalny, Liaoning Province, China.
- Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- Hailin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Hebei Province, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Inner Mongolia, China.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Korea.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Liaodong Peninsula, Liaoning Province, China.
- Liaoning Province, China.
- Linkow, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Lushunkou District.
- Ryojun (Dairen), Liaoning Province, China.
- Shandong Peninsula, Shandong Province, China.
- Shandong Province, China.
- Sunyu, Hebei Province, China.
- Unit 100 (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Dairen Anti-Epidemic Center. 420
- A branch unit of the Beiyinhe Bacterial Factor (IJA). 421
- See:
  - Beiyinhe Bacterial Factory (IJA).
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

Dairen Branch (IJA).
- Also known as the:
  - Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- See:
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

Dairen (Dalny) Branch (IJA), Dalny, Liaoning Province, China. 422
- Commanding officer, Civilian Engineer, Kato T. 423
- Also known as the:

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422 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.
423 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.
Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

Also known as the:

- Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

See:

- Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

Also known as the:

- Dairen, Liaoning Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

See:

- Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

Also known as the:

- Dairen, Liaoning Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA).

See:

- Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

Daisan Dokuritsu Hikotai.

Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.

Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
Dalian Gendarme (IJA), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China. 424

- See:
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Gendarme (IJA).

Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

- Also known as the:
  - Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

- See:
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

Dalian University, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.

Dalny, Liaoning Province, China.

- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA). 425
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Dalny (Dairen) Branch (IJA) Dalny, Liaoning Province, China. 426

- Commanding officer, Civilian Engineer, Kato T. 427
- See:
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalny, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Kato T.

Dangyang, Hubei Province, China.

Datong, Shanxi Province, China.

Datong Army Hospital, Datong, Shanxi Province, China.

- Point of organization and departure of an expedition led by Surgeon Major Kazuharu Tanimura into Inner Mongolia, 31 January to 11 February 1941.
- The expedition studied frostbite, field surgeries, hemostatis, blood transfusion, and other procedures. 428

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426 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.
427 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.

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28 October 2015
Second Edition
• See:
  o Army Hospital (IJA).
  o Datong, Shanxi Province, China.
  o Frostbite research.
  o Inner Mongolia.
  o Kazuharu Tanimura.
  o Shanxi Province, China.

Davao District Unit (IJA).
• See:
  o Davao, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands.
  o Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands.
  o Philippine Islands.

DC gas.

Death Railway.
• Refers to the Thai-Burma Railway.
• See:
  o Burma-Thailand Railway.
  o Railway of Death.
  o Thai-Burma Railway.
  o Thailand-Burma Railway.

Defence of Wuhan.

Defensive Research Unit (IJA).
• Located at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Produced vaccines for up to 18 diseases.
• See:
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Dehydration Experiments.
• Conducted by Unit 731 (IJA).
• In dehydration experiments, prisoners would for a period of days be given food to eat, but no water.
• See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Delaney, John.

Demchenko fnu.
• Soviet POW.
• Victim of tests conducted at Unit 731 (IJA) specifically.
• See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).
• See:
  o Korea.

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Den of Cannibals.

- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Dengue fever.

**Densenbyo Kenku Jo (Densenbyo Kenkyu Jo), Tokyo, Japan.**

- Identified during the war as an experimental civilian biological research institute.
- Provided a source of graduate training on disease and bacteriological research for the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

**Densenbyo Kenkyu Ko.**

- Identified during early 1945 as by the Captured Personnel and Materiel Branch (CPMB) (US) as one of two civilian operated Biological Experimental Centers, the other being the Kitazato Kenyo Jo, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Biological Experimental Centers.
  - Captured Personnel and Materiel Branch (CPMB) (US).
  - Kitazato Kenyo Jo, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

**Densenbyo Kenkysho, Tokyo, Japan.**

- Infectious Disease Research Laboratory, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan
- Part of the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Infectious Disease Research Laboratory, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.

**Department of Anatomy of Manchuria Medical University.**

- Doctors of the Department of Anatomy of Manchuria Medical University 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.

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About 25 male captives were killed.

- The doctors prepared many brain tissue specimens from these subjects, which have been found in the China Medical University Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China the Chinese successor to the Manchuria Medical University. ⁴³⁶
- The performance of 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 journals. ⁴³⁷
- See:
  - China Medical University, Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Manchuria Medical University.
  - Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Tasaki Kameo.
  - Zhang Buqing.

Department of Bacteriology.

Department of Dermatology and Urology of the Manchuria Medical College (IJA).

- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchuria Medical University.

Department of Epidemic Prevention of the Army Medical College (School) (Rikugun Gun’i Gakko Boeki Bu--Boekigaku Kyoshitsu) (IJA) in Tokyo, Japan. ⁴³⁸

- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Department of Immunology, Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Department of Immunology, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

- The Tokyo Army Medical College, Department of Immunology; Tokyo, Japan was established by Ishii Shiro in 1936.
- Ishii Shiro served as its first chairman.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Department of Public Health and Welfare (Occupied Korea).

- See:
  - Korea.

Department of State (US).


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28 October 2015
Second Edition
Department of War (US).

Department 3, Army Scientific Research Institute (IJA), Tokyo, Japan

- Responsible for the study of chemical weapons.
- Evolves from the Second Department of the Army Scientific Research Institute (IJA), Tokyo, Japan as originally established in 1919.
- See:
  - Army Scientific Research Institute (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Second Department, Army Scientific Research Institute (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Deputy Minister for War.

Derbul River.

Dermatology and Urology of the Manchuria Medical College (IJA).

- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

Deshan, Changde Province, China.

DeShazer, Jacob.

Detachment A, 1644 (IJA).

Detachment 731 (IJA).

Detachment Nami 8604 (IJA).

- Formed in 1939 in Canton, Guangdong Province, China.
- See:
  - Canton Detachment Nami 8604 (IJA), Canton, Guangdong Province, China.
  - Canton, Canton, Guangdong Province, China.

Detachment, Water Supply Unit, 55th Division (IJA).

- The South Seas Detachment (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Horii Force.
- See:
  - Horii Force.
  - South Seas Detachment (IJA).
  - 55th Division (IJA).

Detachment 100 (IJA).

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
- See:

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

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


- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

Det/55th Division Communication Unit (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

Det/55th Division Water Supply & Purification Unit (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

Det/55th Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

The Devil’s Gluttony.
- A three-volume novel published in 1981.\(^444\)

Devil's helmet.

Diagnosis and Treatment Section (Section VIII) (Unit 731) (IJA).
- Section VIII of Unit 731 (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Served as the clinic for medical problems that affected Unit 731 (IJA) personnel.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Section VIII, Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Section VIII of Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Diarrhea.

Diet.

Dingxian County, Hebei Province, China.
- Reported scene of an outbreak of plague in late 1941, early 1942.\(^445\)

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\(^445\) BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
• Scene of the Beituan Massacre, Hebei Province, China of May 1942.
  • See:
    o Beituan Massacre, Hebei Province, China.
    o Hebei Province, China.
    o Plague.

Dingsxiang, Shanxi Province, China.
  • See:
    o Shanxi Province, China.

Diphenylaminechlorarsine (DM).

Diphenylchlorarsine (DA)

Diphenylchloroarsine.
  • One of two main chemical weapons used by Japanese troops during World War II, the other being Diphenylcyanoarsine.
  • The majority of the Diphenylchloroarsine used was dropped in the three northeastern Chinese provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning.
  • See:
    o Diphenylcyanoarsine.
    o Heilongjiang, China.
    o Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Jilin Province, China.
    o Liaoning Province, China.

Diphenylaminarsincyanide.

Diphenylarsincyanide.

Diphenylcyanoarsine.
  • 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 Chinese provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning.
  • Type Red.
  • See:
    o Diphenylcyanoarsine.
    o Heilongjiang, China.
    o Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Jilin Province, China.
    o Liaoning Province, China

Diphosgene.

Diphtheria.

Directions regarding the enemy use of Bacteria and Poisons.

Directive Number 11. 446
  • Issued 11 April 1938 under the name of Prince Kan’in, Directive Number 11 authorized the further use of poison gas by the North China Area Army (IJA) and its Garrison Force in Inner Mongolia. 447


Directive Number 11 allowed the Japanese to use chemical weapons whenever they felt it was needed to turn the tide of battle. 448

See:
  o Inner Mongolia.
  o Kan’în Kotohito
  o North China Area Army (IJA).
  o Garrison Force, North China Area Army (IJA).

Directions of the Commander of the Kwantung Army (General Staff Operations Section Chief) Shigeharu Asaeda to the Commander of Unit 731 Ishii Shiro.

> “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 (IJA) has already telegraphed the headquarters of the Southern Manchuria Railway on this matter. At Pingfang Station, Heilongjiang, China a through limited-express to Dairen, China (2,500 people can board) is waiting.” 449

See:
  o Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army Traffic Department (IJA).
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Pingfang Station, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Shigeharu Asaeda.
  o Songhua River.
  o Southern Manchuria Railway (SMRC).
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).

See:
  o Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).

Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (part strength), Horie Unit (IJA). 450

Located at Lae and Salamaua in March 1942.

See:
  o Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  o Horie Unit (IJA).
  o Lae, Papua New Guinea.
  o Salamaua, Papua New Guinea.

Distilled water.

District House of Officers of the Red Army (USSR).

Division Field Hospital, Huaiqing, Henan Province, China.

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450 NEW BRITAIN, LAE, BOUGAINVILLE OPERATIONS. Australia-Japan Research Project. Australian War Memorial. 
http://ajrp.awm.gov.au/ajrp/ajrp2.nsf/530e35f7e2ae7077ca2571e3001a112d/76a34ce7626db983ca2572120008bf26?OpenDocument
• See:
  o Field Hospital (IJA).
  o Huaiqing, Henan Province, China.

Division Medical Unit (Imperial Japanese Army)
• 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 (IJA). 451
• See:
  o Field Hospital (IJA).
  o Battalion Aid Station (IJA).

Division of Preventive Medicine, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Division Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).
• See:
  o Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).

Division Veterinary Depot (Hospital) (IJA).

Division Veterinary Hospital (IJA).

DM (Diphenylchlorarsine).

Dodge (Chrysler Corporation).

Doihara Kenji.
• General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Chief of Intelligence Services, Manchukuo.
• Born: 8 August 1883, Okayama city, Okayama Prefecture, Japan.
• Attended the 16th class of the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1904.
• Graduated with the 24th class of the Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in 1912.
• He was attached to Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Infantry Regiment (IJA) from 1926 to 1927 and Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Infantry Regiment in 1927 (IJA).
• In 1927 he was attached to Imperial Japanese Army 1st Division (IJA) from 1927 to 1928.
• He was the mastermind the assassination of Zhang Zuolin at Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China, on 4 June 1928.
• In 1930 he was assigned to the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Office (IJA).
• He was chosen member of the “Eleven Reliable” circle of officers which included Tojo Hideki and Itagaki Seishiyo.
  o 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.
• 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 Seishiyo engineered the Mukden Incident.


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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 (IJA) under the Japanese First Army in North China. In 1939 he was given command of the Japanese 5th Army (IJA), in Manchukuo under the overall control of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- 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 his appointment the Governor of Johor State, Malaya.
- He served as commander in chief of the Japanese Seventh Area Army (IJA) in Singapore until 1945.
- Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Executed at Sugamo Prison in Ikebukuro on 23 December 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 least some knowledge of Japan’s biological warfare program.
- See:
  - Class A War Criminals.
  - Eastern District Army (IJA).
  - The Eleven Reliables.
  - IMTFE.
  - Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Imperial Japanese Army 1st Division (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Infantry Regiment (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Infantry Regiment (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Infantry Regiment (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army 14th Division (IJA).
  - International Military Tribunal of the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Itagaki Seishiro.
  - Japanese First Army (IJA).
  - Japanese Seventh Area Army (IJA).
  - Johor, Malay Peninsula.
  - Johor State, Malaya.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Malaya.
  - Manchukuo.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Mukden Incident, China.
  - Okayama city, Okayama Prefecture, Japan.
  - Okayama Prefecture, Japan.
  - Pu Yi.
  - Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Sugamo Prison.
  - Supreme War Council.
  - Tientsin, China.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo War Crime Trials, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Zhang Zuolin

Dojin Association Beijing Hospital. 452
- See:

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Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China. 453

- The Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China, was originally founded to train Chinese doctors, however most of its students were Japanese. 454
- The Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School was later renamed the Qingdao Medical School, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China. 455
- See:
  - Qingdao, Shandong Province, China.
  - Qingdao Medical School, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China.
  - Shandong Province, China.

Dojin Association. 456

- Network of Japanese hospitals controlled by the Military Police (IJA) 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 Dojin' (Association of Universal Benevolence), a non-profit medical philanthropic organization.
  - The goal of the Dojin' was to “spread medicine, pharmacy, and their relevant technologies throughout China and other Asian countries.” 457
- According to its official chronicle, the Dojin' 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 Dojin' carried out various medical projects in Asia, including China, Korea, and Southeast Asia.
- Although the Dojin' 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.
- After the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945) in 1937, it became the center of Japan’s epidemic prevention work in occupied areas.
- With additional funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Dojin' recruited Japanese doctors and other medical workers to organize medical teams (shinryō han) and epidemic prevention teams (boeki han) to work in China.
- When military conflict broke out between China and Japan, the Dojin' 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 Dojin' agreed to carry out “significant duties of the nation.”
  - The Dojin' hospitals in Qingdao and Jinan in Shandong Province, China offered their facilities and medical supplies to the Japanese Army (IJA).
- The outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945) marked a turning point for the Dojin’’s management. Shortly after the fighting had started, Dojin' hospitals in Jinan, Qingdao,

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456 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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The Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School was later renamed the Qingdao Medical School, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China, was originally founded to train Chinese doctors, however most of its students were Japanese. The Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School was later renamed the Qingdao Medical School, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China. See: Qingdao, Shandong Province, China. Qingdao Medical School, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China. Shandong Province, China.

Dojin Association. Network of Japanese hospitals controlled by the Military Police (IJA) 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 Dojin' (Association of Universal Benevolence), a non-profit medical philanthropic organization. The goal of the Dojin' was to “spread medicine, pharmacy, and their relevant technologies throughout China and other Asian countries.” According to its official chronicle, the Dojin' 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 Dojin' carried out various medical projects in Asia, including China, Korea, and Southeast Asia. Although the Dojin' 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. After the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945) in 1937, it became the center of Japan’s epidemic prevention work in occupied areas. With additional funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Dojin' recruited Japanese doctors and other medical workers to organize medical teams (shinryō han) and epidemic prevention teams (boeki han) to work in China. When military conflict broke out between China and Japan, the Dojin' 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 Dojin' agreed to carry out “significant duties of the nation.” The Dojin' hospitals in Qingdao and Jinan in Shandong Province, China offered their facilities and medical supplies to the Japanese Army (IJA). The outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945) marked a turning point for the Dojin’’s management. Shortly after the fighting had started, Dojin' hospitals in Jinan, Qingdao,
and Hankou, Shandong Province, China, all temporarily closed and their staff returned to Japan. The Beijing 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 the 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
- See:
  - Association of Universal Benevolence.
  - Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  - Hankou, Hubei Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Japanese Military Police (IJA).
  - Jinan, Shandong Province, China.
  - Korea.
  - Military Hospital (IJA).
  - Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
  - Northern Expedition Army (IJA).
  - Qingdao, Shandong Province, China.
  - Shandong Province, China.
  - Special Service Department (Tokumubu) (SSD)
  - SSD.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Yoshitaka Komiya.

Dongan, Hunan Province, China.
- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA). 458
- Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings.
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Dongning, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA). 459
- Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Doolittle Raid.

Doolittle Raiders.

Dry Heat Experiments.

Conducted by Unit 731 (IJA).

- In dry heat experiments inmates were killed by exposure to intense dry heat using fans. 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 weight.

- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Dry leaf disease.

Dry Leaf Rust.

Dry Leaves.

Dubon Island.

- Four American prisoners at the No. 4 Naval Hospital (IJN) on the island of Dubon in the Truk Islands were vivisected after memo static clamps were attached to their limbs on 30 January 1944. A total of six were used in the experiments of 30 January.
  - Two died from shock and the two who survived were subsequently injected with Streptococcus bacteria.
  - The shock tests were conducted by the commanding officer of the hospital, Iwami 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.
    - 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.
  - 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.

- A total of ten prisoners were used in the various experiments conducted on Dubon Island, six on 30 January 1944, two on 1 February 1944 and another two on 20 July 1944.
  - The two killed on 1 February 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.

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467 Hata, Sase and Tsuneishi, eds., *Sekai senso hanzai jiten* (Dictionary of the World’s War Crimes).
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 July were used for bayonet practice.

See also
- Iwanami Hiroshi.
- No. 4 Naval Hospital (IJN).
- Sakagami Shinji.
- Streptococcus bacteria.
- Truk Island.

Dugway Proving Grounds.

Dunham, G.C.

- Lieutenant Colonel.
- Director, US Army Medical Corps.
- In September 1939 he sent a three-page memorandum to Colonel C.C. Hillman outlining then current, US Army thinking on biological warfare. 469
  - 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 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.

- See:
  - Hillman, C.C.

Dunhua Branch of the Japanese Xinjing Military Police (IJA), Dunhua, Jilin Province, China. 470

- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Dunhua, Jilin Province, China.
  - Jilin Province, China.
  - Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.
  - Xinjing Military Police (IJA), Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.

Dunhua, Jilin Province, China.

- See:
  - Jilin Province, China.

Dunhua, Jilin Province, China.

Dunhua County, Haerbaling, Jilin Province.

- 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 dump.

469 TACHIKAWA Kyoichi. The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War. NIDS Security Reports.
466 G.C. Dunham to C.C. Hillman, 13 September 1939, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 2, National Archives.
http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/11/content_33200794.htm
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.

See:
- Dunhua, Jilin Province, China.
- Haerbaling, Jilin Province.
- Jilin Province.

**Dunhua, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Jilin Province, China.**

See:
- Dunhua, Jilin Province, China.
- Jilin Province, China.
- Korea.

**Dutch East Indies.**

**Dye, Jimmy.**

- ARM3c James Wesley Dye, Jr.,
  - Radio operator; TBM Avenger, serial number 22904
  - Taken prisoner on 18 February 1945 on Chichijima.
  - Executed by beheading on orders of Japanese Navy Captain Shizuo Yoshii on 25 February 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).
- 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.
- After the war, Dye’s remains were recovered by American soldiers, and returned to Hawaii.
  - 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.
- See:
  - Bonin Islands.
  - Chichi Jima.
  - Chichijima.
  - Guam.
  - Shizuo Yoshii

**Dysentery.**

**Dysentery Group (Unit 731) (IJA).**

See:
- Unit 731 (IJA).

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Dysentery Research.

East Asia.

East Asian Research Bureau, Tokyo, 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, China, eventually elevated the East Asia Research Bureau into an Institute and in July 1929, transformed the Institute into the East Asia Research Foundation.
- Also known as the:
  o East Asia Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
  o East Asia Research Foundation, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  o Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  o East Asia Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
  o East Asia Research Foundation, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

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  o East Asia Research Foundation, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  o Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  o East Asian Research Bureau, Tokyo, Japan.
  o East Asia Research Foundation, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

East Zhonsan Street.

Eastern District Army (Japan).

Easy Zebra.\(^\text{474}\)

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\(^{474}\) All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 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 June 1947. CINCFE
• 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.

• See:
  o King, Peter Z.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Ebato Tsuyoshi.
• Sergeant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• 59th Division of Japanese Army (IJA).
• Born in 1913.
• Confessed that his troop was based in Shandong Province, which had been occupied in its entirety by Japanese forces in 1940.
  o “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.
  o “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.”
  o “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, China, offering services like sales of daily necessities and comfort women.”
  o “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.
• See also
  o Association of Returnees.
  o Fushun, Liaoning Province, China.
  o Fushun War Criminals Management Center.
  o Jinan, Shandong Province, China.
  o Korea.
  o Shandong Province, China.
  o Soldier Club.
  o 59th Division of Japanese Army (IJA).

Economic Mobilization Bureau.

Economic Mobilization Bureau, Ministry of War.

Edgewood Arsenal (US), Maryland.

Education Ministry.

Education Section (Section V) (Unit 731) (IJA).
• Section V of Unit 731 (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Trained 731’s newly assigned personnel.
Trained personnel were rotated from the Home Islands to Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China and satellite laboratories on a routine basis.
  o 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.
See:
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Section V of Unit 731 (IJA).
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

**Education Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.**
See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Water Purification Unit (IJA).

**Education/Training Division (Section V) (Unit 731) (IJA).**
See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

**Eguchi fnu.**
Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
Chief, 4th Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Eguchi Yutaka.
See:
  o Eguchi Yutaka.
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  o Water Purification Unit (IJA).

**Eguchi Yutaka.**
Graduate and instructor, Army Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Kiyoshi Eguchi.
See:
  o Army Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Kiyoshi Eguchi.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

**EHF (Epidemic hemorrhagic fever).**

**Ehime Prefecture, Japan.**

**Ei Unit (IJA).**
Satellite unit of Unit 731 (IJA).
Established in 1939.
Located in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
See:
Ei 1644 (IJA).

- Ei 1644 was the classified name of the Tama Unit (IJA).
- Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) was the third major link in the BW research chain that Ishii and his supporters erected 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, Heilongjiang, China remain unknown.
  - Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) is believed to have been a support component for Ishii’s Unit 731 (IJA) projects. 475
- The facility at Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, operated by Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) under the direction of Tomosada Masuda, was a mass production site for bacteria (cholera, typhus, and plague), rodents and vectors.
- Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China specialized in flea production for plague experiments. 476
  - It was also a training site for bacteriologists to conduct biological warfare, producing about 900 graduates from 1941-1943. 477
- The Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, 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 help. 478
- Ei 1644 (IJA) was located in the heart of Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, 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.
- Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) 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, Hunan Province, China.
  - The Chekiang Campaign, Chekiang Province, China in the summer of 1942.
    - Epidemics ravaged the region in both 1942 and 1943. 479
    - The Japanese Army also suffered from these biological attacks with approximately 1,700 dead and 10,000 ill. 480
- The unit encompassed a large area along East Zhonsan Street, an east-west artery that stretched across the city.
  - China Expeditionary Forces High Command, Military Police Headquarters (IJA), 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 (IJA) in letters sent to their loved ones.
  - Mere reference to their being attached to an anti-epidemic unit was banned by their officers.

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- 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.”
  - Another former member of Unit Ei 1644 (IJA), 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 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.”
- 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 activities.
      - 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.
      - 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.
        - The fourth-floor jail could house up to 100 persons, but usually only twenty to thirty people were in residence there at one time.
        - Most of the prisoners were Chinese.
        - However, many White Russians, as well as a sprinkling of other nationalities, somehow became experimental subjects for Masuda’s scientists.
        - Experiments were not limited to adult male prisoners.
        - Women and young children were also used in the Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, tests.
    - The facility’s principal incubator room held two autoclaves, about 200 Ishii cultivators, and approximately fifty Koch boilers.
    - Ten other boilers were located in Unit branches.

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With all the equipment operating, Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) 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.
  - Best estimates suggest that the doctors and technicians of Ei 1644 (IJA) killed from ten, to twenty people per week from late 1939 to August 1945.
  - Victims were terminated by gas, injection or bullet.
  - All bodies were incinerated.

- The majority of soldiers assigned to Ei 1644 (IJA) did not actively participate in human experiments.
  - Some doctors that objected to being forced to experiment on people tried to desert, but were captured and executed.

- Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) 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.

- Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) collaborated with the Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan or Kyu-Ken.
  - The Ninth Army Technical Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan conducted experiments on human beings at Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) using acetone, arsenate, cyanide, and snake venoms.

- Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) possessed a gas chamber fitted with an observation window in which CW experiments could be conducted.

- Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) trained about 300 bacteriologists with the object of employing them in bacteriological warfare.

- 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 (IJA) comprised over twelve branch units.

- At the end of the war the facility was dynamited.

See:
  - Acetone.
  - Arsenate.
  - Arsenic.

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496 Telegram from Khabarovsk, Number 147 (6), To the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Soviet Union, Colonel General Comrade Kruglov, 4/11 [1946].


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- Changteh, Hunan Province, China.
- Chekiang Campaign, Chekiang Province, China.
- China Expeditionary Army (IJA).
- Cholera.
- Cyanide.
- East Zhonsan Street.
- Ei Unit (IJA).
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Jiangsu Province, China.
- Khabarovsk, USSR.
- Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
- Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) (IJA).
- Ishii Shiro.
- Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
- Ning Bo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Plague.
- Tama Unit (IJA).
- Tomosada Masuda.
- Typhus.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).
- White Russian.
- Yangtze River.
- Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- Zijin Mountain.

Eighth Disease Prevention Team, Chinese Military Medical Corp.

Eighth Route Army (IJA).

Eiji Nakayama.
- Lecturer on Anatomy at the Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Commissioned officer, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

Eiji Nishimura.
- One time commander of Unit 1855 (IJA) (?).
- See:
  - Unit 1855 (IJA).

Eizo Kobayashi.
- Second Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Associate Professor of Bacteriology at Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kobayashi Eizou.
- See:
  - Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kobayashi Eizou.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

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Second Edition
Ejima team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Dysentery Research.  
- A section under the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- The team was responsible for Dysentery Research.
- See:
  - Dysentery Research.
  - General Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

The Eleven Reliables.

Ellis E.M.
- War Department (US).
- Assisted Lieutenant Colonel Arvo T. Thompson in conducting a 7-week interrogation of Ishii Shiro.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Thompson, Arvo T.
  - War Department (US).

Empire of Japan.

Encephalitis.

Endou Yuuzou.

Engelsman, F.
- Sergeant, Dutch East Indies Air Force.
- On 8 November 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.  
  - The Australian 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, the document says.  
  - The cyanide weapons had been on-hand since 1941.
  - After the POW collapsed, Japanese military police (IJA) stabbed them to death with bayonets.
  - The lieutenant and the lieutenant colonel were later sentenced to death by hanging, according to the document.
- A deposition by the lieutenant, dated 17 April 1947, says the chemical weapons were 4 years old at the time and showed signs of deterioration, prompting the Japanese to test their effectiveness.  
  - The document quotes the lieutenant as saying he reported to his superiors that the gas was still effective.

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502 Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times. 
503 Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times. 
504 Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times. 
505 Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times. 
See:
- Cyanide weapons.
- Iwasaki Yoshimo.
- Kai Islands.
- Kondo Hideo.

**Enoshima Section – Frostbite Research.**
- One of the original sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for Frostbite Research.  
- The label “Enoshima” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time.
- See:
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Frostbite Research.
  - General Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Enoshima team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Frostbite Research.**
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Entomology Department, Unit 731 (IJA).**

**Entomology Section of the Health and Welfare Ministry’s Preventive Health Research Laboratories.**

**Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.**

**Epidemic Commission.**

**Epidemic Encephalitis.**

**Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever (EHF).**

**Epidemic meningitis.**

**Epidemic Prevention Departments.**

**Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Corps (IJA).**

**Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Kwantung Army, or “Unit 731” (IJA).**
- A Japanese covert biological and chemical warfare research and development unit officially known as Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Kwantung Army, was the primary unit involved in human experimentation with biological warfare agents during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
- Unit 731 was part of the Research and Development Section of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Specifically the program consisted of the medical research personnel of the Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Kwantung Army, or “Unit 731” (IJA). Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army, Google Translation. Undated. [http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html](http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vuniv99/exp-lec4.html)
Purification Department of the Kwantung Army (IJA), the Kwantung Army being an Imperial Japanese Army Group (IJA) based in Manchukuo (Manchuria).

- The program’s founder and commander was Ishii Shiro, a medical doctor and surgeon in army service.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchukuo.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Research and Development Section of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

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) (IJA).
- The directors of these units were officers of Unit 731 (IJA).
- By 1939, Ishii’s network included 18 divisional Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Departments (EPWSD) (IJA), and five permanent Epidemic Prevention Departments--in Harbin (Unit 731) (IJA), Beijing (Unit 1855) (IJA), Nanjing (Unit 1644) (IJA), Guangzhou (Unit 8604) (IJA), and Tokyo (Boeki Kenkyu Shitsu) (IJA).
- 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 (IJA) 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) (IJA) was added to the network (Unit 9420) (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA) itself had a proving ground in Anda (about 150 km northwest of Harbin), Heilongjiang Province, China, and five branches in Mudanjiang, Linkou, Sunwu, Hailar, and Dalian.
- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anda Proving Ground, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Beijing, China.
  - Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  - Boeki Kyusui Bu.
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Epidemic Prevention Departments.
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA)
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - EPWSD (IJA).
  - Guangdong Province, China.
  - Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China.
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Linkou, China.
  - Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Plant.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit of the Southern Field Railway Headquarters (IJA).

- Was under the direct control of the Headquarters Medical Department (IJA).
- Was in charge of epidemic prevention and water supply along the Thai section of the Thailand-Burma Railway.
- See:
  - Southern Field Railway Headquarters (IJA).
  - Thailand-Burma Railway.

Epidemic Prevention Department (Boeki Bu).

Epidemic Prevention Department (Boeki Bu), Kwantung Army (IJA).

- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

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.
- The Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan, eventually became the headquarters for all of Japan’s biological warfare activities.
- See:
  - Army Military Surgeon School (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Ishii Shiro.

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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.
- See:
  - Army Military Surgeon School (IJA).
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Koizumi Shin.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).

- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).

Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).

- Subcomponent of Unit 100 (IJA) consisting of Korean and Japanese doctors and technicians numbering 50 to 60 men.  
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).
  - Korea.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Unit (IJA).

- Section III, Unit 731 (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- 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.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Section III, Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (EPRL), Tokyo, Japan.

- The Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (EPRL) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan was the control center for all of Japan’s biological warfare efforts. The Togo Unit (IJA) (as well as its successors such as Unit 731(IJA) 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 (IJA).
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Togo Unit (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

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Epidemic Prevention Water Supply and Medical Corps (IJA).

Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA)
- See:
  - EPWSD (IJA).

Epidemic Research Laboratory.
- Established in 1932 by the Japanese Army Staff Headquarters (IJA) within the Japanese Army Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- The lab was headed by Ishii Shiro.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Epidemic Research Laboratory, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA) Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

EPRL (Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

EPWSD (IJA).
- Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (IJA).
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (IJA).
  - EPWSD (IJA).

Erysipelas.

Erythrocyte.

Eshima Shimpei.
- Engineer, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA). 511
- Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan. 512
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Tokyo, Japan.

511 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.

512 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.
Eugene, Oregon.

Exceline.
- Component of No. 5 Decontamination Agent. \(^{513}\)
- No. 5 Decontamination Agent consisted of a mixture of 16 parts Choramine T \((\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{NaCl}_3\text{H}_2\text{O})\), 81 parts “Bentonite” \((3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{H}_2\text{OSiO}_2)_n\) and three parts “Exceline,” \((\text{O}_12\text{H}_{25}\text{OSO}_3\text{Na})\). \(^{514}\)
- Was used in an aqueous solution as a decontaminant for clothing and the surface of the body. \(^{515}\)
- See:
  - Bentonite.
  - Choramine T.
  - Exceline.
  - No. 5 Decontamination Agent.

Experiment Section (Unit 100) (IJA).
- The section of Unit 100 (IJA) that conducted human tests. \(^{516}\)
- Consisted of about 30 officers, 300 persons total. \(^{517}\)
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Experiment Section, Unit 100 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Experiment on the Resistance of the Glanders Bacillus to Drying by Ultra Violet Rays.

Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of Paratyphoid Bacilli A and B.

Experimental Field Section (Unit 100) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Experimental materials.
- A term used to refer to the human beings used in the biological warfare tests conducted by Japanese scientists and technicians. \(^{518}\)
- Unit 100 (IJA) limited the use of experimental materials to the testing of one bacteriological agent only, destroying the test subject after the results of that one experiment were collected. \(^{519}\)
- At Changchun, Jilin Province, China experimental materials were usually terminated within two weeks of their exposure to the pathogen being studied.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Experimental Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

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\(^{513}\) Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945

\(^{514}\) Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945

\(^{515}\) Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945


• Section II of Unit 731 (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Developed and tested biological warfare weapons such as aerial delivered bombs.
• Conducted outdoor tests and managed the unit’s Anda Airfield test area in Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Maintained Unit 731’s aircraft.
• Managed Unit 731’s production of fleas.
• See:
  o Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Anda Airfield. Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Section II of Unit 731 (IJA).
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Experimental Studies on Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever: Pediculus Vestimenti and Xenopsylla Cheopis as Suspected Vectors of the Disease.

F Kikan (IJA).

F-Kikan (IJA).

Falciparum malaria.

Fang Shiwei.

• Survivor of an October 1940 Japanese biological warfare attack against his village in Zhejiang Province, China.  
  See:  
  o Zhejiang Province, China.

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.
• See:
  o FEPOW.

Far Eastern Crisis of 1931.

Fascist Italy.

Father Island.

FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) (US).

FDR - Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

February 26 Incident.

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.  
  See:

http://www.theguardian.com/world/2004/oct/28/worlddispatch.justinmccurry

Federal Security Agency (US).

- A social service organization that handled Social Security, an 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.
- See:
  - Merck, George.
  - Merck Pharmaceuticals (US).
  - Reorganization Act of 1939 (US).

Fell, Norbert H.

- Division Chief of its Planning Pilot-Engineering Section, Fort Detrick.
- PhD at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
- 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 Ryoichiover four consecutive days, 28, 29, and 30 April and 1 May 1947. 522
  - Fell interviewed Ishii Shiro for three days on 8, 9, and 10 May 1947. 523
- Fell’s investigation led directly to Ishii Shiro and several of his important subordinates, including General Wakamatsu Yujiro, Major General Kitano Masaji, and Lieutenant Colonel Ryoichio Naito. 524
  - His investigation concluded decisively that not only had the Japanese conducted substantial and extensive biological and chemical weapons tests in Manchuria, Northeast China they had done so on civilians and Allied POW. 525
  - 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. 526
  - Fell accumulated enough evidence to classify the leaders of Unit 731 (IJA), 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 prosecution. 527
- Norbert 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. 528
  - 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. 529

524 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
525 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
526 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
527 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
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 criminals.  

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 prosecution.

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.”

Their work with humans, however, was invaluable, since it could be coordinated with “the data we and our Allies have on animals.”

This combination of human and animal findings may help materially in our attempts at developing really effective vaccines….

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 research.

Fell returned to the US in June of 1947.

See:

- Fort Detrick, Maryland.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Kaneko Jun’ichi.
- Kitano Masaji.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Masuda Tomosada.
- Naito Ryoichi.
- Wakamatsu Yujiro.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

The Fell Report.

- Authored by Norbert Fell.
- 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.

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 22 June 1947, these slides together with printed documents arrived in the US in good condition.

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The Fell Report followed the Thompson Report (US) of May 1946.

See:
- Anthrax.
- Gangrene.
- Cholera.
- Plague.
- Thompson Report (US).
- Typhus.

Fellers, Bonner.
- (7 February 1896 – 7 October 1973)
- Fellers 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 June 1916.
  - Due to the increased need for junior officers during the First World War, Feller’s class was accelerated and graduated on 1 November 1918.
  - Upon graduation, Fellers was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps (US).
- Was promoted to first lieutenant on October 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 December 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 July 1940.
  - He was promoted to temporary Lieutenant Colonel on 15 September 1941 and to temporary colonel the next month.
- In October 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 February 1942, Fellers reported “Believe that code compromised” but was instructed thereafter that the code was secure.
- 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.
  o 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.
  o 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.
  o 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.
  o 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.

See:
  o FDR.
  o Hirohito.
  o Philippine Islands.
  o Roosevelt, Franklin Delano (FDR).
  o SCAP.
  o Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).

Fen He River.

The JINNA CLEAN-UP OPERATION.
Near Quwo City in Shanxi Province, China.
On 6 July 1938 the Japanese launched a large-scale gas attack against Chinese forces near Quwo City, Shanxi Province, China. The 20th Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) prepared 18,000 red gas grenades for the attack and used 7,000.
On 7 July the Japanese used another 3,000 red gas grenades.
See:
  o JINNA CLEAN-UP OPERATION.
  o Quwo City, Shanxi Province, China.
  o Red gas.
  o Red gas grenades
  o Shanxi Province, China.
  o 20th Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Feng-T’ai Prison, Anhui Province, China.
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 Beijing on the afternoon of 17 August 1945.
Doolittle Raiders actually recovered from Fengtai Prison in , Anhui Province, China included:
  o George Barr.
  o Jacob DeShazer.
  o Robert Hite.
  o Chase Nielsen.
Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Fengtai, Anhui Province, China. 538

See:
- Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
- Doolittle Raiders.
- Fengtai, Anhui Province, China.
- George Barr.
- Hebei Province, China.
- Jacob DeShazer.
- Robert Hite.
- MAGPIE
- Chase Nielsen.
- Office of Strategic Services (OSS).

Fengtai, Anhui Province, China.

Fengtien Prison. 539

Fengtian Province.

FEPOW.
- Acronym for Far East Prisoners of War.
- See:
  - Far East Prisoners of War.

Field Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJJA).

Field Gas Companies.
- Field gas companies were non-divisional Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) units allotted to divisions for specific operations.
- Two such companies, the 5th and the 18th, were positively identified by 1944. 540
- It was reported that these companies consisted of a headquarters section and three platoons, each platoon with three sections. 541
  - 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. 542
    - Four of the six carts carried six boxes of “smoke” candles each, while the remaining two carried rations and forage for 10 days. 543
  - The section worked in four groups of three men each, the remaining four men being used for intercommunication and protective duties. 544
  - 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. 545

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539 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.

540 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 July 1943.

541 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 July 1943.

542 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 July 1943.

543 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 July 1943.

544 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 July 1943.

545 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 July 1943.
Field hospitals.

- The 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 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.
- 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.
- 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.
  - The fourth, sometimes called the field reserve hospital, normally functioned as a convalescent and evacuation station along lines-of-communications.

Field Hospital, 14th Army (IJA).

- See:
  - Field Hospital (IJA).

Field Water Purification Section (IJA).

- Field Water Purification Sections were usually assigned to a general Army (IJA).

Field Water Purification and Supply Unit (IJA).

Field Water Supply and Disease Prevention Unit (IJA).

Fifth Section (Unit 516) (IJA).

Fifth Section, 2nd Division – Botanical (Unit 100) (IJA).

- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Filipino Red Cross.

First Area Army (IJA).
The Japanese First Area Army (Dai-ichi homen gun) was a field army of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) during World War II based in northern Manchukuo, and active in combat against the Soviet Union (USSR) in the final stages of the war.

The Japanese First Area Army (IJA) was formed on 4 July 1942 under the control of the Kwantung Army (IJA) as a military reserve and garrison force to maintain security and public order in northern Manchukuo, after many veteran divisions of the Kwantung Army (IJA) had been transferred to the various southern fronts in the Pacific War.

• The Japanese First Area Army (IJA) consisted mostly of minimally-trained reservists, conscripted students and home guard militia, without adequate weapons or supplies.
• The First Area Army (IJA) was headquartered in Dunhua, in what is now the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Jilin Province, China.

The units of the First Area Army (IJA) proved no match for the Red Army (USSR) when the Soviet Union (USSR) 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 (IJA), including its commanding officer General Seiichi Kita, became prisoners-of-war in Siberia and other parts of the Soviet Union (USSR) after the surrender of Japan on August 15, 1945.

See:
• Dunhua, Jilin Province, China.
• Dunhua, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Jilin Province, China.
• Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Harbin Experimental Station, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Heilongjiang, China.
• Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Japanese First Area Army (IJA).
• Jilin Province, China.
• Kita Seiichi.
• Korea.
• Kwantung Army (IJA).
• Manchukuo.
• Manchuria, Northeast China.
• Manchurian Occupational Army (IJA).
• Nakajima Seiichi.
• Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Jilin Province, China.

First Army, North China, Taiyuan.

• The Japanese 1st Army was on 26 August 1937 in Tianjin Municipality, China. under the Japanese China Garrison Army (IJA). 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 (IJA) following the Marco Polo Bridge Incident during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945). The 1st Army subsequently participated in various campaigns in north China under the operational command of the Japanese Northern China Area Army (IJA), including the North China Incident, BEIPING–HANKOU RAILWAY OPERATION, and the Battle of Taiyuan before being demobilized at Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China, after the end of World War II on 30 September 1945.

See:
• Battle of Taiyuan.
• BEIPING–HANKOU RAILWAY OPERATION.
• Japanese China Garrison Army (IJA).
• Japanese Northern China Area Army (IJA).
• Marco Polo Bridge Incident.
• North China Incident.
• Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
• Shanxi Province, China.
• Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
First Army Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.
- Second military assignment of Ishii Shiro post-graduation from Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- 1 August 1922.
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

First Army Medical Corps, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
- Second-to-last assignment of Ishii Shiro, Chief of the Medical Section of the First Army, Japanese China Garrison Army prior to the defeat of Japan in 1942-1945.
- See:
  - First Army, North China, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
  - First Japanese Army (IJA).
  - First Army Medical Department (IJA).
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Medical Section of the First Army (IJA).
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.

First Army Medical Department (IJA).

First Division, Unit 731 (IJA).

First Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
- Located in Kanmon, Japan and Fuzan, Korea.
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).
  - Korea.

First Japanese Army (IJA).

First Prefectural Girl's High School (Himeyuri Gakuto).

First Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

First Section (Research Department), Unit 731 (IJA).

First Section, 2nd Division – Bacteriological (Unit 100) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

First Shanghai Incident -1932.
First Squad (IJA).

First Tokyo Provisional Army (IJA) Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Five Ministers Conference.

Flea.

Flea Research.

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 it supporting ring. It was dark gray in color and 31.2 inches long by 3.1 inches in diameter. 553
- The total weight of the candle was 12.47 pounds.
- The candle’s filling weighed 10.8 pounds, and had the following composition: 554
  - Hexachlorethane: 50.0 percent.
  - Zinc dust: 23.5 percent.
  - Zinc oxide: 26.5 percent.
- The inner match head is 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.
- See:
  - Hexachlorethane.
  - Southwest Pacific.
  - Zinc.

“floating Units (IJA).”

FM (titanium tetrachloride).

Forced Hospitalization, Honmyoji.
- See:
  - Honmyoji, Japan.

Foreign Ministry.

Formosa.

Formosan monkey.
- A cover term used in papers published in Japanese scientific and medical journals which refer to experiments and tests conducted by Unit 731 (IJA) using actual monkeys vice humans.
  - Human test subjects were referred to in scientific papers as “Manchurian Monkeys.”
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchurian Monkeys.

Fort Detrick, Maryland.

Forty-First Naval Guard Unit (IJA).

553 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 July 1943.
554 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 July 1943.
Fourth Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
- Headquartered on Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).
  - Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Fourth Section (Unit 516) (IJA).

Fourth Section, 2nd Division – Organic Chemistry (Unit 100) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Fourth Warhorse Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
- Located on Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Supported marine units in the Seto Inland Sea, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan and the Pacific Ocean Coast.
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).
  - Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Seto Inland Sea, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Fowl Plague.

Fox, Leon A.
- Chief of the Medical Section, US Chemical Warfare Service.
  - 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. 555
- Wrote in 1933:
  - “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 warfare.” 556
- It is known that Ishii Shiro read Fox’s article. Ishii, however, employed Fox’s arguments to support his view of biological warfare. 557
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - US Chemical Warfare Service.

Frangible Smoke Grenade.

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The frangible smoke grenade, not to be confused with the HCN (hydrocyanic acid) toxic grenade, was captured in the Southwest Pacific. It consisted of a flat-bottom spherical glass flask, partially filled with a smoke liquid, packed in sawdust in a tin cylinder.

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.

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.

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:

- 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.

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 tank.

See:
- FM (titanium tetrachloride).
- Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid.
- HCN (hydrocyanic acid) (prussic) toxic grenade.
- Silicon tetrachloride.
- Southwest Pacific.
- Titanium tetrachloride (FM).

Frazier, Glenn.
- AOM2c Glenn J. Frazier, Jr.
- Gunner aboard a TBM serial number 23637.
- Taken prisoner on 18 February 1945 on Chichijima.
- Executed on 18 February 1945 on Chichijima.
- 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.

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558 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 July 1943.
559 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 July 1943.
560 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 July 1943.
561 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 July 1943.
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 July 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 July 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 July 1943.
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.

See:
- Bonin Islands.
- Chichijima.

Fred. E.B., Dr. 565
- Director of Research and Development for the War Reserve Service (WRS) (US). 566

French Indo-China.

Frostbite.

Frostbite experiments.

Frostbite Research.

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],” China. 567
- According to Fu, Chinese spies reported that in November 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.
- See:
  - Chiang Kai-shek.
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - Shaanxi Province, China.
  - Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.

Fuchow, Fujian Province, China.
- Site of a reported 1944 outbreak of plague. 568
- See:
  - Plague.

Fugiwara Iwaichi.

Fugiwara Kikan (IJA).
Fujiwara kikan (Fujiwara or Efu (F) Kikan) (IJA) was a military intelligence operation established by the IGHQ in September 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 (IJA). 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 (IJA) was dissolved, and replaced by a new liaison agency, the Iwakuro Kikan (IJA), or "I-Kikan" (IJA) to coordinate activities between the Indian National Army (IJA) and the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

The Fujiwara Kikan (IJA) was based in Singapore and is credited with the creation of the Indian National Army (IJA), which for a time was effective in harassing the British in India.

See:
- Bangkok, Thailand.
- F-Kikan (IJA).
- Fujiwara Iwaichi.
- I-Kikan (IJA).
- Indian Independence Movement.
- Indian National Army (IJA).
- Iwakuro Kikan (IJA).
- Singapore.
- Thailand.
- Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
- Toyoda Group.
- 15th Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Fugu poison.

Fugu Toxin.

- An aminoperhydroquinazoline poison found mainly in the liver and ovaries of fishes in the order Tetraodontiformes, which are eaten.
- 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. 569
- One milligram of the fugu’s tetrodotoxin is enough to bring on an agonizing death within an hour of being consumed. 570
- Studied at the Army Medical College (School) (IJA) in Tokyo, Japan.
- A special area of study conducted by Naito Ryoichi of Unit 731 (IJA). 571
- See:
  - Aminoperhydroquinazoline poison.
  - Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Cyanide.
  - Lagocephalus.

Fuji Unit (IJA).
- Central China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  - EPWSD (IJA).

Fuji Hideo.
- A Japanese soldier present at the battles around Yichang, Hebei Province, China, in October 1942.
- Fuji Hideo 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.
- See:
  - A Testimony to Poison Gas Operations.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Yichang, Hebei Province, China.

Fujian Province, China.

Fujino Kouzaburo.

Fujino Tsunesaburo.
- Served with Unit 9420 (IJA) in Singapore.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Fujino Kouzaburo.
- See:
  - Fujino Kouzaburo.
  - Singapore.
  - Unit 9420 (IJA).

Fujita Hisanori.

Fujita Shigeru.
- According to the written confession of Fujita Shigeru in August 1954, he was born in 1889 in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan and went to Shanxi, China in August 1938 to join the Japanese War of Aggression against China, serving as colonel and commander of the 28th Cavalry Regiment (IJA). 572
- He took the position of lieutenant general and commander of the 59th Division of the 43rd Army in March 1945. 573
- Incidents:

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• From March 1944 to April 1945: “used 74 gas shells (green colored shells)” while serving as commander of the 4th Cavalry Brigade; 574
  o April 10, 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,’” 575
  o May 9, 1945: “killed many Chinese people” in Shiqiao, Guangdong Province, China, 25 kilometers northwest to Yishui, Shandong, and “burned down the entire Shiqiao Village.” in the same month, “ordered the Epidemic Prevention and 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, Guangdong Province, China; “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.” 576
  o “Arrangements after announcement of armistice: I called all squad commanders together on 17 August (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 August 1945. 577

See:
  o Cholera.
  o Eighth Route Army.
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Squad (IJA).
  o Guangdong Province, China.
  o Hamhung, Korean Peninsula.
  o Haoshan, Guangdong Province, China.
  o Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Japanese War of Aggression.
  o Korea.
  o Shandong Province, China.
  o Shanxi Province, China.
  o Shiqiao Village, Guangdong Province, China.
  o Yishui, Shandong Province, China.
  o 4th Cavalry Brigade (IJA).
  o 28th Cavalry Regiment (IJA).
  o 43rd Army (IJA).
  o 59th Division, 43rd Army (IJA).

Fujiwara Hironoshin
• According to the written confession of Fujiwara Hironoshin from July to August 1954, he was born in Ehime Prefecture, Japan in 1897. In 1935, he went to northeast China and joined in Japan’s War of Aggression against China.
• Fujiwara served as unit commander of Japanese Military Police (IJA) in Muleng, Tangyuan and Xinjing, (Changchun), Jilin Province, China. 578
• Incident:

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- Mid-March 1944: sent the arrested “underground anti-Japanese patriot named Zhi to the Ishii Unit in Harbin,” China. 579

- He was arrested on 31 August 1945.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Ehime Prefecture, Japan.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Unit (IJA).
  - Japanese Military Police (IJA), Muleng, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Japanese Military Police (IJA), Tangyuan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Japanese Military Police (IJA), Xinjing, (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.
  - Japanese War of Aggression.
  - Jilin Province, China.
  - Muleng, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Tangyuan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.
  - Zhi fnu.

Fujiwara Iwaichi
- Fujiwara Iwaichi (1 March 1908 - 24 February 1986) was an officer in the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) in World War II, and later a lieutenant general in the post-war Japan Ground Self Defense Force.
- A native of Hyogo Prefecture, Fujiwara graduated from the 43rd class of the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1931 and was assigned to the 37th Infantry Regiment (IJA). After serving a tour of duty in Tianjin Municipality, China, he returned to the Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, and graduated from the 50th class in 1938, whereupon he was assigned to the 21st Army (IJA).
- In 1939, Fujiwara was transferred to the military intelligence unit within the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA), tasked with planning operations in south and Southeast Asia. He traveled to Bangkok in 1941, and joined the Japanese Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA) as Chief of Staff the same year.
- In 1941, Fujiwara established the F Kikan (IJA), 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 (IJA).
- F-Kikan (IJA) greatly assisted in the establishment of the Indian National Army (IJA).
- 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 December 1944.
  - After his recall to Japan, Fujiwara taught at the Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, for a year, and was then transferred back to the field as Chief of Staff of the IJA 2nd Army in April 1945 and IJA 57th Army in June 1945.
- Fujiwara was based in Singapore at the end of the war.
- See:
  - Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Bangkok, Thailand.
  - British India.

F Fukayama Ikko. 580
  • Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  • Commanded the 43rd Division Field Hospital (IJA). 581
  • Located on Saipan Island, Mariana Islands in June of 1944 and was present for the Battle of Saipan.
  • See:
    o Battle of Saipan, Saipan Island, Mariana Islands.
    o Field Hospital (IJA).
    o Mariana Islands
    o Saipan Island, Mariana Islands.
    o 43rd Division Field Hospital (IJA).

Fukien, Fujian Province, China.
  • Site of an August 1942 outbreak of plague. 582
  • Site of a December 1943 outbreak of bubonic plague. 583
  • See:
    o Bubonic plague.
    o Fujian Province, China.
    o Plague.

Fukumi Hideo.
  • Served with the Tama Troop (IJA).
  • During the war, he was an officer at the Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control, Tokyo Imperial University; Tokyo, Japan. 584
  • Director of the Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
  • President of Nagasaki University, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
  • See:

580 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
581 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
584 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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Fukuoka city, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Fukuoka Main Camp.

Fundamental Research on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio.

Fundamental Experiment on the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio Experiments on Serial Animal Passage.

Furihata Takeomi.

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Orihata Takeomi.
- See:
  - Orihata Takeomi.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Furuchi Yoshio. 585

- Medical orderly at Unit 731 (IJA). 586
- Testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR) about typhus vaccine experiments. 587
- See:
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR).
  - Typhus.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Furumi Tadayuki.

Furuno fnu.

- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Quartermaster, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Furuichi Yoshio.

- Medical orderly.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Furuichi testified at Khabarovsk, USSR 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


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were given two. Furthermore, different men were inoculated with different quantities of vaccine, and some of these 50 men were not inoculated at all. 588

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. 589

...Most of these men contracted typhoid. Exactly what percentage I do not remember, at all events 12 or 13 of the men died. 590

...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 methods. 591

• See:
  o Khabarovsk, USSR.
  o Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR).
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Typhoid.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Fusan Hospital.
  • Located in Fusan, Korea.
  • Treated a number of POW transported north through Formosa aboard the Tattori Maru. 592
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Fusen, Korea.
    o Fuzan, Korea.
    o Pusan, Korea.
  • See:
    o Formosa.
    o Fusen, Korea.
    o Fusen, Korea.
    o Fuzan, Korea.
    o Korea.
    o Pusan, Korea.
    o Tattori Maru.

Fusan, Korea.
  • Departure point from Korea of Unit 731(IJA) members fleeing the Soviet Red Army (USSR) after their evacuation from Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Fusen, Korea.
    o Fuzan, Korea.
    o Pusan, Korea.
  • See:
    o Fusen, Korea.
    o Fuzan, Korea.

592 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 July 1946.
Heilongjiang, China.
Heilongjiang Province, China.
Korea.
Pusan, Korea.

Fusen, Korea.
- Departure point from Korea of Unit 731 (IJA) members fleeing the Soviet Red Army (USSR) after their evacuation from Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Fusen, Korea.
  - Fuzan, Korea.
  - Korea.
  - Pusan, Korea.
- See:
  - Pusan, Korea.
  - Fusen, Korea.
  - Fuzan, Korea.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Korea.
  - Red Army
  - Soviet Red Army (USSR).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Fushiki, Japan.

Fushun, Liaoning Province, China.

Fushun Station, Liaoning Province, China.

Fushun War Criminals Management Centre, Fushun, Liaoning Province, China. The Fushun War Criminals Management Centre, Fushun, Liaoning Province, China was the site of the re-education of Manchukuo, Kuomintang and Japanese POW, held by China from 1950 onwards.
- It was located in the Xinfu District; Fushun, Liaoning Province, China. 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.
- 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, USSR.
  - 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, Liaoning Province, China was selected for conversion into the War Criminals Management Centre.
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- The first train carrying prisoners arrived in Fushun Station, Liaoning Province, China at 3 o’clock on 21 July 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 Taiyuan War Criminals Management Centre; Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China 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.
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, Fushun, Liaoning Province, China and the life of the people who worked or were interned there.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Chinese Civil War.
  - Fushun, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Fushun Station, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Gendarme (IJA).
  - Khabarovsk (Boli), USSR.
  - Kuomintang.
  - Liaodong No. 3 Prison.
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchukuo.
  - Mao Zedong.
  - Pu yi.
  - Pujie.
  - Russian Far East.
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - Taiyuan War Criminals Management Centre.
  - Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
  - Xi Qia.
  - Xinfu District, Fushun, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Zang Shiyi.
  - Zhang Jinghui.
  - Zhou Enlai.

**Futagi Hideo.**

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Futagi Hideo.
- See:
  - Futagi Hideo.

**Futagi Hideo.**

- Conducted studies on tuberculosis.
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Unit 731 (IJA) member who tested Calmette bacillus (BCG) and C1 Tuberculosis Hominis on human beings to include experiments on Manchurian children.
- See:
  - Calmette bacillus (BCG).
  - C1 Tuberculosis Hominis.

o Manchuria, Northeast China.
o Tuberculosis.
o Unit 731 (IJA).

Futaki fnu.

Futaki Hideo
- Researcher, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Conducted experiments on tuberculosis and syphilis. 595
  - See:
    o Syphilis.
    o Tuberculosis.
    o Unit 731 (IJA).

Futo, Tunga Province, China.
- See:
  o Tunga Province, China.

Fuxien, Liaoning Province, China.
- Site of a reported 1944 outbreak of plague. 596
  - See:
    o Plague.

Fuzan, Korea.
- Pusan, Korea.
- Site of an alleged biological warfare incident in 1943 related to Hog Cholera. 597
  - Departure point from Korea of Unit 731 (IJA) members fleeing the Soviet Red Army (USSR) after their evacuation from Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Fusen, Korea.
    o Fusan, Korea.
    o Pusan, Korea.
  - See:
    o Fusen, Korea.
    o Fusan, Korea.
    o Heilongjiang, China.
    o Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Hog Cholera.
    o Korea.
    o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Pusan, Korea.
    o Unit 731 (IJA).

“the Gang of Seven.”
- Seven of the brightest young research professors on hygiene and pathology at Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Officially known as Military Technicians they were officially given the title of “the gang of seven.”
- The seven were given important jobs at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China as project directors on research assignments with bacteriology, pathology and frostbite.

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597 Composite Report on Biological Warfare Based on CPM Special Questions re Japanese Biological Warfare, Dated: 11 April 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box7264
• All seven conducted experiments on human beings.
• See:
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Kyoto, Japan.
  o Military Technicians.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Gangrene.

Garrison Force, North China Area Army (IJA).

Gartner’s Bacillus Enteritis.

Gas Cylinders.
• Into 1943 little information was available concerning the gas cylinders used by Japanese troops. 598
• A Russian article, published in July 1936 and confirmed by a French report in 1939, mentioned two types: 599
  o 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. 600
  o Light – The light cylinder weighs 20 kg (44 lbs.) and, likewise, contains a mixture of chlorine and phosgene. Groups of these cylinders would be used in mobile warfare against enemy support posts. 601
• See:
  o Chlorine.
  o Phosgene.

Gas gangrene.

Gas grenade.

Gas Mask, Model 93, No. 2 (Navy Type).
• A gas mask of this type was carried by a member of a naval landing party in Papua New Guinea. 602
• A khaki-colored haversack, with shoulder sling and metal buckle, is provided for the face piece only, the canister being carried on the back. 603
• An inside pocket in the haversack carries a small folded square of cheesecloth and an antidim stick in a small tin cylinder. 604
• 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. 605

598 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 July 1943.
599 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 July 1943.
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601 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 July 1943.
602 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 July 1943.
603 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 July 1943.
604 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 July 1943.
605 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 July 1943.
• See:
  o Carbon-monoxide.
  o Chemical Warfare.
  o Papua New Guinea.

Gas Mask, Model 93, No.3 (Navy Type).
• The face piece of this gas mask differs from earlier models in that the eyepieces are larger and non-
circular, and in that the outlet valve is placed in front instead of beneath the base connection.  
  o The head harness consists of five elastic bands adjusted by buckle and tab.
  o The hose, 18 inches long, is wired to the valve assembly and is screwed onto the canister.
  o 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.
    ▪ About halfway through the filling there is a rubber-edged baffle ring, projecting inwards,
      which presumably will reduce channeling at the edges.
  o A rubber plug is provided for the air-inlet opening of the canister.
• This model is also provided with an auxiliary carbon-monoxide canister, which is interchangeable with
those provided for the No. 2 model.
• The No. 2 model and the No. 3 model are originally packed in fiber satchels painted dark gray, and are 12
inches wide, 9 inches deep, and 4 1/2 inches high.  
  o These satchels are neither gas nor waterproof, and appear to be for storage or shipboard protection
  only.
• See:
  o Carbon-monoxide.
  o Chemical Warfare.

Gas Mines.
• A Russian article, published in July 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.
• Mustard gas was thought to be the agent provided.
• See:
  o Mustard gas.

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

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606 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 July 1943.
607 ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR
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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.  

- 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.”
- 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.”
- 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 (IJA) was 69%.

See:
- Amele, Papua New Guinea.
- Diarrhea.
- Dysentery.
- Papua New Guinea.
- No. 55 Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
- Savatari Zengoro.
- 21st Independent Mixed Brigade (IJA).

Gendarme (IJA).

Gendarmerie (IJA).

General Affairs Section (Section VI) (Unit 731) (IJA).
- Section VI of Unit 731 (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Managed the business accounts of the facility.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Section VI of Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

General Defense Command.

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General Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

General Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

General Observations on the Increase in Pathogenicity of Organisms in Gastric Mucin Experiments with Plague, Cholera, Dysentery Organisms & Gartner’s Bacillus Enteritidis.
- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Dysentery.
  - Gartner’s Bacillus Enteritidis.
  - Mucin.
  - Plague.

General Staff.

General Staff Order No. 100 (IJA).

The Generals Camp.
- 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, USSR.
  - Special Camp № 48, USSR.
  - Vladimir Prison № 2, USSR.
  - Voykovo.
- See:
  - Camp № 48 Cherntsy, USSR
  - Special Camp № 48, USSR.
  - Vladimir Prison № 2, USSR.
  - Voykovo.

Geneva Convention.

Geneva Convention of 1925.

Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Geneva Naval Conference, 1927.


German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact.

German Sturmabteilung (storm troopers).

Germany.
Giddes Report.

Gifu Prefecture, Japan.

Gijutsuin, Tokyo, Japan. 616
- Conducted research into biochemistry. 617
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Gikutau Sho. 618
- Subject of a 1945 report of biological experiments being undertaken at this location. 619
- Its exact location was unknown.

Gintaro Ishida
- Member of Unit 1644 (IJA) in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
- 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.” 620
- 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.
- See:
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Mizutani Naoko.
  - Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Unit 1644 (IJA).

Giretsu Special Forces.

Giruwa, Papua New Guinea.

Glanders.

Goldberg, Alfred.

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620 Information adopted from “Unit 731: Did Emperor Hirohito Know?” by TVS Peter Williams 1986.
Historian in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, in 1976 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.”

Gong’anju (Communists).

Goto Unit (IJA).

- Also known as the:
  - Beijing Unit (IJA).
  - Ko 1855 Force (IJA).
  - North China Area Army Water Purification Section (Unit 1855) (IJA).
  - Unit 1855 (IJA).
- See:
  - Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  - Beijing Unit (IJA).
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Ko 1855 Force (IJA).
  - North China Area Army Water Purification Section (Unit 1855) (IJA).
  - Unit 1855 (IJA).

Government Bureau for the Tracing of War Crimes.

Government Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan.

- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Government Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan.

- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Government Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Governor-General, Korea.

- See:
  - Korea.

Granite Peak, Utah.

- US biological warfare test site.
- Located 35 miles from Dugway Proving Grounds.
- Contained large barracks for personnel, 22 miles of surfaced roads, an airplane landing strip, and sewers.
- Construction began on 10 July 1944.
- The massive complex was completed seven months later on 30 January 1945.
- See:
  - Dugway Proving Grounds.

Great Japan Taiwan Hospital.

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621 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.

622 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945

623 Cochrane, Ronald C., “History of the Chemical Warfare Service in World War II (1 July 1940–15 August 1945), Biological Warfare Research in the United States,” 2 volumes (Historical Section, Plans, Training and Intelligence Division, Office of Chief, Chemical Corps, November 1947, unpublished “draft” typescript, Fort Detrick Archives)

624 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.
Great Japan Youth Party.

Greater Asia Association.

Greater East Asia.

Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
- 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 than 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 June 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 December 1938 and was limited to Northeast Asia only.
- The original concept was an 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 (IJA) 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 Yousuke formally announced the idea of the Co-Prosperity Sphere on August 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 July 1937 – 9 September 1945) was blamed on British and American exploitation of Southeast Asian colonies, even though the Chinese received far more assistance from the Soviet Union (USSR). 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.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Dai-to-a Kyoeiken.

- See:
  - Arita Hachiro.
  - Asia for Asiatics.
  - Dai-to-a Kyoeiken.
  - East Asia.
  - Hachiro Arita.
  - Indonesia.
  - Investigation of Global Policy with the Yamato Race as Nucleus.
  - Konoe Fumimaro.
  - Kiyoshi Miki.
  - Manchukuo.
  - Matsuoka Yosuke.
  - Monroe Doctrine.
  - New Order in East Asia (Toa Shin Chitsujo).
  - Northeast Asia.
  - Oceanian.
  - Roosevelt Corollary.
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
  - Showa Era.
  - Third Reich.
  - Toa Shin Chitsujo (New Order in East Asia).
  - Yamato Race.

**Greater East Asia Conference.**

**Green Cross Company.** 625

- 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 (IJA) 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.

- See:
  - Kitano Masaji.
  - Takeshi Abe.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Green Lacrimatory Candle, Model A.**

- The total weight of the candle was 5.9 ounces.

- The chemical filling weighed 1.9 ounces.

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• The candle was 2.3 inches in diameter and 5.2 inches long.
• The lacrimatory filling consists of collodion flakes impregnated with CN (chloracetophenone). 626
• The instructions for use are essentially the same as given for Lacrimatory Candle, Model 89. 627
• The effective life of the candle was 6 months after the date of manufacture. 628
• See:
  o Chloracetophenone (CN).
  o CN (chloracetophenone).
  o Lacrimatory Candle, Model 89.

Green Number One.
• Tear gas.

Grenade Discharger, Model 89.

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. 629
• Only the weights of the propellant (4.24 oz.) and the detonator (0.25 oz.) could be derived from its label. 630
• The smoke mixture consisted of hexachlorethane and zinc powder. 631
• 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.
• See:
  o Hexachlorethane,
  o 50-mm Grenade Discharger, Model 89.

Grew, Joseph.

Group 2 (IJA).
• See:
  o Group No. 2 (IJA).

Group No. 2 (IJA).
• As of June 1947 investigators assigned to the Adjutant General’s Office (US) were concentrating not on
  Unit 731 (IJA), but Unit 100 (IJA). 632
• These investigators appear to have labeled Unit 100 as “Group 2” (IJA).
  o 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 (IJA), which is alleged to have performed
    most of the illegal experiments on the human beings at [Changchun].” 633
• See:
  o Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

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626 ENEMY CAPABILITIES FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE. PREPARED BY MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR
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633 Unsigned memo, “Forwarding of Information Concerning Possible War Criminals,” to Legal Section, GHQ, Chief, Liaison Section, 16 June
1947, Record Group 165, Entry 468, Box 628. CAD-CCAC, SWNCC, 351, The National Archives.
Group #2, Unit 731 (IJA).

Gu Zhutong.

Guadalcanal.

Guam.

Guan Tao, Shantung Province.

Guang Dong (Guangdong) Province, China.
- See:
  - Guangdong Province, China

Guanchitang, Heshun County, Anhui Province, China.
- Scene of a February 1942 biological warfare attack. 634
  - See:
    - Anhui Province, China.
    - Heshun County, Anhui Province, China.

Guangdong Province, China.

Guangfeng.

Guangxi Province, China.

Guangxin, Hunan Province, China.

Guangzhon.
- In Guangzhon, Unit 8604 (IJA) experimented with water contaminants and raised rats as plague carriers. 635
  - See:
    - Plague.
    - Unit 8604 (IJA).

Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China.

Guangzhou Castle, Guangdong Province, China.

Guangzhou Unit “Nami” 9604, Guangdong Province, China.

Guilin Dispatch, Chinese Military Medical Bureau.

Guiyang Medical College.

Gull Force.

Gunkichi Tanaka.

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http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/16/content_32967816.htm
635 WILLIAMS, PETER and DAVID WALLACE, UNIT 731: JAPAN’S SECRET BIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN WORLD WAR. 1989.
Gunma Prefecture, Japan.

Gunsei Geppou.

Guomindang (KMT).

Guomindang War Crimes Trials (KMT).

- 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.\(^636\)
  - The Guomindang (KMT) executed a total of 342 Chinese collaborators.\(^637\)
  - 847 Chinese received life sentences.\(^638\)
- Guomindang (KMT) courts tried 883 Japanese war criminals and convicted 504.\(^639\)
  - The court sentence 143 of these Japanese to death.\(^640\)
  - 83 were sentenced to life in prison.\(^641\)
- The Guomindang (KMT) tried fourteen Japanese servicemen affiliated with BW units in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
- All Guomindang (KMT) convicted war criminals were transferred to Sugamo Prison in February 1949, and released under a general amnesty in April 1952.\(^642\)
- See:
  - Guomindang (KMT).
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Sugamo Prison, Japan.

Gwen (Type 97, Heavy bomber).

Gyosaku Morozumi.

“H” Shell.

- Artillery shell.
- Performed unsatisfactorily, abandoned in 1937.

HA bomb.

- Biological weapon, an aerial delivered bomb.\(^643\)
- “HA Bomb, Bacterial, Single Purpose Type for Anthrax.”\(^644\)
- The HA Bomb was a thin-walled steel detonation type, that contained “1500 cylindrical particles immersed in 500-cc of anthrax emulsion.”\(^645\)
- The prototype anthrax bomb, was designed specifically to cause anthrax-infected wounds.\(^646\)

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\(^{643}\) 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 March 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., Record Group 165, National Archives.
According to postwar investigations the Japanese indicated that a scratch wound from a single piece of shrapnel was sufficient to produce illness and death in 50 to 90 percent of all horses tested and 90 to 100 percent of all sheep used as test animals. 647

The HA bomb was considered satisfactory for the delivery of anthrax. 648

See:

- Anthrax.
- RO bomb.

**HA Bomb, Bacterial, Single Purpose Type for Anthrax.** 649

**Ha Building.**

- Laboratory 7 and 8 located at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China, known also as the “Ro” and “Ha” buildings were prisons that housed the human subjects who were to be the victims of biological warfare experiments. 650
- 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 sexes. 651
  - 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 Unit 731 (IJA) loyalists, who filled several trucks with 50-kilogram bombs and rammed the buildings, setting off a giant blast which reduced them to rubble. 652
- 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.
- Entry to the building was tightly controlled.
- Buildings 7 and 8, were built within the rectangle, and were thus hidden from outside observation.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Shiro.

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647 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 March 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., Record Group 165, National Archives.


651 Williams and Wallace, Unit 731.

Laboratory 7.
Laboratory 8.
Manchuria, Northeast China.
Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Ro building.
Unit 731 (IJA).

Habu.

Haerbaling, Jilin Province.

Haebaru National Elementary School.

Hagi, Japan.

Hagishiji, Japan.

Haikou, Hainan Province, China.

Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA), 653
- Unit 543 (IJA) was headquartered in Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China,
- 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 Manchuria, Northeast China were established in 1941, and were under the direct control of the Unit 731 (IJA) commander. 654
  - 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 Manchuria, Northeast China. 655
- See:
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Hailin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Inner Mongolia.
  - Linkow, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Sunyu, Hebei Province, China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Unit 543 (IJA).

Hailar Branch (IJA).
- Probably refers to Unit 543 (IJA) which was headquartered in Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- Commanding officer, Medical Major, Kato T. 656
- See:
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Kato T.
  - Unit 543 (IJA).

656 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.
Hailar Department, Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- See:
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.

Hailar Japanese Military Police Branch (IJA) Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- See:
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.

Hailar Military Mission (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- See:
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.

Hailar Military Police Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- See:
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.

Hailar Station, Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- See:
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.

Hailin Branch (IJA), Hailin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Hailin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Hailin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA). 657
- Four units, Linkow, Hailar, Hailin, and Sunyu, all located in northern Manchuria, Northeast China were established in 1941, and were under the direct control of the Unit 731 (IJA) commander. 658
  - 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 Manchuria, Northeast China. 659
- See:
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Hailin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Linkow, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Sunyu, Hebei Province, China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Hainga (Fanho as Romanized by the Japanese), Liaoning Province, China.
- Area near Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Hainan Dao Branch Office, Dojinkai, Haikou, Hainan Province, China.
- Branch office of the Dojinkai.
- Located in Haikou, Hainan Province, China.
- Opened in 1943.
- See:
  - Dojinkai.
  - Haikou, Hainan Province, China.

Hainan Island, Hainan Province, China.

Hakakawa fnu. 660

Hakata, Japan.

Hakudo Nagatomi.

Hakko Ichiu

Halha River.

Hall, Floyd.
- Ensign Floyd Ewing Hall, US Navy.
  - Pilot of TBM serial number 23637.
  - Taken prisoner of war on 18 February 1945 on Chichijima.
  - Executed on 9 March 1945 on Chichijima.
- One of nine US airmen captured after their aircraft was shot down over Chichijima, the Bonin Islands where were executed and cannibalized.
- Hall spent his first few weeks of captivity teaching English to Major Yoshitaka Horie while learning some rudimental 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. 661
  - On the 23rd of March, he was moved to the 308th Battalion Headquarters (IJA) [Major Matoba]. 662
  - He was beheaded on 25 March and his liver and thigh was eaten by Major Matoba and Admiral Kinizo Mori. 663
- 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.

- See:
  - Bonin Islands.
  - Chichijima.
  - Chichijima Communication Station.
  - Chichijima Incident.
  - Kinizo Mori.
  - Matoba Sueo.
  - Ogasawara Incident.
  - Vaughn, Warren Earl.
  - Woellhof, Dick.
  - York, Grady.
  - Yoshii, Captain.
  - Yoshitaka Horie.
  - 308th Battalion.

Halo-cyanides.
- Tested as chemical warfare agent at the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory. 664
- See:
  - Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory.

Hamada fnu. 665

Hamada Kunimatsu.

Hamada Toyohiro.
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Conduct typhus experiments on humans at Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, from 1943 to 1945. 666
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Typhus.

Hamhung, Korean Peninsula.
- See:
  - Korea.

Han Chinese.

Han Xiao. 667
- Mentioned by Sheldon Harris as Deputy Director of the Unit 731 Museum in Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

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664 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Japanese Bacterial Factory.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 Museum in Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Haneyama Yoshio.**
- Directed the study of Ota Fujiichiuro that produced: “Bacteriological Investigation of Air-Raid Casualties.”

- See:
  - Ota Fujiichiuro

**Hangchow, Zhejiang Province, China.**
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

**Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.**
- Used in the summer of 1943 to house Japanese soldiers who had suffered ill-effects from its own biological warfare attacks against China.

- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

**Hankou, Hubei Province, China.**
- Captured Japanese document “Directions regarding the enemy use of Bacteria and Poisons” alleges Chinese contamination of water supply with cholera germs at Hankou, Hubei Province, China, in 1938.

- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Directions regarding the enemy use of Bacteria and Poisons.
  - Hankow, Hubei Province, China.

**Hankow Maru.**

**Hansen’s disease.**

**Hantaohetzu, China.**
- NFI – precise location unknown.

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Haoshan, Guangdong Province, China.

Hara fnu.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Harada.
- Second Class, First Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Physician.
- Attended the 1925 Geneva Disarmament Convention which outlawed chemical and biological warfare.
- See:
  - 1925 Geneva Disarmament Convention.

Harada Jiro.

Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Capital of Heilongjiang Province, northern Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Japanese troops occupied Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province, China on 5 February 1932.
- Harbin, Heilongjiang, China was the location of Ishii Shiro’s first biological research laboratory its being established in 1932.
- Harbin, was divided into three parts.
  - One section of the city was reserved for industry and the desperately poor.
    - Later, it would be called “Old Harbin,” China.
  - 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,” Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - The city 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.
  - Japanese occupation authorities classified Harbin, Heilongjiang, China as a “Special City.”
    - 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, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - 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.
  - Location of the Continental Institute of Science, Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, established in 1935.
    - Most likely refers to the:
      - Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Location of the National Harbin Polytechnic, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Experiments on humans by the Japanese began first at Harbin in 1932.
    - Harbin, Heilongjiang, China is believed to be the location where the Japanese tested its biological warfare agents on Allied POW.
  - The Japanese maintained a consulate in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    - 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, Heilongjiang Province, China.
      - The mansion today is Harbin’s Museum of the Martyrs, and mounts exhibitions documenting Chinese Communists’ resistance to the Japanese occupation.

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672 The Manchukuo Year Book, 1934. Tokyo. 1934,
Harbin served as the processing center for victims of Unit 731 (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China. 674
  o Special vehicles brought victims to the camp from Harbin, Heilongjiang, China and other holding depots on Saturday afternoons. 675

Identified by US intelligence as involved in biological research not later than autumn 1944. 676

Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, was liberated from the Japanese by the Soviet Red Army (USSR) in August 1945.

After the end of WWII Harbin, Heilongjiang, China was off-limits to American investigators.

See:
  o Continental Institute of Science, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Han Chinese.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Korea.
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Museum of the Martyrs.
  o National Harbin Polytechnic, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o New Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Old Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Red Army.
  o Russian Concession.
  o Special City.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).
  o Soviet Red Army (USSR).

Harbin Anti-plague Water Supply Section (Unit 731) (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang, Province China. 677

- Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Harbin Bacteriological Experimental Laboratory, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China. 678

- Wartime identification of Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Harbin Experimental Station, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China. 679

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676 Lt. Colonel Harold Fair to the Chief of Staff, Washington, DC, 6 October 1944.
• See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.

Harbin Gendarme (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.

Harbin Institute, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• See:
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China

Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Most likely refers to the:
  o Continental Institute of Science, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• See:
  o Continental Institute of Science, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.

Harbin Ishii Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China. 680
• See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.

Harbin Japanese Military Mission (IJA).
• At the time of the Japanese surrender, Lieutenant General Yanagita Genzo was in charge of the Harbin Japanese Military Mission (IJA); Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Japanese Military Mission (IJA).
  o Yanagita Genzo.

Harbin Jewish Zionist Youth Group, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Went 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, China.

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 lemonade.

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**Harbin Military College (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.**

- **See:**
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Typhoid fever.

**Harbin Military Hospital (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.**

- **Discussed by Colonel Masuda Tomosada and Lieutenant Colonel Niizuma Seiichi in an October 1945 interview with US authorities.**
- **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 College (IJA); Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.**
- **See:**
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin Military College (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Masuda Tomosada.
  - Military Hospital (IJA).
  - Niizuma Seiichi.

**Harbin Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.**

- **See:**
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Harbin Municipal Jail, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.**

- **The Harbin Municipal Jail, Harbin, Heilongjiang, China was used to house and process detainees prior to their use at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China.**
- **See:**
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Harbin Pingfanzhan Station, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.**

- **See:**
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.

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Harbin Secret Laboratory. Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- See:  
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  - Heilongjiang, China.  
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Harbin Special Services Agency, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- See:  
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  - Heilongjiang, China.  
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Hareyama Yoshio.

Harris, Sheldon H.  

Haruarushan, China.  
- NFI – precise location unknown.

Haruo fnu.  
- Commissioned officer, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Harvard Law School.

Hasane Han.  
- Member of Unit 1644 (IJA).  
- On April 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.  
- Hasane also revealed that Unit 1644 (IJA) at Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, helped Ishii in spreading germs in rivers, wells, and reservoirs and once in forcing 3,000 Chinese captives to eat contaminated foods.  
- See:  
  - Bubonic plague.  
  - Cholera.  
  - Dysentery.  
  - Ishii Shiro.  
  - Jiangsu Province, China.  
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.  
  - Typhoid.  
  - Unit 1644 (IJA).

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Hasebe Terunobu.
- Japanese doctor assigned at the end of World War 1 to study the potential of microbiological weapons.

Hasegawa fnu.
- Member of Branch 2630, Detachment 100 (IJA).
- See:
  - Branch 2630 (IJA).
  - Branch 2630, Detachment 100 (IJA).
  - Detachment 100 (IJA).

Hashimoto Kingorō.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Instigator of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
- Born: 19 February 1890 in Okayama City, Okayama Prefecture, Japan.
- Graduated with 23rd class of the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1911.
- Graduated from the Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in 1920.
- In April 1922, he was assigned to the Kwantung Army in Manchuria and was stationed at Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- From September 1927 through June 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 October 1931 – also known as the October Incident – which also failed.
- Hashimoto was involved in the Panay Incident of 12 December 1937 in which Japanese bombers attacked and sank, without provocation, the USS Panay (PR-5) on the Yangtze River in China.
- Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - He was sentenced to life imprisonment but was subsequently paroled.
- Hashimoto died on 29 June 1957.
- See:
  - Araki Sadao.
  - Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Cherry Blossom Society.
  - Cho Isamu.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Imperial Colors Incident.
  - Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
  - IMTFE.
  - International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - March Incident of 1931.
  - Okawa Shumei.
  - Okayama City, Okayama, Japan.
  - Okayama Prefecture, Japan.
Hata Masaujji.
- See:
  - Hata Tadashi.

Hata Shunroku.
- Field Marshal.
- War Minister.
- Born: 26 July 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.
- He attended the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); 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 November 1910 he graduated with the 22nd class of the Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, with top rankings.
- Following the Army Staff College (IJA) Hata was assigned in March 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 September 1914 and to lieutentant colonel in July 1918.
- Following WW1 he served member of the Japanese delegation to the Versailles Peace Treaty negotiations in February 1919.
- Returning to Japan in 1921 he was given command of the Imperial Japanese Army 16th Field Artillery Regiment (IJA) that July.
- In March 1926 he was promoted to major general and served as the commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 4th Heavy Field Artillery Brigade (IJA).
- In August 1931 Hata was promoted to lieutenant general and became Inspector General of Artillery Training.
- In August 1933 he was given field command, that of the Imperial Japanese Army 14th Division (IJA).
- He later served as head of the Imperial Japanese Army Air Service (IJA) and commander of the Taiwan Army of Japan (IJA).
- In February 1938 he was appointed as commanding general of the Central China Expeditionary Army (IJA).
- In May 1939 Hata became Senior Aide-de-Camp to Emperor Showa (Hirohito).
- In March 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 June 1944 and subsequently assumed command of the Second General Army headquarters (IJA) at Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Hata was injured during the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan on 6 August 1945.
- He 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.  

Allied investigators noted that he had surprisingly little knowledge of the actions of his own forces in China.

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 least some knowledge of Japan’s biological warfare program.

Hata died on 10 May 1962.

See:
- Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
- Central China Expeditionary Army (IJA).
- Doolittle Raid.
- Hirohito.
- Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
- IMTFE.
- International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
- Jiangxi Province, China.
- Lewisite.
- Mustard gas.
- Phosgene.
- Second General Army (IJA).
- Taiwan Army of Japan.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Versailles Peace Treaty.
- War Minister.
- Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign.
- Zhejiang Province, China.
- 4th Heavy Field Artillery Brigade (IJA).
- 14th Division (IJA).
- 16th Field Artillery Regiment (IJA).

Hata Tadashi.
- Graduate of the Chiba Medical University.
- Served as a surgeon with the 28th Division (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Hata Masauji.
- See:
  - Chiba Medical University.
  - Hata Masauji.
  - 28th Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Hata Takashi.
- Testimony of Hata Takashi given on 7 September 1954:
  - “In December 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.

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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, Heilongjiang, China was blown up. On August 13, two days
    before Japan surrendered, Ishii ordered his subordinates, about twenty five hundred of them, to
    flee by train. Ishii fled by airplane.”
  - See:
    - Anthrax.
    - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    - Heilongjiang, China.
    - Heilongjiang Province, China.
    - Ishii Shiro.
    - Niki.

Hataki Akira.
- Laboratory assistant, Unit 100 (IJA).
- Interviewed after the war he stated that Unit 100 (IJA), “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.” 692
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Hatano fnu.
- Professor of Pathology, Kumamoto University School of Medicine, Kumamoto, Japan.
- Nana Research Commission.
- Refers to the:
  - Kumamoto Medical College, Kumamoto, Japan.
- See:
  - Kumamoto, Japan.
  - Kumamoto Medical College, Kumamoto, Japan.
  - Kumamoto University School of Medicine, Kumamoto, Japan.
  - Nana Research Commission.

Hatcher, John H.
- Former Chief, Army Records Management, Department of the Army, and Archivist of the Army. 693
- Lieutenant Colonel, US Army, Retired Army.
- Testified before the 1986 Senate Subcommittee for Veterans Affairs. 694
- 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.” 695
- Hatcher claimed that he had searched the appropriate Army files, but had come up virtually empty handed.
  - He did find a few documents, “certainly not conclusive,” but no “primary materials.” 696
  - He conceded that “It is possible that in one brief period we may have had some of those
    materials.” 697

692 Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932–45 and the American cover-
693 Harris. Sheldon H. Factories of Death Japanese biological warfare 1932–45 and the American cover-
694 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
695 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
696 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
697 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
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 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. 698

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.” 699

- See:
  - Mukden, Northeast China.
  - Northeast China.

Hatoyama Ichiro. (1883-1959). 700

Hattori Tadashi.
- Worked as the Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA) as a chemical engineer from the time it began operations in 1929 until the end of World War II. 701
- Hattori was one of seven chemical engineers of an initial staff of 80 assigned to the island in 1929. 702
- Author of: A Secret Memoir: The Record of Okunoshima. 703
- Accompanied chemical weapons deliveries to Qiquihar, Heilongjiang Province, China, in August 1939 and to Dairen in August 1942. 704
- See:
  - Chemical Warfare.
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Okunoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Qiquihar, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA).

Hattori Yasuichi.
- Interned in Sugamo prison on 24 January 1948 in connection with the wartime abuse of POW at Sagamigahara Army Hospital (IJA). 705
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Sagamigahara Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Sugamo Prison.

Havildar Changdi Ram. 706

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698 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
699 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
706 Japanese ate Indian PoWs. Tnn, New Delhi. http://www.thedailystar.net/print_post/japanese-ate-indian-pows-37089
Indian POW held in Papua New Guinea.

Havildar Changdi Ram, testified that: “on November 12, 1944 the Kempeitai (IJA) 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.”

See:
- Kempeitai (IJA).
- Papua New Guinea.

Hayakawa Kiyoshi.
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
- Conducted Brucellosis experiments at Harbin, Heilongjiang, China from 1937 to 1940.
- See:
  - Brucellosis.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Hayakawa Medical Company.
- Postwar Hayakawa Medical Company was one of several companies that employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA).
- Other companies known to have employed former members of Unit 731(IJA) include:
  - Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - S.J. Company, Ltd.
  - Takeda Pharmaceutical Company.
- See:
  - Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - S.J. Company, Ltd.
  - Takeda Pharmaceutical Company.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Hayama Yoshio.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- May have left the Army with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.
- Served with Unit 9420 (IJA) in Singapore.
- Coauthored with Ishii Shiro: “Preparation of Culture Media for Determining Cause of Diseases in the Field”.
- Member of the Japanese Army Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).

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711 War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese military 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.
713 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.
Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan. 714

See:
- Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
- Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
- Preparation of Culture Media for Determining Cause of Diseases in the Field.
- Singapore.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Unit 9420 (IJA).
- 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Hayasaka Masao. 715

- Worked with the Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army (IJA). 716

See:
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army (IJA).

Hayashi 2625th Force

- Hayashi 2625th Force was located in wartime Burma.

See:
- Burma.
- Unit 2625 (IJA).

Hayashi Ichiro.

- Professor of Pathology at Nagasaki University School of Medicine (Nagasaki Medical College), Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
- Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

See:
- Kyoto, Japan.
- Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Nagasaki Medical College, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
- Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
- Nagasaki University School of Medicine, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Hayashi Jir.

Hayashi M.

- Commander, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Interviewed after the war with Commander Ishiwata Hiroshi concerning the Mark 7 Bomb. 717

See:
- Ishiwata Hiroshi.

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714 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.


Hayashi Masao.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). 718
- Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Area of expertise: BCG Vaccine. 719
- See:
  - Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - BCG Vaccine.
  - Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA) Tokyo, Japan.

Hayashi Shigemi.
- Assistant for Examination and Secretary of the Water Supply Squad under the 59th Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Was in charge of testing and bacteria cultivation.
- Testimony of Hayashi Shigemi (7 October 1954)
  - “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 August 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.”
- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Guan Tao, Shantung Province.
  - Kakizoe Shinobu.
  - Ling Chin, Shantung Province.
  - Shantung Province.
  - South Guan Tao, Shantung Province.
  - Water Supply Squad (IJA).
  - Wei River.
  - 59th Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

HCN (hydrocyanic acid) (prussic) toxic grenade.

HE (High Explosive).

He Mao Unit (IJA).
- Possibly the earliest name for what eventually became known as Unit 731 (IJA).
- This name used prior to the use of the title of “Tama Unit” (IJA).

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• See:
  o Tama Unit (IJA).
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Health and Welfare Ministry.

Hebei Escort Troops (IJA). \(^{720}\)
• See:
  o Hebei Province, China.

Hebei Province, China.

Heihachiro Tomioka.
• A member of the Youth Corps, and Hygiene Corps (IJA).
• One of a number of Japanese youths ordered to use prisoners captured by the Kempetai (IJA) for bayonet practice. \(^{721}\)
• See:
  o Hygiene Corps (IJA).
  o Kempetai (IJA).
  o Youth Corps (IJA).

Heihe Army Hospital (IJA).
• See:
  o Army Hospital (IJA).

Heijo, Korea.
• Site of an alleged biological warfare incident causing a typhoid outbreak in 1938. \(^{722}\)
• See:
  o Korea.
  o Typhoid.

Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Province located in northern Manchuria, Northeast China.
• One of three provinces, the others to include Liaoning and Jilin, which make up modern Manchuria, Northeast China.
• Capital City – Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• “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 also borders Russia to the north and east.
• In 1932, present-day Heilongjiang became part of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo.
• In 1945 Japanese were defeated by the Soviet Red Army (USSR).
• During the Chinese Civil War, Heilongjiang became the first province to be completely controlled by the Chinese communists and Harbin, Heilongjiang, China the first major city to fall under communist control
• See:
  o Amur River.
  o Black Dragon River.
  o Chinese Civil War.

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\(^{721}\) Tomioka Heihachiro, “Member of the Hygiene Corps (Tomioka Heihachiro)” in Unit 731; Testimony, Hal Gold. Tokyo: Yenbooks, 1996.

Heilongjiang Provincial Gymnasium, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Heishijiao, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.

Heisuke Yanagawa.

Hemorrhagic Fever.

Henan Province, China.

Hengtian, Guangdong Province, China.

Herbicides.

Herbst.
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Held POW during the war at Mukden POW Camp, China.
- See:
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Mukden, Northeast China.
  - Mukden POW Camp, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Northeast China.

Heroin.

Hertig, Marshall. Dr.
- Hertig alerted Dr. Charles V. Akin, Assistant Surgeon General in the US Public Health Service to the existence of a Japanese biological warfare program.
- Hertig urged Akin to investigate these 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.\(^\text{723}\)
- See:
  - Plague.
  - US Public Health Service.

Heshun County, Anhui Province, China.

\(^{723}\) Marshall Hertig to Charles V. Akin, Lima, Peru, 20 September 1942, enclosing a four-page memorandum concerning BW, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, 26 WBC 61–253, National Archives.
Hexachlorethane.

Hexachloro-dimethyl oxalate.
- Selected by the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory as a phosgene producing agent.
- See:
  - Phosgene.
  - Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory.

Hiainking, China. 724
- Likely is a misspelling in some US documents of the city-name Hsinking, Liaoning Province, China.
- NFI – precise location unknown.
- See:
  - Hsinking, Liaoning Province, China.

Hiayashi fnu.
- Member, Unit 100 (IJA).
- See:

Hideo Hagiwara.

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. 725
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Higashi Sadao. 726
- Lieutenant Commander, Medical Corps, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).

Higashikuni Naruhiko.
- General Prince Higashikuni Naruhiko (Higashikuni-no-miya Naruhiko O).
- A Japanese imperial prince, a career officer in the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) and the 43rd Prime Minister of Japan from 17 August 1945 to 9 October 1945 for a period of 54 days.
- An uncle of Emperor Hirohito twice over, 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.
- Higashikuni is known to have toured the Unit 731 (IJA) facilities at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Prince Higashikuni Naruhiko was a career officer in the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  - He graduated from the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1908 and was commission a second lieutenant.
  - He was promoted to lieutenant in 1910 and to captain in 1913.

725 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.
DRAFT

- In 1914, he graduated from the Army War College, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, and was commissioned a captain in the 29th Infantry Brigade (IJA).
- He was promoted to major 1915 and served with in Imperial Japanese Army 7th Division (IJA).
- 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 (IJA).
- He was promoted to major-general in August 1930 and appointed commander of the 5th Infantry Brigade (IJA) (1930–1934).
- He was promoted to lieutenant-general in August 1934 and given command of the Imperial Japanese Army 4th Division (IJA) (1934–1937).
- After the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945), he headed the Imperial Japanese Army Air Service (IJA) (1937–1938), and the Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Army (IJA) in China from 1938–1939 where he gave orders for the use of gas against the Chinese during the Battle of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. 727
  - He was promoted to general in August 1939.
  - Higashikuni served as commander of the General Defense Command from 1941 to 1944.
- Before the start of the Second World War, on 15 October 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 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 August 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 August 1938. 728
- 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 (USSR).
- Mentioned by Yamaguchi Motoji when interviewed in March, 1947. 729
- Founder of the Chiba Institute of Technology, Kimitsu, Chiba, Japan.
- Higashikuni Naruhiko died of heart failure in Tokyo, Japan on 20 January 1990 at the age of 102.
- See:
  - Army War College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Battle of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China.
  - Chiba Institute of Technology, Kimitsu, Chiba, Japan.
  - Chuo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hirohito.
  - Konoe Fumimaro.
  - Imperial Japanese Army Air Service (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Army (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army 4th Division (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army 7th Division (IJA).
  - Muto Akira.

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727 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
728 Bob Tadashi Wakabayashi. Emperor Hirohito on Localized Aggression in China. York University, Toronto

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DRAFT

28 October 2015
Second Edition
Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
Sugiyama Hajime.
Suzuki Kantaro.
Tojo Hideki.
Tokyo, Japan.
Unit 731 (IJA).
Yamaguchi Motoji.
Yoshiaki Yoshimi.
5th Infantry Brigade (IJA).
29th Infantry Brigade (IJA).

High Explosive - HE.

Hikaru Factory, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.

Hikoshima Island, Shimonoseki

Hill, Edwin V.

- Chief, Basic Sciences, Camp Detrick.
- Technical Director, Camp Detrick.
- 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.
    - First, to secure additional information required to clarify issues that were left unclear in the earlier reports.
    - Second “To examine human pathological material which had been transferred to Japan from B.W. installations.”
    - Finally was “To obtain protocols necessary for understanding the significance of the pathological material.”
  - In their report, signed by 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.”
  - 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 hands.”
- In a 12 December 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 studies.”
- See:

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The Hill Report.

- Written by Edwin Hill the report was issued in December 1947.
- See:
  - Fell Report
  - Hill, Edwin.

Hillman, C.C.

- Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
- Medical Corps (US).
- In September 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.  
  - 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.
- See:
  - Army Medical Corps (US).
  - Dunham, G.C.

Himeji, Japan.  
- Location of a wartime factory consisting of at least four buildings which filled gas shells with chemical agents.  

Himitsu ni Himitsu (Secret of Secrets).

Hindenlang, Warren.

- 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’s 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.

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734 G.C. Dunham to C.C. Hillman, 13 September 1939, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 2, National Archives.
735 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.
• See:
  o Chichijima.
  o Chichijima Incident.
  o Ogasawara Incident.

Hinofuji Nobukazu.
• Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). 737
• Doctor of Medicine.
• Anthrax specialist. 738
• See:
  o Anthrax.

Hioki District, Kagoshima.

Hirakawa Mitsuo.
• Soldier, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). 739
• Accidentally infected with plague – vivisected by Japanese doctors at Unit 731 (IJA). 740
• See:
  o Plague.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Hirako Goichi. 741

Hirano Einosuke.
• Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Surgeon
• Assigned to the Malaria Prevention Section of the 24th Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA) in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
• Conducted experimental blood tests that directly resulted in the deaths of Ensign Donald David Atkiss, USNR, and AR 2/c Richard Lanigan, USNR.
• See:
  o Atkiss Donald David.
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  o EPWSD (IJA).
  o Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (IJA).
  o Lanigan, Richard.
  o Malaria Prevention Section of the 24th Field EPWSD (IJA).
  o Papua New Guinea.
  o 24th Field EPWSD (IJA).

Hirano Gendarme Unit (IJA).

Hiranuma Kiichiro.
• Baron.
• 35th Japanese Prime Minister serving from 5 January 1939 to 30 August 1939.
• Born: 28 September 1867.

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737 Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To” War Department. 27 June 1947. Formerly Top Secret.
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 also 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 (IJA) 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, China, also known as the “Manchurian Incident” or the “Far Eastern Crisis” of 1931.

Hiranuma served as Prime Minister of Japan from 5 January 1939 to 30 August 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 (USSR).
- 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 (USSR).

After the war he 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: 22 August 1952.

See:
- Araki Sadao.
- Far Eastern Crisis of 1931.
- IMTFE.
- International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
- Kokuhonsha Group.
- League of Nations.
- Manchukuo.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Manchurian Incident.
- Nomonhan Incident.

Hirao Xenichi. 742

Hirasawa fnu.

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Test Pilot, Aeronavigation, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Hiratsuka, K. 743
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Research chemist.
- Director of the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory. 744
- Conducted research with Lewisite, Mustard, Chloroacetophenone, and Diphenylcyanoarsine in an effort to improve the effectiveness of these agents. 745
  - Further tested the use of nitro borm-benzyl as a chemical warfare agent with no appreciable results. 746
- Graduate of the Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan. 747
- See:
  - Chloroacetophenone.
  - Diphenylcyanoarsine.
  - Lewisite.
  - Mustard.
  - Nitro borm-benzyl.
  - Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.

Hirazakura Zensaku.
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Veterinarian.
- Present at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
- See:
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).

Hirooka Tadashi.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). 748
- Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Area of expertise: Cultivation of Bac tuberculosis. 749
- See:
  - Bac tuberculosis.
  - Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Hirohito.

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743 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
744 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
745 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
746 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
747 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
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-mei and tairiku-mei issued through the Army General.\footnote{Bob Tadashi Wakabayashi. \textit{Emperor Hirohito on Localized Aggression in China}. York University, Toronto}

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.

See:
- Hirohito.
- Rinsan-mei.
- Tanaka Nobumasa.

Hiroike Bunkichi.

Hiroki Hikokichi.

Hiroshima, Japan.

Hiroshima Military Hospital (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

- See:
  - Military Hospital (IJA).

Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Hiroshima Regional Defense Command, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Hiroshima University of Literature and Science, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Hirota Kōki.

- Born: 14 February 1878.
- Hirota served as the 32nd Prime Minister of Japan from 9 March 1936 to 2 February 1937.
- Originally his name was Jotaro.
- Hirota was born in Kaji-machi dori in what is now part of Chuo-ku, Fukuoka city, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.
- His father was a stonemason whose family name was Tokubei, and who was adopted into the Hirota family.
- He 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.
- Hirota served as minister to the Netherlands and ambassador to the Soviet Union (USSR) from 1928 to 1932.
- 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.

\footnote{Bob Tadashi Wakabayashi. \textit{Emperor Hirohito on Localized Aggression in China}. York University, Toronto}
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 (USSR).

- He also spoke out repeatedly against the escalation of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
- The military forced his retirement in 1938.

Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE),

- Executed at Sugamo Prison in Ikebukuro on 23 December 1948.
- Hirota was the only civilian executed as a result of the IMTFE proceedings.

See:

- Chinese Eastern Railway.
- Fukuoka city, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.
- Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.
- Hamada Kunimatsu.
- Hirota Sangensoku (the Three Principles by Hirota).
- Hisaichi Terauchi.
- IMTFE.
- Jotaro.
- Kunimatsu Hamada.
- League of Nations.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Netherlands.
- Okada Keisuke.
- Saito Makoto.
- Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
- Sugamo Prison.
- Terauchi Hisaichi.
- The Three Principles by Hirota.
- Tokubei.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- War Minister.

Hirota Sangensoku (the Three Principles by Hirota).

Hiroyuki Suzuki.

- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Hisaichi Terauchi.

Hisamura Taneki.

- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Studied German and French gas weapons in Europe in 1918 and 1919, World War 1.
- 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.

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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.  

In 1921 Hisamura visited France, Germany and the United States.  
  o 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 trends.  

In April 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.  

In 1925 the Chemical Warfare Section, Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan was upgraded to the section level.  
  o The section was at that time, 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 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.  

See:  
  o Allied Committee on the Enforcement of the Peace Treaty.  
  o Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan.  
  o Edgewood Arsenal (US), Maryland.  
  o Koizumi Chikahiko.  
  o Ministry of Foreign Affairs.  
  o Tokyo, Japan.  
  o World War I.  

Hisao Tani.  

Hisata Tomiyasu.  

Hisato Yoshimura.  

See:  
  o Australia War Crimes Court.  
  o Wewak, Papua New Guinea.  

• Postwar he rose to become the President - Kyoto Municipal Medical University (Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine), Kyoto, Japan. 758

• See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Japanese Communist Party.
  o Kyoto, Japan.
  o Kyoto Municipal Medical University, Kyoto, Japan.
  o Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine.
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Peking (Municipality), China.
  o Peking Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration, Peking (Municipality), China.
  o Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration, Peking (Municipality), China.
  o 15th Manchurian Academy Conference.
  o Unit 100 (IJA).

Hite, Robert.

Hitler, Adolf.

Hitoshi Imamura.

Hodogaya Chemical Company.

Hodogaya Chemical Industry Corporation.

• Located in Tokyo, Japan.
• In 1918 the company produced liquid chlorine and benzylbromide in support of Army Medical College (School) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan interests headed by Koizumi Chikahiko. 759
• 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 capacity of 20 tons of phosgene, 150 tons of chlorine, 3 to 4 tons of bromine, and 10 tons of benzoic acid. 760

• See:
  o Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Benzoic acid.
  o Benzylbromide.
  o Bromine.
  o Chlorine.
  o Hodogaya Chemical Company.
  o Koizumi Chikahiko.
  o Oji, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Phosgene.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Yokohama, Japan.

Hofa City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.

760 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 July 1943.
Hog Cholera.

Hogoin Camp (IJA).
- Hogoin Camp (IJA) was a detention camp for Russian spies and anyone else who was anti-Japanese.
- Hogoin Camp (IJA) was located about twenty kilometers from Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- 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 ever returned to the Hogoin camp.”
- The Scientific Research Division (IJA).
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - The Scientific Research Division (IJA).
  - Yamagishi Kenji.

Hogoin Japanese Military Mission (IJA).

Hoho fnu. 762

Hoia Tokijiro. 763
- 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.
- During World War II Hoia served in Manchuria, Northeast China.
- The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included:
  - Asai Haruo.
  - Hoia Tokijiro.
  - Ishihara Kanji.
  - Kihara Yukio.
  - Kuhara Fnu.
  - Kojima Kinji.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
  - Mizumo Fnu.
  - Nakano Takeo.
  - Sasaki Sankichi.
  - Shono Kiyoshi.
  - Suguhara Tetsugi.
  - Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
  - Toyama Kikan (IJA).
  - Toyoda Hokyo.
- See Also:

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Hojo Enryo (Houjou).
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Japan’s Science Attaché to Germany.
- One of the earlier people to work with Ishii Shiro in the Manchuria of the 1930s establishing the original labs at Beiyinhe and subsequently Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Member of the “Togo Butai” Unit (IJA).
- Served with the “Togo Troop” in 1933.
- Assigned to Berlin during the war where he worked with German scientists experimenting with biological warfare.
- While in Germany he urged the Germans to increase their BW research and to cooperate with their Japanese colleagues.
  - His effort to develop BW joint ventures failed, but he greatly impressed those Germans who promoted BW research.
- Arrived in Berlin in February 1941.
- Hojo was captured by US forces during the fall of Berlin.
  - Hojo 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 August 1945, at the Pentagon.
  - His interrogators described him as “intelligent and cooperative.”
  - The information he furnished them was checked against data already at hand, and was regarded as “Generally reliable.”
  - Hojo skirted the issue of human experiments issue but was otherwise reasonably candid in his discussions.

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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, rising to become its Surgeon General (JDF).
- See:
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Minami Seijin.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Surgeon General’s Office, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  - Togo Butai Unit (IJA).
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Hokkaido Company, Ltd.**

- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Sapporo, Japan.
- See:
  - Sapporo, Japan.

**Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan**

- Refers to:
  - Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan.

**Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan.**

**Hokkaido Imperial University School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan.**

- Trained surgeons prior to and during the war.

**Hokuriku Kessei Institute, Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.**

- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.
  - Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

**Hokushin-ron.**

**Hokushinron**

**Hollandia, Dutch East Indies/Papua New Guinea.**

**Hollandia, New Guinea Mandate.**

**Home Islands.**

**Home Ministry.**

**Homma Hachiro.**

- Corpsman, Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Assigned to Dubon Island.

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776 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
777 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.
778 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
DRAFT

- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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. 779
- In 1947 Homma was tried by Courts-Martial by the US Navy War Crimes Commission on Guam.
  - He was sentenced to 10 years in prison. 780
- See:
  - Caroline Islands.
  - Dubon Island.
  - Guam.
  - Truk Atoll.
  - 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Honan, (Henan) Province, China.
- Scene of a late-1943 epidemic of typhus, dysentery and cholera which was confirmed by the US War Department (IJA). 781
- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Dysentery.
  - Typhus.
  - War Department (IJA).

Honda Katasuichi (Journalist).

Hong Ki-song.

Hong Kong.

Hongaw District.

Hongkew Park, Shanghai Municipality, China.
- Reported site of a Japanese laboratory which produced cholera, typhoid, & plague bacteria. 782
- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Plague.
  - Typhoid.

Hongo Shoji. 783

Honjo Shigeru.

Honmyoji, Japan.


DRAFT

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28 October 2015

Second Edition
The Honmyoji Incident.

- Forced Hospitalization at Honmyoji, also called the Honmyoji Incident, was the forced hospitalization of leprosy patients living near Honmyoji Temple, in the western suburbs of Kumamoto, Japan on 9 July 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 5 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 8 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.
- See:
  - Forced Hospitalization, Honmyoji.
  - Gunma Prefecture, Japan.
  - Honmyoji, Japan.
  - Honmyoji Temple.
  - Hoshizuka Keiaien Sanatorium.
  - Kikuchi Keifuen Sanatorium.
  - Kumamoto, Japan.
  - Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
  - Kumamoto Prefecture Police Department, Kumamoto, Japan.
  - Kusatsu Hot Spring, Gunma Prefecture, Japan.
  - Kuryu Rakusen-en Sanatorium.
  - Kyushu Sanatorium.
  - Leprosy.
  - Mitsuda Kensuke.
  - Miyazaki Matsuki.
  - Nagashima Aiseien Sanatorium.
  - Nichiren Sect of Buddhism.
  - No Leprosy Patients in Our Prefecture Movement.
  - Oku Komyoen Sanatorium.
  - Shiotani Soichiro.
Uchida Mamoru.

Honmyoji Temple.

Honosawa Sanji (Hoozawa).
- Tohoku University (Entomology), Sendai, Miyagi, the Tohoku Region, Japan.
- See:
  - Tohoku University, Sendai, Miyagi, the Tohoku Region, Japan.

Hoover, John Edgar.
- Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- See:
  - FBI (US).
  - Federal Bureau of Investigation (US).

Hopeh (Hebei) Province, China.
- Site of an alleged biological warfare incident causing a cholera epidemic in 1938. 784
- See:
  - Cholera.

Hori Nobuaki.
- Vice-admiral, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Interviewed in October 1945 regarding the Imperial Japanese Army’s research into biological warfare where he only confirmed the defensive aspects of its program. 785

Horii Force.

Horii Tomitaro.
- Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- During the Papua New Guinea campaign, Horii and his South Seas Detachment (IJA) 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 July 1942, Horii led a column of 8,500 men of the IJA 144th Regiment overland on the Kokoda Trail over 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. 786
  - One Japanese private, fearing being killed and eaten, defected to Australian forces after being ordered to report to the field kitchen without his mess kit. 787

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784 Composite Report on Biological Warfare Based on CPM Special Questions re Japanese Biological Warfare, Dated: 11 April 1945. Location: US National Archives. Adelphi, Maryland. Record Group 319, Entry 85, Box7264
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." 788
- 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 September 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 drowned while crossing the Kumusi River when his raft capsized on November 1942 in the Territory of Papua New Guinea.

See:
- Battle of the Coral Sea.
- Hollandia, New Guinea Mandate.
- Kokoda Campaign.
- Kokoda Trail.
- Kumusi River.
- New Guinea Mandate.
- Owen Stanley mountain range.
- Papua New Guinea.
- Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.
- South Seas Detachment (IJA).
- Territory of Papua New Guinea.

Horiguchi Masao.
- Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan. 789
- Vice chief, Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan.

See:
- Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
- Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.
- Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Horn Island, Mississippi.
- US biological warfare field test site at Horn Island, some 10 miles south of Pascagoula and Biloxi, Mississippi.
- Officially known as the Horn Island Chemical Warfare Service Quarantine Station.
- Acquired in March 1943.
- The site opened on 29 October 1943.
- Restricted to testing only two toxins, botulinus toxin and ricin.

See:
- Botulinus toxin.
- Dugway Proving Grounds.


789 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.
Horse glanders.

Horn Island Chemical Warfare Service Quarantine Station.

Horse Infection Department of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Horse Infection Depot (IJA).

Horse Epidemic Prevention Yard of the Kwantung Army (IJA). 790
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Horse Hospital (heitan byobasho).

Hosaka Koremichi.

Hosaka Tokyo.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). 791

Hosaka Yasutaro.
- Alias used by Hozaka Yasutara.
- Accused by Nishimura fnu of infecting former POW with glanders. 792
- Assigned to the Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army (IJA). 793
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Hozaka Yasutara. 794
- See:
  - Glanders.
  - Hozaka Yasutara.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Nishimura fnu.
  - Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army (IJA).

Hoshino Naoki.
- Chief Cabinet Secretary.
- Born: 10 April 1892 in Yokohama.
- In July 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 he 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 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 his efforts 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.

- Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Sentenced to life imprisonment.
  - He 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 January 1978)

- See:
  - Heroin.
  - House of Peers.
  - Imperial Aid Association.
  - Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
  - IMTFE.
  - International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Manchukuo.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Ministry of Finance.
  - Morphine.
  - Opium.
  - Project Department, Ministry of Financial Affairs, Manchukuo.
  - State Opium Monopoly Bureau.
  - Taisei Yokusankai.
  - Tanaka Ryukichi.
  - Tojo Hideki.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Yokohama.

Hoshizuka Keiaien Sanatorium.

Hosijima.

- Doctor of Medicine.
Unit 731 (IJA).
Vivisected Chinese prisoners.
See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Hosoda fnu. 795
Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
Unit 731 (IJA).
Expert in vivisection
See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Hosojima fnu
Doctor of Medicine.
Unit 731 (IJA).
From the testimony of Tamura Yoshio given on 10 October 1954.
  o “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.” 796
See:
  o Ooki fnu.
  o Tamura Yoshio.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Hosoya fnu. 797
Hosoya Seigo
Professor, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
Confirmed as a member of the Tokyo Imperial University, Institute of Infectious Disease; Tokyo, Japan under commission from Unit 731 (IJA). 798
Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan. 799
See:
  o Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Institute of Infectious Disease, Tokyo, Japan.

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796 Information adopted from “Unit 731: Did Emperor Hirohito Know?” by TVS Peter Williams 1986.
798 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.
799 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.
Hosoya Shogo.

- Graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- Worked during the war on gas gangrene, tetanus and Shiga dysentery.  
- Associated with human experimentation.
- Received the Asahi Prize later in life.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Hosoya Shougo.

See:
- Gas gangrene.
- Hosoya Shougo.
- Shiga dysentery.
- Tetanus.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.

Hosoya Shougo.

Hotei (Hoten), Liaoning Province, China.

- Scene of a wartime outbreak of glanders.  
- See:
  - Glanders.

Hoten, Liaoning Province, China.

Hoten Main Branch IJA), Hoten, Liaoning Province, China.

Hoten POW Camp, Hoten, Liaoning Province, China.

Hotta Ryoichiro.

- Japanese witness for the Soviet prosecution at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR), 1949.  
- See:
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).

Hottori Yasuichi.

- Commanding officer of the Sagamigahara Army Hospital (IJA).
- Denied all knowledge of any wartime atrocities to include operations and surgeries conducted by inexperienced Japanese Army noncommissioned officers.  

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802 WORKING, RUSSELL. The trial of Unit 731. Special to The Japan Times. 5 June 2001.
DRAFT

- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Sagamigahara Army Hospital (IJA).

House of Peers.

Hozaka fnu.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Veterinarian Surgeon.

Hozaka Yasutara.

Hozaka Yasutaro.

Hsinching, Jilin Province, China.

Hsinching Detachment 100 (IJA), Hsinching, Jilin Province, China.

Hsingkiang (Hsinking), Liaoning Province, China.
- See:
  - Hsingking, Liaoning Province, China.

Hsingking, Liaoning Province, China.
- Known in the Japanese language of the time as Shinkyo.
- Location of open-air experiments conducted by an unknown Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- Location of the Hygiene and Water Purification Department (IJA), Hsingking, Liaoning Province, China.
- Location of the No. 100 Army Corps (IJA).
- Location of the No. 3 Station of the Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Hygiene and Water Purification Dept., Hsingking, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - No. 3 Station of the Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - No. 100 Army Corps (IJA).
  - Shinkyo.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA), Hsingking, Liaoning Province, China.

Hsintsin, China.
- Probably refers to Tienstin or Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- NFI – precise location unknown.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Tianjin Municipality, China.
  - Tienstin Municipality, China.

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806 Case # 330, Report by Neal R. Smith, 4 April 1947, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, pp. 2-3, The National Archives.
Hsuchou unk.

Huaiqing, Henan Province, China.

Huang Yuefeng.
- Huang Yuefeng, age 28 at the time, is a Chinese victim and survivor of a Japanese attack which spread plague over the area where he lived. 809
- Huang reported losing four relatives to the attack. 810
- See:
  - Plague.

Hubei Province, China.

Hubbet, Cecil R.
- Member of the State, War, and Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC).
- See:
  - SWNCC.
  - State, War, and Navy Coordinating Committee (SWNCC).

Hudson, Paul.

Hulin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Location of the 11th Division, Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration.
- See:
  - 11th Division, Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration.

Hulin Army Hospital (IJA), Hulin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- DOI: 30 May 1945
- Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - 5th Army (IJA).

The Hundred Regiments Offensive.

Hunan, China.
- Scene of April 1941 field test conducted by Colonel Ota Kiyoshi that caused the deaths of between 400 and 500 Chinese. 811
- See:
  - Ota Kiyoshi.

Hunan Province, China.

Hunan Ya University.
- Mentioned as 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. 812

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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 September 2015.

See:
- Chen Wengui.
- Chen Wengui Report.

**Hunghutzu.**
- Manchurian bandits.
- Mounted bandits

**Hutout Army Hospital (IJA).**
- DOI: 30 May 1945
- Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - 5th Army (IJA).

**Hwataedo.**

**Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid.**
- Used as a chemical weapon by the Japanese. 814
- Dispersed by artillery shells and hand grenades.
- Weapons were differentiated by marking weapons with one brown band. 815

**Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid gas.**

**Hydrogen Cyanide.**

**Hygiene Corps (IJA).**

**Hygiene and Water Purification Dept., Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.** 816
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Hygiene and Water Purification Dept., Hsinking, Liaoning Province, China.** 817

**Hygiene and Water Purification Units (IJA).**

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814 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 July 1943.

815 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 July 1943.


According to an interview with a Japanese soldier held POW in September 1945, the Hygiene & Water Purification Units (IJA) were the only ones responsible for waging biological warfare; infantry was without any necessary protection.  

See:
- Hygiene & Water Purification Units (IJA).
- Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Hygiene & Water Purification Units (IJA).

- See:
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Hyogo College of Medicine, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan.

Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan.

Hyogo Prefectural Medical University, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan.

I Army Group (USSR).

I-Kikan (IJA).

I-13 (IJN).

I-14 (IJN).

I-400 (IJN).

I-401 (IJN).

I-402 (IJN).

Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan.

Ida Kiyoshi.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ida Qing.

- See:
  - Ida Qing.

Ida Qing.

- Assigned to Unit 100 (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ida Kiyoshi.

- See:
  - Ida Kiyoshi.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Ida Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

Ida team (Unit 731) (IJA) – X-ray Research.

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One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.

The Section was responsible for X-ray Research. \(^{819}\)

The label “Ida” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time but suspected of being Ida Qing.

See:
- Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- General Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Ida Qing.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- X-ray Research.

**Ida team (Unit 731) (IJA) – X-ray Research.**

See:
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- X-ray Research.

**Ida Tsutomu.**

**Iida fnu.** \(^{820}\)

**Idei Katsushige**

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). \(^{821}\)
- Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Area of expertise: Education, lecturer. \(^{822}\)

See:
- Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

**Ideological Criminals Connected with the National and Communist Movements.**

**Idezuki Saburo**

- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief, Division of Preventive Medicine, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan. \(^{823}\)
- His initial interviews, conducted with Colonel Inoue Takamoto, in September 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 (IJA). \(^{824}\)

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Kambayashi stated that the “The offensive phase of biological warfare was never studied”

- See:
  - Hiroshi Kambayashi.
  - Inoue Takamoto.
  - Surgeon General’s Office, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

IID - Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Iijima fnu.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Base or camp commander, Hogoin Japanese Military Mission (IJA).
- See:

Ina Cultural Center.

Iizuni fnu. 826

IJA - Imperial Japanese Army.

IJA 1st Division.

IJA 1st Independent Combined Brigade (IJA).

IJA 2nd Army

IJA 3rd Army (Manchuria).
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

IJA 3rd Division.

IJA 15th Army.

IJA 21st Army.

IJA 32nd Army.

IJA 37th Infantry Regiment (IJA).

IJA 57th Army.

IJA 109th Division.

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825 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 March 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., Record Group 165, National Archives.


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Second Edition
Ikari Hatushige. 827

- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Former section Chief, Third Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- Directed experiments on gas gangrene.
- See:
  - Gas gangrene.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Third Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Ikari Tsuneshigeru.

- Lieutenant Colonel, Japanese Imperial Army (IJA). 828
- Chief, Second Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Present at the Battle of Nomonhan where he launched biological warfare attacks against the forces of the Soviet Union (USSR).
- Returned to Japan in 1947.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:

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828 Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To" War Department. 27 June 1947. Formerly Top Secret.

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Second Edition
Ikari Tsunesige.

- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Section Chief, Unit 731 (IJA).

Ikari Tsunesige.

- Battle of Nomonhan.
- Ikari Tsunesige.
- Nomonhan.
- Second Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Ikari Tsunesige.

- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Section Chief, Unit 731 (IJA).

Ikari Risk Unit (IJA).

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Ikeda, Naeo.

- Doctor of Medicine.
- Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
- Conducted experiments at the Kokka Army Hospital on the border between China and the USSR in January 1942.
- Ikeda performed human experiments involving Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever at Heihe Army Hospital (IJA).
- Published a paper in 1968 “Experimental Studies on Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever: Pediculus Vestimenti and Xenopsylla Cheopis as Suspected Vectors of the Disease.”

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The paper reported 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 (USSR) in January 1942. \(^{834}\)

These experiments on humans confirmed that Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever was carried by lice and fleas to the local people. \(^{835}\)

Five percent of the people who were infected with the disease died. \(^{836}\)

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.

- In the late 1960s former Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Naeo Ikeda, who practiced medicine in Osaka after the war, published papers reporting his Unit 731 (IJA) 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 (IJA). \(^{837}\)

- 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 gastrocnemius. \(^{838}\)

See:
- Army Hospital (IJA).
- Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever.
- Heihe Army Hospital (IJA).
- Ikeda Naeotto.
- Kokka Army Hospital (IJA).
- Naeo Ikeda.
- Osaka, Japan.
- Saburo Araki.
- Tetanus.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Ikeda Naeotto.

Ikyoku system.

- Japanese medical school education system 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.

Iloilo, Panay Island, Philippine Islands.

See:
- Panay Island, Philippine Islands.
- Philippine Islands.

Iloilo Expeditionary Squad, 14th Army Provisional Infectious Disease Prevention Squad (IJA).

See:
- Iloilo, Panay Island, Philippine Islands.
- Iloilo Expeditionary Squad, Iloilo, Philippine Islands.
- Panay Island, Philippine Islands.
- Philippine Islands.
- Provisional Infectious Disease Prevention Squad (IJA).

Imada Shintaro.

As a Captain, Imada Shintaro along with Colonel Itagaki Seishiro and Lieutenant Colonel Ishiwara Kanji staged the Mukden Incident, China of 18 September 1931 which led to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, Northeast China.

See:
- Ishiwara Kanji.
- Itagaki Seishiro.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- The Mukden Incident, China.

Imagi fnu.

Alleged that Ishii Shiro had a secret laboratory near Harbin, Heilongjiang, China where humans were inoculated against Glanders.\(^{839}\)

Possible reference to, or also known as:
- Imagi Setsu.

See:
- Glanders.
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Imagi Setsu.

Imagi Setsu.

Imaji revealed Ishii’s alias of Togo Hajime, and alleged that Ishii Shiro’s biological warfare researchers had committed “atrocious acts” against humans.\(^{840}\)

Imaji insisted that Ishii and others had employed humans “instead of animals for their research on bacteria.”\(^{841}\)

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.”\(^{842}\)

See:
- Horse glanders.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Pestilence bacteria.
- Togo Hajime.


Imazu Kokan.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief, Education Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Imperial Aid Association.

Imperial Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Imperial Benevolent Rule or Action Group.
- Kodaha or the Action Group.
- See:
  - Action Group.
  - Kodaha.

Imperial Colors Incident.

Imperial General Staff.

Imperial General Headquarters , Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Imperial Guard Division (IJA).

Imperial Headquarters Army Order Number 301 (IJA).  
- Sealed by Hirohito on 15 May 1939.  
- Authorized the carrying out of field studies of chemical warfare along the Manchuko-Soviet border.
- See:
  - Hirohito.
  - Manchuko.

Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Imperial Japanese Army Air Service (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA).

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Imperial Japanese Army General Staff College (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Headquarters (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army, Headquarters of Technology (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Established in Tokyo, Japan in 1919.
- Directed the Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- The Army Medical College (School) (IJA) in Tokyo, Japan 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 that 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. 846
- The Army Medical College (School) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan was destroyed in the Tokyo fire raid of April 1945.
- See:
  - “A” research.
  - Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - “B” research.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Imperial Japanese Army Military Medical College (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Imperial Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo, Japan.

Imperial Japanese Army 1st Army (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 1st Division (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 1st Infantry Brigade (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Army (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Infantry Regiment (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Cavalry Brigade (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Infantry Regiment (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 4th Division (IJA).

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Imperial Japanese Army 5th Division (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 7th Division (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 10th Division (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 11th Division (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 13th Cavalry Regiment (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 14th Division (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 16th Division (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 22nd Artillery Regiment (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 32nd Division (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 35th Infantry Brigade (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 51st Division (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Army 65th Infantry Regiment (IJA).

Imperial Japanese Government Central Liaison Office,
- 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 August 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).
- See:
  - Central Liaison Office.
  - Foreign Ministry.
  - SCAP.
  - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).

Imperial Japanese Naval Academy (IJN), Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan.

Imperial Japanese Navy General Staff (IJN).

Imperial Japanese Navy 1st Fleet (IJN).

Imperial Japanese Navy 2nd Fleet (IJN).

Imperial Japanese Navy 3rd Fleet (IJN).

Imperial Japanese Naval Staff College (IJN), Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Imperial Order Number 778. 847

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847 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 Research Mobilization Committee Organization Order. \(^{848}\)

Issued in October 1943.

See:

- Research Mobilization Committee Organization Order.

**Imperial Rule Assistance Association.**

**Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men’s Corps.**

Imoto fnu.

**Imoto Kumao.**

- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Member of the Strategic Section of the Japanese General Staff.
- Conducted studies with cyanide gas in consultation with members of Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Cyanide gas.
  - Japanese General Staff.
  - Strategic Section of the Japanese General Staff.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**IMTFE (International Military Tribunal for the Far East).**

- See:
  - The International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

**I.N. Technical Center.** \(^{849}\)

**Inaba Kikumatsu.**

- Worker employed at the Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA).
- Inaba worked at the plant for 12 1/2 years.
- See:
  - Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA).

**Inaba T.** \(^{850}\)

- Linked to the wartime study of typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera, glanders, bacilli & mucins. \(^{851}\)
- See:
  - Bacilli.
  - Cholera.
  - Glanders.
  - Inoue T.
  - Mucins.

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\(^{848}\) 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.


Inamura fnu.
- Sergeant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Escorted shipments of prisoners from Harbin to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Inaoka fnu.

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 bounce about, igniting any inflammable matter with which they may come in contact. 852
- The detonating apparatus for this grenade is similar to that of the $\frac{1}{2}$-kg incendiary grenade, except that the time fuze was set for 6 seconds. 853

Independent Chemical Department (IJA).

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. 854
- See:
  - 34th Gas Company (IJA).

Indian Independence Movement.

Indian Army (UK).

Indian National Army (IJA).

Indian Ocean.

Indochina HQ (Southern Army Command Headquarters), in Saigon, French Indochina. 855

Indochina HQ, Saigon, French Indochina.

Indonesia.

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852 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 July 1943.
853 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 July 1943.
854 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 July 1943.
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.\(^5\)
- It has 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.\(^6\)
  - 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.\(^7\)
- The total strength of the company was four officers and 163 enlisted men, equipped with 18 vehicles carrying 1,620 candles.\(^8\)

Infectious Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).

Infectious Disease Research Laboratory, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- Densenbyo Kenkyusho, Tokyo, Japan.\(^9\)
- See:
  - Densenbyo Kenkyusho, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Infectious Disease Unit (IJA).

Infectious Diseases, Surgery, and Internal Medicine.

Infectious Jaundice.

Influenza.

Information-Investigation Department, Hogoin Camp (IJA).

INK-B.
- US cover term for Anthrax.
- See:
  - Anthrax.

Inner Mongolia.

Inoue fnu.
- Sub-Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Inoue T.
- Coauthor with Inaba T and Ozawa K: “Basic Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Bacilli - Report No. 1, Experiments with Egg Cultures.”\(^10\)

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\(^5\) 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 July 1943.

\(^6\) 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 July 1943.

\(^7\) 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 July 1943.

\(^8\) 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 July 1943.

See:
  o Cholera.
  o Inaba T.
  o Ozawa K.

Inoue Takamotis.

  Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  Chief, Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
  Post-war he provided a detailed outline of the defensive work including experiments on animals, immunization studies on humans, and water purification efforts.
  His initial interviews, conducted with Colonel Idezuki Saburo, in September 1945 were considered “unsatisfactory and evasive” and led directly to US investigators interviewing Lieutenant General, Kambayashi Hiroshi; Surgeon General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  See:
    o Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
    o Idezuki Saburo.
    o Kambayashi Hiroshi.
    o Tokyo, Japan.
    o Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Inoue Takashias.

Inoue Takatomis.

  Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  Chief, Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  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.”
  See:
    o Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
    o Tokyo, Japan.
    o Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Inoue Tatsumos.

  Worked at the Mukden Cattle Disease Research Laboratory, China during the war.
  Chief of the Cattle Disease Research Lab at Hoten, Liaoning Province, Northeast China at the end of the war.
  See:

DRAFT

- Cattle Disease Research Lab, China.
- Hoten, Liaoning Province, Northeast China.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Mukden Cattle Disease Research Laboratory, China.

Inouye Kakuo. 868

Inouye Takeo.
- Major, Japanese Imperial Army (IJA).
- Coauthored with then Colonel Ishii Shiro: “Tests on the Survival of Cholera Vibrio on Various Types of Food.” 869
- Coauthored with Ozawa K.: “Fundamental Research on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio” 870
- Coauthored with Ozawa K.: “Fundamental Experiment on the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio Experiments on Serial Animal Passage.” 871
- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Ozawa K.

Inouye Tatsuze.
- Sought by Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) in Japan in early 1947. 872
- See:
  - SCAP.
  - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).

Insect Study.

Insecticide.

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.
- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Thailand-Burma Railroad.
  - Wanyai prison camp.

Institute for Development Medicine, Mukden, China.
- Kaitaku Igaku Kenkyujyo. 873

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- Established within Manchurian Medical College, Mukden, China in 1940.  
- Researched methods for Japanese peasants to adapt to the Manchurian environment.  
- See:  
  - Kaitaku Igaku Kenkyujyo.  
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.  
  - Manchurian Medical College, Mukden, China.  
  - Mukden, China.

The Institute for Endemic Disease in East Asia, Tokyo, Japan.  
- Toa Fudobyo Kenkyujyo.  
- See:  
  - Toa Fudobyo Kenkyujyo.  
  - Tokyo, Japan.

The Institute for Infectious Disease, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.  
- See:  
  - Tokyo, Japan.

The Institute for Tropical Medicine, Taihoku Imperial University, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa.

Institute of Epidemic Prevention.  
- Location unidentified.

Institute of Infectious Diseases (IID), 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 (IJA).  
- 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 (IJA) in China and Singapore as well as the Laboratory for Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan attached to the Imperial Army’s Medical College (IJA).  
- 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.  
- See:  
  - Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
DRAFT

- Health and Welfare Ministry.
- Imperial Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan
- Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
- JNIIH.
- Laboratory for Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- LIDC.
- Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
- Singapore.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Toyama, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- University of Tokyo, Japan.

Institute of Infectious Diseases Laboratory (IID), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - See:
    - Tokyo, Japan.

Institute of Physical and Chemical Research – RIKEN, Tokyo, Japan.
  - See:
    - Tokyo, Japan.

Institute of Tropical Medicine, Taihoku Imperial University, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa.
  - Located in Taipei, Formosa.
  - Established within the Taihoku Imperial University in 1939.
    - Was possibly in operation at the Taihoku Imperial University in 1938 as a department or section.
  - See:
    - Formosa.
    - Taipei, Formosa.

Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Postwar the Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA); Tokyo, Japan was one of several companies that employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Other companies known to have employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA) include:
    - Hayakawa Medical Company.
    - S.J. Company, Ltd.
    - Takeda Pharmaceutical Company.
    - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Also known as the:
    - Research Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - See:
    - Hayakawa Medical Company.
    - Research Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
    - S.J. Company, Ltd.
    - Takeda Pharmaceutical Company.
    - Tokyo, Japan.
    - Unit 731 (IJA).

The Institute for Public Health of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC).

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• Location unidentified.
• The Institute for Public Health of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning, China, was transferred to the control of Unit 731 (IJA) in 1938. 884
• See:
  o Dalian, Liaoning Province. China.
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o SMRC.
  o South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning, China.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Institution of Scientific Research in Manchuria, Northeast China.
• See:
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.

Intelligence Department, 43rd Army (IJA).
• See:
  o 43rd Army (IJA).

Intelligence Division of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
• Provided direct support to the Wakamatsu Division or Unit 100 (IJA) in preparing for field tests, attacks or sabotage operations. 885
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Wakamatsu Division (IJA).
  o Unit 100 (IJA).

Internal Medicine, First Tokyo Provisional Army Hospital (IJA), 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. 886
  o The details of this association are currently unknown and perhaps remain classified.
• See:
  o Army Hospital (IJA).
  o Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  o First Tokyo Provisional Army (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.

The International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
• Was convened on 29 April 1946.
  o Established to bring to justice those leaders of the Empire of Japan who were in positions of authority w before and during the war that were believed guilty of war crimes.

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886 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.

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Second Edition
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.
- "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 January 1947. The defense portion of the trial opened on 27 January 1947, and finished its presentation 225 days later.

Sentencing

- 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 (IJA).
  - Lieutenant General Muto Akira, Chief Of Staff, 14th Area Army (IJA).
  - General Tojo Hideki, Commander, Kwantung Army (IJA) (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) (IJA) and Central China Area Army (IJA).
  - All seven listed above were executed at Sugamo Prison in kebukuro on 23 December 1948.
- Sixteen defendants were sentenced to life imprisonment.
  - General Araki Sadao, War Minister.
  - Colonel Hashimoto Kingoro, instigator of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 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 Koisu Kuniaki, Governor of Korea, later Prime Minister.
  - General Minami Jiro, Commander, Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Admiral Oka Takazumi, Naval Minister.
  - Lieutenant General Oshima Hiroshi, Ambassador to Germany.
General Sato Kenryo, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau (IJA).
Admiral Shimada Shigetaro, Naval Minister.
Shiratori Toshio, Ambassador to Italy.
Lieutenant General Suzuki Teiichi, President Of The Cabinet Planning Board.
General Umezu Yoshijiro War Minister.
  - Three (Kioiso, 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 29August 1946 no sooner was the Unit 731 (IJA) case raised than it was dropped.”

Unit 731 (IJA) was never mentioned during the Tokyo trials.
  - According to information compiled by Tien-wei Wu.
    - “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.’”

  - The one brief discussion of BW occurred on 29 August 1946, and referred to the role of the Nanking-based
    Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).
    - 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 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 (IJA).
    - Hoshino Naoki, Chief Cabinet Secretary.
    - General Itagaki Seishiro, War Minister.
    - Okinori Kaya, Finance Minister.
    - General Matsui Iwane, Commander, Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF) (IJA) and Central China
      Area Army (IJA).
    - General Minami Jiro, Commander, Kwantung Army (IJA).
    - Lieutenant General Muto Akira, Chief of Staff, 14th Area Army (IJA).
    - General Sato Kenryo, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau (IJA).
    - Lieutenant General Suzuki Teiichi, President of the Cabinet Planning Board.
    - General Tojo Hideki, Commander, Kwantung Army (IJA) (Later Prime Minister).

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• The International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) was also known as:
  o Tokyo War Crimes Trials, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo Trials, Tokyo, Japan.
  o The Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, Tokyo, Japan.
  o The Tribunal.

• See:
  o Araki Sadao.
  o Central China Area Army (IJA).
  o Class A Criminals.
  o Class B Criminals.
  o Class C Criminals.
  o Doihara Kenji.
  o Hashimoto Kingoro.
  o Hata Shunroku.
  o Heitaro Kimura.
  o Hiranuma Kiichiro.
  o Hirota Koki.
  o Hoshino Naoki.
  o International Military Tribunal the Far East.
  o International Prosecution Section (IPS).
  o IPS.
  o Itagaki Seishiro.
  o Jiangsu Province, China.
  o Keenan, Joseph B.
  o Kido Koichi.
  o Koiso Kuniai.
  o Korea.
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o MacArthur, Douglas.
  o Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  o Okinori Kaya.
  o Matsui Iwane.
  o Matsuoka Yosuke.
  o Minami Jiro.
  o Morrow, Thomas H.
  o Muto Akira.
  o Nagano Osami.
  o Oka Takazumi.
  o Okawa Shumei.
  o Okinori Kaya.
  o Oshima Hiroshi.
  o Sato Kenryo.
  o Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF) (IJA).
  o Shigemitsu Mamoru.
  o Shimada Shigetaro.
  o Shiratori Toshio.
  o Sutton, David N.
  o Suzuki Teiichi.
  o Togo Shigenori.
  o Tojo Hideki.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo War Crimes Trials, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo Trials, Tokyo, Japan.
  o The Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, Tokyo, Japan.
  o The Tribunal.
Umezu Yoshijiro.
Unit 731 (IJA).
Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).
War Minister.
Willoughby, Charles.
14th Area Army (IJA).

International Prosecution Section (IPS).
- See:
  - IPS.

Interrogation of Certain Japanese by Russian Prosecutor.

Inukai Tsuyoshi.

Invasion of Sansapor.
- See:
  - Papua New Guinea.

Investigation of Global Policy with the Yamato Race as Nucleus.

IPS - International Prosecution Section.
- See:
  - International Prosecution Section (IPS).

Isamu Chima.
- Employed at Water Supply and Purification Headquarters (IJA) in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.\(^{889}\)
- POW# 229.
- See:
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Water Supply and Purification Headquarters (IJA) in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

Isamu Cho.

Ishibashi fnu.
- 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 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, Heilongjiang, China: ‘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

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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.” 890

- Possibly:
  - Ishibashi Niata.
  - Naokato Ishibashi.

- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Malnutrition experiments.
  - Maruta.
  - Naokato Ishibashi
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Yoshimura fnu.

**Ishibashi Niata.**
- Medical Assistant to Senior Officers
- “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....” 891
- See:
  - Maruta.

**Ishibashi Naokata.**
- Civilian Employee – Unit 731 (IJA).
- Arrived at Unit 731 (IJA) in November 1938.
- Worked as a medical orderly and physician’s assistant in a section that conducted checkups on new prisoners. 892
- Ishibashi observed a number of prisoner vivisections and dissections in 1940.
- Assisted in the planning of a biological warfare attack on Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- Departed Unit 731 (IJA) in January 1940.
- 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.” 893
  - Former medical orderly Ishibashi Naokato described what he observed at one of many malnutrition experiments performed at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China: ‘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.” 894

- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

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891 (Information adopted from “Unit 731: Did Emperor Hirohito Know?” by TVS Peter Williams 1986.
Zhejiangsheng Province, China.

Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Osaka, Japan.

See: Osaka, Japan.

Ishihara Kanji

Ishihara Kanji (18 January 1889 – 15 August 1949) was a general in the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) in World War II. He and Itagaki Seishiro were the men primarily responsible for the Mukden Incident that took place in Manchuria, Northeast China in 1931.

Ishihara was enrolled in a military prep school at age thirteen.

He was a member the 21st class of the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan and graduated in 1909.

After its annexation by Japan in 1910, he served in the Imperial Japanese Army 65th Infantry Regiment (IJA) in Korea.

In 1915 he passed the exams for admittance to the 30th class of the Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, graduating second in his class in 1918.

From 1922–25 Ishihara served as a Japanese military attaché to Germany.

On 18 September 1931, a bomb secretly planted on the tracks of the Japanese-controlled Southern Manchuria Railway (SMRC) by Kwantung Army (IJA) elements including Ishihara exploded setting off the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, Northeast China otherwise known as the Mukden Incident.

Charging that Chinese soldiers had attacked the rail line, Ishihara ordered Japanese troops to seize the Chinese military barracks in the nearby city of Liutiaokou, Liaoning Province, China.

Ishihara then ordered Kwantung Army (IJA) 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 Staff (IJA) in Tokyo, Japan.

Ishihara was one of the earliest Japanese officers assigned to oversee the activities of Ishii Shiro in Manchuria, Northeast China.

In 1935 Ishihara was appointed to the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA) as Chief of Operations.

Running afoul of General Tojo Hideki he was placed on the retirement list in 1941.

Ishihara 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 (IJN).

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.

The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included:

Asai Haruo.

Hoia Tokijiro.

Ishihara Kanji.

Kihara Yukio.

895 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######. GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
○ Kuhara fnu.
○ Kojima Kinji.
○ Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
○ Mizumo fnu.
○ Nakano Takeo.
○ Sasaki Sankichi.
○ Shono Kiyoshi.
○ Suguhara Tetsugi.
○ Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
○ Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
○ Toyoda Hokyo.

- See Also:
  ○ Asai Haruo.
  ○ Hoia Tokijiro.
  ○ Hokushinron.
  ○ Honjo Shigeru.
  ○ Imperial Japanese Army 65th Infantry Regiment (IJA).
  ○ Ishihara Kanji.
  ○ Ishii Shiro.
  ○ Itagaki Seishiro.
  ○ Kihara Yukio.
  ○ Kuhara fnu.
  ○ Kojima Kinji.
  ○ Korea.
  ○ Kwantung Army (IJA).
  ○ Liutiaokou, Liaoning Province, China.
  ○ Manchuria, Northeast China.
  ○ Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
  ○ Mizumo fnu.
  ○ Mukden Incident, China.
  ○ Nakano Takeo.
  ○ nanshin-ron.
  ○ Sasaki Sankichi.
  ○ Shono Kiyoshi.
  ○ Southern Manchuria Railway (SMRC).
  ○ Suguhara Tetsugi.
  ○ Tojo Hideki.
  ○ Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
  ○ Tokyo, Japan.
  ○ The Toyoda Group.
  ○ 65th Infantry Regiment (IJA).

Ishihara Kenji.

- “Former managing director of S.W.R. Research Buro [SIC] (Bureau).” 898
- See:

Ishii fnu.

- Member of Branch 2630, Detachment 100 (IJA).
- See:
  ○ Branch 2630 (IJA).
  ○ Branch 2630, Detachment 100 (IJA).

Detachment 100 (IJA).

Ishii Bacteria Bomb.

Ishii Baker King.

Ishii Corps (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Ishii Kaoru.
- See:
  - Ishimitsu Kaoru.

Ishii Mitsuo.
- Elder brother of Ishii Shiro.
- Manager of the animal containment building – Unit 731 (IJA).
- May have used the alias: Hosoya.
- See:
  - Hosoya.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Ishii Network.

Ishii Okao.
- Second older brother of Ishii Shiro.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.

Ishii Shiro.
- Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Aliases:
  - Tojo Hajime.
  - Zhijiang Silang.
- Born in Chiyoda Village: Kamo, Chiba Prefecture in 1892, the fourth son of a local and wealthy land owner.
- April 1916, Ishii Shiro was admitted to the Medical Department of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan graduating in 1920.
- Began his military training as a probational officer in the Third Regiment of the Imperial Guard Division (IJA).
- On 9 April 1921, he received his commission as a Surgeon-First Lieutenant.
  - He was subsequently assigned to duties with the Imperial Guards Division (IJA).
- On 1 August 1922 he was reassigned to the First Army Hospital in Tokyo, Japan.
- 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.”

- August 1924 – Ishii is 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 April 1928 Ishii began a two-year tour of inspection and study overseas in April 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 (USSR), Estonia, Latvia, East Prussia, Hawaii, Canada, and the United States.  
  - He is believed to have studied bacteriological warfare at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts
  - Ishii returned to Japan in 1930.
- In 1930 Ishii was appointed as a Professor of Immunology at the Tokyo Army Medical School (College) (IJA), 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 (IJA), 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 (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - His early germ warfare studies conducted in 1931-32 did not involve experiments on human beings.
- Army Military Medical School, Tokyo, Japan instructor, 1932.
- On 31 August 1932 Ishii, with Masuda Tomosada, is posted to Manchuria, Northeast China ostensibly to study the country’s private industrial sector.
  - Ishii remained in Manchuria, Northeast China 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.
  - 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, China.
    - 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.
  • 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 August 1935.
  • In 1936 the Epidemic Prevention Laboratory is established in the Army Medical School (College) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan with Ishii Shiro as its head.
    o Ishii also begins to use the alias: Unit Commander Nishikawa.
  • On 1 August 1936 Ishii Shiro was appointed Chief of the Kwantung Army Boeki Kyusui Bu. Boeki Kyusui Bu – literally the “Anti-Epidemic Water Supply and Purification Bureau,” but better known as the Water Purification Bureau (IJA).905
  • Ishii abandoned the Beiyinhe facility in late 1937.
    o 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, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o The new unit at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China becomes known as the “Ishii Unit” (IJA).
  • 1 March 1938 Ishii is promoted to Colonel.
  • By 1940, the Ishii Unit (IJA) would be comprised of approximately 3,000 men.
    o As additional units and branches were created it is estimated that Ishii commanded a force of about 5,000 men total.906
      ▪ The total number of actual doctors attached probably never exceeded 500 men.907
      ▪ 15 percent of the total number assigned provided technical support.908
  • Ishii retained his position at the Tokyo Army Medical College (School) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan throughout his tenure in Manchuria, Northeast China.
  • Authored in 1939: “Research on Substance Promoting the Growth of Bacillus Pestis Research on Mass Production”909
  • On 29 April 1940, Ishii personally was decorated with the 3rd Order of the Golden Kite and the Middle Cord of the Rising Sun in recognition of his services to Japan during 1939.910
  • In 1941 the Ishii Unit (IJA) is given a numerical designator and becomes Unit 731 (IJA).
  • In July 1942, Ishii led a BW expedition to Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, where he joined forces with Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) to distribute typhoid and paratyphoid germs from metal flasks and glass bottles, into wells, marshes, and houses of ordinary citizens.911
  • On 1 August 1942, Ishii was transferred to Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, where he assumed the position of Chief of the First Army Medical Department (IJA).
    o Ishii was succeeded at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China by Major General (later Lt. General) Kitano Masaji.
  • In the aftermath of the Japanese surrender Ishii departed Dairen by aircraft for Japan.
  • On 10 November 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.
- Publications.

- Coauthored with Captain Hayama Yoshio: “Preparation of Culture Media for Determining Cause of Diseases in the Field.”
- Coauthored with then Major Inouye Takeo: “Tests on the Survival of Cholera Vibrio on Various Types of Food.”
- Coauthored with then Captain Tanaka Toomey: “Research on Culture Media for Glanders Bacillus.”
- Coauthored with Unchino Senji and Masuda Chisada: “Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucin, Vol. IV.”
- Coauthor with Masuda Tomosada of a paper “Sedimentation Rate of Artificially Transplanted Malaria Blood Cells and Their Effects.”
- Coauthored with Unchino Senji and Masuda Chisada: “Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoids (PA), Vol. V of Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins.”
- Produced with Major Itakura: “Tests on the Increase of Toxicity of Typhoid Bacillus.”
- 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 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.”

- See:

  - A-research.
  - Anti-Epidemic Water Supply and Purification Bureau (IJA).
  - Anthrax.

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DRAFT

- Army Hospital (IJA).
- Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Army Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucin, Vol. IV.
- Boeki Kyusui Bu.
- Chiba Prefecture, Japan.
- Chiyoda Village, Kamo, Chiba Prefecture, Japan.
- Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Encephalitis.
- Epidemic Prevention Laboratory.
- Fell, Norbert.
- First Army Medical Department (IJA).
- First Army Hospital (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Glanders.
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Hayama Yoshio.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Imperial Guard Division (IJA).
- Inouye Takeo.
- Ishii Unit (IJA).
- Itakura.
- Japanese B Encephalitis.
- Jiangsu Province, China.
- Kimura Ren.
- Kitano Masaji.
- Koizumi Chikahiko.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Boeki Kyusui Bu (IJA).
- Kyoto, Japan.
- Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Kyoto University School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Masuda Chisada.
- Masuda Tomosada.
- Nan Gang District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
- Nishikawa.
- Paratyphoid.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Plague.
- Preparation of Culture Media for Determining Cause of Diseases in the Field.
- Research on Culture Media for Glanders Bacillus.
- Research on Gram Positive Twin Bacteria.
- Research on Substance Promoting the Growth of Bacillus Pestis Research on Mass Production.
- Sedimentation Rate of Artificially Transplanted Malaria Blood Cells and Their Effects.
- Shikoku Island.
- Tanaka Toomey.
- Tests on the Increase of Toxicity of Typhoid Bacillus.
- Tests on the Survival of Cholera Vibrio on Various Types of Food.
- Third Regiment of the Imperial Guard Division (IJA).
- Togo Heihachiros.
- Togo Unit.
- Tojo Hajime.
Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoids PA), Vol. V of Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins.

Typhoid.

Unchino Senji.

Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).

Unit 731 (IJA).

Water Purification Bureau (IJA).

Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Zhijiang Silang.

Ishii Takeo.  
- Elder brother of Ishii Shiro.
- Prison Warden – Unit 731 (IJA).
- May have used the alias: Hosoya.
- See:
  - Hosoya fnu.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Ishii Toyo.  
- 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.
  - 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.
  - 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 June 2006.
  - “We were going to be in trouble, I was told, if American soldiers asked us about the specimens.”
  - “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.”
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).

Ishii Unit (IJA).

1 October 1939, the Ishii Unit (IJA) received a special commendation from the Kwantung Army (IJA) Commanding General.

See:
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Ishii Unit (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Ishii Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China. 927

See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Ishii Shiro.

Ishii Unit (IJA), Sunwu; Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China. 928

After the attack of the Soviet Union (USSR) into Manchuria, Northeast China the Sunwu Branch of the Kwantung Army Water Purification Depot (IJA), Heilongjiang Province, China, the Kwantung Army Special Intelligence Unit (IJA) and the Kwantung Army’s Special Guard Unit (IJA) were attached to the 123rd Division (IJA). 929

See:
  o The unit was primarily engaged in fortifying their position. 930
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army Special Guard Unit (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army Special Intelligence Unit (IJA).
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Sunwu Branch of the Kwantung Army Water Purification Depot (IJA), Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Water Purification Depot (IJA).
  o 123rd Division (IJA).

Ishikawa fnu. 931

Ishikawa fnu. 932

Ishikawa fnu.

  o Doctor of Medicine.
  o Interviewed in November 1947 concerning Tsutsugamushi fever. 933
  o See:

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Tsutsugamushi fever.

Ishikawa Kenji. 934

Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Ishikawa Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

Ishikawa team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Anthrax Research.

- One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for Anthrax Research. 935
- The label “Ishikawa” probably reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Ishikawa Tachiomaru.
- See:
  - Anthrax Research.
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - General Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishikawa Tachiomaru.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Ishikawa Tachio.

- Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever, Songo Fever: animal and human experiments. 936
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ishikawa Tachiomaru.
- See:
  - Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever.
  - Ishikawa Tachiomaru.
  - Songo Fever.

Ishikawa Tachiomaru.

- Pathologist.
- Headed one of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA), when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- 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...” 937
- Arrived at unit 731 (IJA) with Yoshimura Hisato.
- The Section was responsible for Anthrax Research. 938
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ishikawa Tachio.
- Postwar he rose to become the President of the Kanazawa University Medical School, Kanazawa, Japan. 939

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• See:
  o Anthrax Research.
  o Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Ishikawa Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
  o Ishikawa Tachio.
  o Jilin Province, China.
  o Kanazawa University Medical School, Kanazawa, Japan.
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Noan, Jilin Province, China.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).
  o Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Yoshimura Hisato.

Ishikawa Tatsuo. ⁹⁴⁰
  • Professor, Kanzawa Medical College.
  • Contacted in late 1945 by Ishii Shiro when he was in hiding from US authorities after the war.
  • See:
    o Ishii Shiro.
    o Kanzawa Medical College.

Ishikawa team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Anthrax Research.
  • Also known as the:
    o Ishikawa Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
  • See:
    o Ishikawa Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
    o Unit 731 (IJA).

Ishimaru Tadao. ⁹⁴¹

Ishimaru Takao.

Ishimaru Tadafol.
  • Japanese fighter pilot assigned to carry out a planned 1945 Japanese biological warfare attack against San Diego, California. ⁹⁴²

Ishimitsu fnu. ⁹⁴³
  • Army Surgeon.
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Ishimitsu Kaoru.
  • See:
    o Ishimitsu Kaoru.

Ishimitsu fnu.

• Engineer with the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan. 944

• See:
  o Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Ishimitsu Kaoru.
• Graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
• Unit 731 (IJA).
• Experimented with on tetanus on human subjects.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Ishii Kaoru.
• See:
  o Ishii Kaoru.
  o Tetanus.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Ishino Migakujiro.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Ishino Takujiro.
• See:
  o Ishino Takujiro.

Ishino Takujiro.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Ishino Migakujiro.
• See:
  o Ishino Migakujiro.

Ishiwata Hiroshi.
• Commander, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
• Interviewed after the war with Commander Hayashi M, about the Mark 7 “bacillary bomb” only to deny that the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) conducted any experiments on biological weapons other than theoretical. 945
• See:
  o Hayashi M.
  o Mark 7.

Ishiyama fnu. 946

Ishiyama Fukujiro. 947

944 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.


First Department, Surgery, Kyushu Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan.  
Conducted experiments to include vivisection on the crew of a US B-29 shot down over Japan.
- 17 May 1945:Removed one lung from each of two POW.
- 22 May 1945: Removed the entire stomach of one POW.
- 25 May 1945: Conducted brain surgery on one POW.
- 2 June 1945: Injected a blood substitute into one POW.
  - Removed a gall bladder.
  - Removed a liver.
  - Conducted open chest cardiac massage.
- Ishiyama hung himself in prison in July 1946.

Ishiyama Kinzo.

Ishimitsu Kaoru.

Isikawa Tachiomaru.

Itagaki Seishi.
- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- War Minister.
- Born: 21 January 1885, in Morioka city, Iwate Prefecture into a samurai family formerly serving the Nanbu clan of Morioka Domain.
- He graduated from the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1904 and fought in the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905).
- A professional soldier, Itagaki rose to become Chief of the Intelligence Section of the Kwantung Army (IJA) where he helped plan the 1931 Mukden Incident, China that led to the Japanese seizure of Manchuria, Northeast China.
- He served as a military advisor to Manchukuo from 1932-1934.


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 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 (IJA) in China during the early part of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 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, China, which prevented them from coming to the aid of the Imperial Japanese Army 10th Division (IJA).

Recalled to Japan in 1938, Itagaki served as War Minister from 1938-1939.

- On 6 December 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 (USSR) 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, the Chosin Army was elevated to the Japanese Seventeenth Area Army (IJA) in 1945, with Itagaki as its commander in chief.

In April 1945 Itagaki was reassigned to the Japanese Seventh Area Army (IJA) in Singapore and Malaya.

- He surrendered Japanese forces in Southeast Asia to British Admiral Louis Mountbatten in Singapore on 12 September 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, Northeast China 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).

- Executed at Sugamo Prison in Ikebukuro on 23 December 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.

See:

- Battle of Beiping-Tianjin.
- Battle of Nomonhan.
- Battle of Taierzhuang.
- Battle of Xuzhou.
- Chahar Province, China.
- China Expeditionary Army (IJA).
- Chosin Army, Korea.
- Five Ministers Conference.
- Hakko Ichiu.
- Ikebukuro, Japan.
- Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
- Imperial Japanese Army 5th Division (IJA).
- Imperial Japanese Army 10th Division (IJA).
- IMTFE.
- International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
o Iwate Prefecture, Japan.
o Japanese Seventh Area Army (IJA).
o Japanese Seventeenth Area Army (IJA).
o Korea.
o Linyi, Shandong Province, China.
o Kwantung Army (IJA).
o Malaya.
o Manchukuo.
o Manchuria, Northeast China.
o Morioka city, Iwate Prefecture, Japan.
o Mountbatten, Louis.
o Mukden Incident, China.
o OPERATION CHAHAR.
o Peking Municipality, China.
o Shandong Province, China.
o Singapore.
o Sugamo Prison.
o SCAP.
o Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
o Tianjin Municipality, China.
o Tokyo, Japan.
o War Minister.
o 5th Division (IJA).
o 10th Division (IJA).

Itakura fnu.

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Produced in 1934 with Ishii Shiro: “Tests on the Increase of Toxicity of Typhoid Bacillus.” 957
- Linked to the wartime study of typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera, glanders, bacilli & mucins. 958
- See:
  - Bacilli.
  - Cholera.
  - Glanders.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Mucins.
  - Paratyphoid.
  - Typhoid.
  - Tests on the Increase of Toxicity of Typhoid Bacillus.

“Item Mike Tare Fox Easy (International Military Tribunal for the Far East).”

- A December 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.” 959
- See:

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959 All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 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 June 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 June 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives.
Adjust General’s Office (US), Tokyo, Japan.
- IMTFE.
- International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
- SCAP.
- Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
- Tokyo, Japan.

Ito fnu.
- Medical doctor.
- Succeeded Hasebe Terunobu as the head of the Medical Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) investigating the potential of biological weapons to alter the battlefield.
- Headed a research team of 40 scientists supporting the Medical Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) in its research
- See:
  - Hasebe Terunobu.
  - Medical Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Iwakoshi Shinroku.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Interviewed in early 1946, denied the use of gas warfare against the Chinese.

Iwakuro Kikan (IJA).

Iwanami Hiroshi.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Commander of the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN) on Dubon Island.
- Surgeon.
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- 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.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- Iwanami Hiroshi was one of nineteen Japanese charged with the murder of eight captured US airmen at a hospital on Dubon Island.
- The 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.
- 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.

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961 USA vs. Iwanami Hiroshi et al.

962 USA vs. Iwanami Hiroshi et al.
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.  

• 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.  
• On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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,
asault, strike and kill, by bayoneting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with
words, two (2) American POW.  
• On or about 1 February 1944 while serving at the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN), at Dubon Island, Truk Atoll,
Caroline Islands, caused to be killed two (2) American POW unlawfully.  
• On or about 30 January 1944 while serving at the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN), at Dubon Island, Truk Atoll,
Caroline Islands, caused to be killed six (6) American POW by medical and other experiments.  
• In 1947 Iwanami was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.

• He was sentenced to death by hanging.  
• See:
  o Caroline Islands.
  o Dubon Island.
  o Guam.
  o Nakamura fnu.
  o Naval Medical School.
  o Shinjuku, Japan.
  o Streptococcus.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Truk Atoll.
  o 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Iwane Matsui.  

Iwao Tanaka.  

Iwasaki Yoshimo.  

• Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Izawa Kaoru.  

Iwo Jima, Japan.  

Jacobs, Saul.  

• Lt. Colonel, US Army.
• Held a meeting on 20 August 1941 with representatives from the Office of the Surgeon General (US),
Chemical Warfare Service, National Research Council, G-2 (Military Intelligence) (US), and the

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961 USA vs. Iwanami Hiroshi et al.
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.”

- The Committee went 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.”

- 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.”
  
  - 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 Navy.

- See:
  
  - Chemical Warfare Service (US).
  - National Research Council (US).

Jakarta, Indonesia.

- See:
  
  - Indonesia.

James, Frank.

- Originally from northern California.
- Held POW during the war at the Mukden POW Camp in Manchuria, Northeast China.
- James charged that initially the Japanese did not accord their prisoners POW rank, but instead treated them as “captives.”
  
  - 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 (IJA).
- James arrived in the Mukden Camp, Liaoning Province, China on 11 November 1942.
  
  - Upon entering the camp, he and the other prisoners were met by a team of Japanese medical personnel.
  
  - 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.”
  
  - In Mukden, Northeast China, James was assigned to the burial detail, where he was kept quite busy.

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

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

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

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

973 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.

974 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.

975 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.

976 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
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.

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 (IJA), arrived with an autopsy table for taking specimens.”
- 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.”
- The specimens were then removed from the camp.

Sometime later, the group returned to Mukden, Northeast China, 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 about our national origin, and “American” was not an acceptable answer. It had to be Scotch, French, English, or whatever.

- James recalled that he was “asked was I getting enough steak, and I answered, ‘what’s that?”
- 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.”
- 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.”

See:
- Korea.
- Liaoning Province, China.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Mukden, Liaoning Province, China.
- Mukden, Northeast China.
- Mukden POW Camp, China.
- Northeast China.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Japan and the Way of the Japanese.

Japan Association of Industrial Health. Establishes the Medical Education Innovation Committee in August 1938.

See:
- Medical Education Innovation Committee.

Japan Bacteriology Association.

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977 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
978 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
979 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
980 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
981 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
982 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
983 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
984 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.
Japan Democratic Party.

Japan Dental Association.
- Became government-regulated organization in January 1943. 985
- Reorganized under the National Medical Care Law of April 1942. 986
- See:
  - National Medical Care Law of April 1942.

Japan Ground Self Defense Force.

Japan Medical Association.
- Became government-regulated organization in January 1943. 987
- Reorganized under the National Medical Care Law of April 1942. 988
- See:
  - National Medical Care Law of April 1942.

Japan Medical Treatment Corporation. 989

Japan Promotion of Various Sciences Council. 990
- Launched by the Japanese Ministry of Education in 1936.
- See:
  - Japanese Ministry of Education.

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. 991

Japan Special Factory.
- Factory which produced the Ishii water purification filter. 992
- The factory was operated by Kuritsu Mitsuichi.
- See:
  - Kuritsu Mitsuichi.

Japan’s Biological Weapons: 1930–1945, a Hidden Chapter in History.

Japanese Army Branch Hospital (IJA). 993

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985 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.
986 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.
987 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.
988 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.
989 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.
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 4 April 1947, Case # 330, Report by: Neal R. Smith, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives.
993 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 July 1946.
Provided medical care to Allied POW held at the Hoten POW Camp, Hoten Main Branch, in Hoten Liaoning Province, China. 994

See:
- Hoten Main Branch, Liaoning Province, China.
- Hoten POW Camp, Hoten Main Branch, Hoten, Liaoning Province, China.

Japanese Army Chemical Warfare Laboratory.

Japanese Army Chemical Warfare Laboratory, Shanghai Municipality, China.
- Reported by Colonel Morita Toyoaki in interviews conducted postwar in April 1946.
  - The Japanese Army Chemical Warfare Laboratory, Shanghai Municipality, China, had two divisions, one for chemical weapons, and one for medical experiments. 995
- See:
  - The Japanese Army Chemical Warfare Laboratory.
  - The Japanese Army Chemical Warfare Laboratory, Shanghai Municipality, China.
  - Morita Toyoaki.
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.

Japanese Army General Staff.

Japanese Army, Headquarters of Technology (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Japanese Army Medical Department (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Japanese Army Medical School, Department of Epidemic Prevention (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Japanese Army Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Located in Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).


Japanese Army Technical Research Department (IJA), Tokyo, Japan. 996
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

994 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 July 1946.
Japanese Army Youth Corps (IJA).


Japanese Army 9th Technology Institute (Noborito Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan (IJA).

- Noborito Institute (Army 9th Technology Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Noborito Institute (Army 9th Technology Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Japanese B.

- A new strain of encephalitis first identified on Shikoku Island which was initially referred to as “Japanese B” variety.
- See:
  - Encephalitis.
  - Japanese B.
  - Shikoku Island.

Japanese Bacterial Factory.

Japanese Bacteriological Research Institute (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Japanese Biological Warfare Plan.

- 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.
- See:
  - Treaty of Geneva, 1925

Japanese Biological Warfare Program.

Japanese Central China Area Army (IJA).

Japanese China Garrison Army (IJA).

Japanese Communist Party.


- 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, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Yue Zhen Fu, a former laborer at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China remembers that soldiers drove to the Japanese Consulate in Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, every other day, and returned usually with eight or more Chinese prisoners for experimentation.  
  - The mansion today is Harbin’s Museum of the Martyrs, and mounts exhibitions documenting the Chinese Communist resistance to the Japanese occupation.

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997 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 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.  
  - 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 (IJA).
- Cable No. C53169, dated 7 June 1947, stated that the Japanese Communist Party alleged that Ishii BW group conducted experiments on captured Americans in Mukden, Northeast China and that simultaneously research on similar lines was conducted in Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan.  
  - See:
    - Bubonic plague.
    - Ishii Shiro.
    - Kyoto, Japan.
    - Mukden, Northeast China.
    - Tokyo, Japan.

Japanese Consulate, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

- See:
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.


Japanese Democratic Cultural Federation.

- Communist front organization.
- Source of postwar allegations about Ishii Shiro made to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) in Japan, General Douglas MacArthur.  
  - See:
    - Douglas MacArthur.
    - Ishii Shiro.
    - SCAP.
    - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).

Japanese Expeditionary Force in China (IJA).

Japanese Expeditionary Military Police in South China (IJA).  

Japanese First Army (IJA).

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1002 "Report by: Neal R. Smith, Fst. LT., Inf., 4 April 1947," Record Group 331, Box 1772/330, National Archives.


Japanese Fifth Army (IJA).
  • See:
    o 5th Army (IJA).

Japanese First Area Army (IJA).


Japanese General Staff.

Japanese Kwantung Army (IJA).
  • See:
    o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Japanese Medical Association.

Japanese Military Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
  • See:
    o Tokyo, Japan.

Japanese Military Hospital, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China. 1005
  • See:
    o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Heilongjiang, China.
    o Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Military Hospital (IJA).

Japanese Military Medical College (IJA).

Japanese Military Mission (IJA).

Japanese Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  • See:
    o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Japanese Military Police (IJA).

Japanese Military Police (IJA), Dong’an, China, Hunan Province, China. 1006
  • See:
    o Dong’an, Hunan Province, China.
    o Hunan Province, China.

Japanese Military Police (IJA), Jining Province, China. 1007

Japanese Military Police (IJA), Jining, Shandong Province, China. 1008
  • See:

1005 Doc. 9305. Questionnaire. P.O.W. – The Former Chief Medical Officer of the 1st Army Group of the Kwantung Army (IJA), Major General (Med.) Kiyoshi Kawashima, at Khabarovsk on September 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
Japanese Military Police (IJA), Muleng, Heilongjiang Province, China. ¹⁰⁰⁹
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Muleng, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Japanese Military Police (IJA), Pingyang, Zhejiang Province, China. ¹⁰¹⁰
- See:
  - Pingyang County, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Japanese Military Police (IJA), Siping, Jilin Province, China. ¹⁰¹¹
- See:
  - Jilin Province, China.
  - Siping, Jilin Province, China.

Japanese Military Police (IJA), Tangyuan, Heilongjiang Province, China. ¹⁰¹²
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Tangyuan, Heilongjiang Province.

Japanese Military Police (IJA), Xinjing, (Changchun), Jilin Province, China. ¹⁰¹³
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Jilin Province, China.
  - Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.

Japanese Ministry of Education.

Japanese Ministry of Health.

Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Japanese Naval Medical School. ¹⁰¹⁴
- Presented lectures on chemical warfare to classes of medical officers.
- The lectures included information on the common gases and agents. ¹⁰¹⁵
- The effects and treatment for each were described and outlined. ¹⁰¹⁶
Japanese Naval War College (IJN), Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Japanese Navy General Staff (IJN).

Japanese Northern China Area Army (IJA).

Japanese Occupation Forces Singapore.

Japanese Occupation of China.

Japanese Occupation of Korea.
    - See:
      o Korea.

Japanese-Occupied Netherlands East Indies.


Japanese Race Hygiene Society (Nippon minzok u Eisei gakk").

Japanese Red Cross.  
    - Provided nurses to Japanese army medical hospitals some of which, assisted Japanese army doctors in conducting vivisections on Chinese prisoners.
    - Medical Hospital (IJA).

Japanese Science Council.

Japanese Scientific Research Institute (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    - Located on the outskirts of Harbin.
    - The institute was used to house and process detainees bound for Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
      o The Scientific Research Institute (IJA) in Harbin is today the Heilongjiang Provinical Gymnasium.
    - See:
      o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
      o Heilongjiang, China.
      o Heilongjiang Province, China.
      o Heilongjiang Provinical Gymnasium.
      o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
      o Tangyuan, Heilongjiang Province.

Japanese Sixth Army (IJA).

Japanese Seventh Area Army (IJA).

Japanese Seventeenth Area Army (IJA).

Japanese Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF) (IJA), Shanghai Municipality, China.

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1016 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945


• See:
  ◦ Shanghai Municipality, China.


Japanese Sixth Division (IJA).

Japanese Society of Antibiotics.

Japanese Society of Health and Human Ecology. 1022
  • Established in November 1941. 1023
  • “…the mission of racial hygiene is nothing but to improve human beings as racial existence.” – Nagai Hisomu. 1024
  • “…such as tuberculars, psychotics, or lepers.” – Nagai Hisomu. 1025
  • See:
    ◦ Nagai Hisomu. 1026

Japanese Southern Army (IJA).

Japanese Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA).


Japanese Southern Army (IJA).

Japanese Tenth Army (IJA).

Japanese War of Aggression.

Japanese War of Aggression against China.

Japanese War Ministry.

Japanese War Program.

Japanese Youth Corp.
  • 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 (Stormtroopers).
  • 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

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1022 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.
1023 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.
1024 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.
1025 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.
1026 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-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 Army Academy (IJA), 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 (IJA) 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 (IJA).

**Japanese Xinjing Military Police (IJA), Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.**

- See:
  - Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men’s Corps.
  - Kempeitai (IJA).
  - Kingoro Hashimoto.
  - Taisei Yokusankai.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Volunteer Fighting Corps (IJA).
  - Yokusan Sonendan.

**Japanese 2nd Army (IJA).**

**Japanese 2nd Division (IJA).**

**Japanese 5th Army (IJA).**

**Japanese 11th Army (IJA).**

**Japanese 23rd Infantry Division (IJA).**

**Japanese 88th Infantry Division (IJA).**

**Java.**

**Jemadar Abdul Latif.**

- Viceroy’s Commissioned Officer (VCO), 4/9 Jat Regiment of the Indian Army (UK), a who was rescued by the Australians at Sepik Bay in 1945.  
- Jemadar Abdul Latif alleged that not just Indian POW but even locals in Papua New Guinea were killed and eaten by the Japanese.
- 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.”

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http://www.china.org.cn/china/japan_confessions/2014-08/11/content_33200794.htm

1028 Manimugdha S Sharma. Japanese ate Indian PoWs, used them as live targets in WWII. Free Republic. 11 August 2014.  
http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/3192626/posts

1029 Manimugdha S Sharma. Japanese ate Indian PoWs, used them as live targets in WWII. Free Republic. 11 August 2014.  
http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/3192626/posts

1030 Manimugdha S Sharma. Japanese ate Indian PoWs, used them as live targets in WWII. Free Republic. 11 August 2014.  
http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/news/3192626/posts
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.”

A Jap doctor —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.”

See:
- Indian Army (UK).
- Papua New Guinea.
- Pirzai, R.U.
- Sepik Bay.
- Singh, Gurcharan.
- Suaid, Papua New Guinea.
- Tumisa.
- Wewak, Papua New Guinea.

**Jiamao Unit (IJA).**
- The term “Bacteria Research Unit” was the original and first name of what eventually became Unit 731 (IJA).
- Externally the Bacteria Research Unit was referred to as the “Jiamao Unit” (IJA).
- Originally the Bacteria Research Unit managed the Anda Airfield test site in Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anda Airfield, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Bacteria Research Unit (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Jiamao Unit (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Jiangshan, Zhejiang Province, China.**
- See:
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

**Jiangxi Province, China**

**Jikei University School of Medicine, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.**
- See:
  - Minato, Tokyo, Japan
  - Tokyo, Japan.

**Jilin Province, China.**
- Province located in northern Manchuria, Northeast China.
- One of three provinces, the others to include Liaoning and Heilongjiang, make up modern Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Capital City – Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- 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.

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Jilin was inhabited by various peoples, notably the Xianbei, Koreans, the Mohe and the Wùjí. 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 (USSR). Manchuria, Northeast China was the staging ground from which the communists eventually conquered the rest of China in the Chinese Civil War.

See:
- Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Hsinking, Liaoning Province, China.
- Inner Mongolia.
- Korea.
- Liaoning Province, China.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Mongolia.
- Primorsky Krai, USSR.

Jilin Province, China.

Jin Hua County, Zhejiang Province, China.
- See:
- Zhejiang Province, China.

Jin-Nan Branch (IJA).

Jin Xianlan.
- Witness to the August 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China. 1034
- At its height, the outbreak took twenty lives a day. 1035
- See:
  - Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Plague.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Jinan, Shandong Province, China. 1036
- See:
  - Shandong Province, China.

Jinan Branch (IJA), Jinan, Shandong Province, China.
- Sub-unit of Unit 1855 (IJA).
- See:
  - Jinan, Shandong Province, China.
  - Shandong Province, China.
  - Unit 1855 (IJA).

Jinhua County, Zhejiang Province, China.
- On 26 November 1940 aircraft from Unit 731 (IJA) bombed Jin Hua County, Zhejiang Province, China, with disease laden bombs.
- See:
  - Jin Hua County, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Jining, Shandong Province, China.
- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA). 1037
- Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings.
- See:
  - Shandong Province, China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Jinmetsu Sakusen.

JINNA CLEAN-UP OPERATION.

Jinpin Wu.
- Red Cross doctor who treated victims of Anthrax and plague attacks staged by Japanese forces in Zhejiang Province, China in August 1942. 1038
- See:
  - Anthrax.
  - Plague.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Jintai Jikken.

Jinzhou Military Police (IJA). 1039

Jiyu Seinen Association.
- 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. 1040
  - The Association alleged that the Ishii brothers used this money to purchase “real estate in their relatives’ name.” 1041
  - Other sums were “deposited in banks, and [they] made donations [to people who would help them in their deceptions].” 1042
  - Some of the money was employed in securing the help of former 731 (IJA) associates and longtime Army Medical School (College) (IJA); Tokyo, Japan friends to “transport army

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1040 Doc. No. 29510, To: General MacArthur, From: Jiyu Seinen Assn., Chiba Ken, Sambu Gun, Chiyoda Mura, 10 February 47, Case # 330, The National Archives.
1041 Doc. No. 29510, To: General MacArthur, From: Jiyu Seinen Assn., Chiba Ken, Sambu Gun, Chiyoda Mura, 10 February 47, Case # 330, The National Archives.
1042 Doc. No. 29510, To: General MacArthur, From: Jiyu Seinen Assn., Chiba Ken, Sambu Gun, Chiyoda Mura, 10 February 47, Case # 330, The National Archives.
uniform[s], coat[s], blankets, shoes, leather goods…enough for several 10 thousands of people to their place of domicile.”

- According to Jiyu 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, they supposedly gave away more than ten Army vehicles to former subordinates.

- See:
  - Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Ishii Mitsuo.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Ishii Takeo.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

JMM (Japanese Military Mission) (IJA).

JNIH - Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Johor, Malay Peninsula.

Johor Bahru, Malaya.

Johor State, Malaya.

Joichiro Sanada.

Jongeijans, G.J. 1045
- 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-1946. 1046
- See:
  - Dutch East Indies

Jono Hiroshi.

Jotaro.

Journal of Army Surgeons.

Journal of the Medical Association of Taiwan.

Junichi Kaneko.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served with the Togo Troop in Manchuria, Northeast China.
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

1043 Doc. No. 29510, To: General MacArthur, From: Jiyu Seinen Assn., Chiba Ken, Sambu Gun, Chiyoda Mura, 10 February 47, Case # 330, The National Archives.
1044 Doc. No. 29510, To: General MacArthur, From: Jiyu Seinen Assn., Chiba Ken, Sambu Gun, Chiyoda Mura, 10 February 47, Case # 330, The National Archives.
Togo Troop (IJA).

**Juntendo University Bunkyo, Tokyo, Japan.**

- Postwar Juntendo University Bunkyo, Tokyo, Japan was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA).
- Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA) include:
  - Kanazawa University.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
  - Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
  - Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.

- See:
  - Kanazawa University.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
  - Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.

**Justice Correction Department (Manchukuo).**

**Justice Ministry.**

**Kachanaburi, Thailand.**

**Kagawa Prefecture, Japan.**

**Kachu Boekihan.**

**Kadena Airfield, Okinawa, Japan.**

**Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.**

**Kahoku Boekihan.**

**Kai Islands.**

- In November 1944, according to documents uncovered at the Australian National Archives, a lieutenant, 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.  

  - 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 warfare.

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1048 Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times.  
1049 Japan tested chemical weapon on Aussie POW: new evidence. The Japan Times.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Kondo Hideo had ordered the lieutenant to test the effectiveness of the gas, the document says.  After the POW collapsed, Japanese military police (IJA) 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.

A deposition by the lieutenant, dated 17 April 1947, says the chemical weapons were 4 years old at the time and showed signs of deterioration, prompting the Japanese to test their effectiveness. The document quotes the lieutenant as saying he reported to his superiors that the gas was still effective.

See:
- Cyanide gas.
- Dutch East Indies.
- Iwasaki Yoshimo.
- Kondo Hideo.
- No. 5 Division (IJA).

Kaimingjie, Zhejiang Province, China.

See:
- Zhejiang Province, China.

Kaimingjie Germ Weapon Attack, Kaimingjie, Zhejiang Province, China.

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 Zhejiang in October 1940, during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).

- The attack was organized by Unit 731 (IJA) and Unit 1644 (IJA).
- 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.

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.

See:
- Bubonic plague.
- Kaimingjie, Zhejiang Province, China.
- Nimpo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- Ning Bo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- Ning po, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- Plague.
- Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Unit 1644 (IJA).
- Zhejiang Province, China.
- Zhejiangsheng Province, China.

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Kaishun Hospital, Kumamoto, Japan.

- See:
  - Kumamoto, Japan.

Kaishun Ward.

Kaitaku Igaku Kenkyujyo.

Kajimura Masao.

- Worker employed at the Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA).
- See:
  - Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA).

Kajitsuka fnu

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kajitsuka Ryuiji.
- See:
  - Kajitsuka Ryuiji.

Kajitsuka Ryuiji.

- Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Born: 1888.
- Chief of Medical Administration, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Former Chief of the Kwantung Army Veterinary Service (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Bacteriologist.\footnote{Barenblatt, Daniel. \textit{A Plague upon Humanity}. 2004.}
- Graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.
- Served in the Japanese Army as the chief of an Army Medical Hygiene Station (IJA).
- Nominally oversaw the work of Ishii Shiro and Kitano Masaji.\footnote{Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950.}
- Testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR) that Ishii was given permission in 1936 to begin experiments Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China by “command of the Emperor.”\footnote{Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950.}
- Tried by the USSR at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
  - Sentenced by the Soviet Union at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR) to 25 years in prison.
- Returned to Japan in 1956.
- See:
  - Army Medical Hygiene Station (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Japanese Army General Staff.
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
  - Kitano Masaji.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Veterinary Service (IJA).
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

\footnote{Barenblatt, Daniel. \textit{A Plague upon Humanity}. 2004.}
\footnote{Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950.}
\footnote{Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950.}
Kajuro Aihara.

Kakata Ishii.
- Japanese fighter pilot assigned to undertake the mission, Sakura at Night (flowers at night), a biological warfare attack San Diego, California planned for 1945.
- See:
  - Sakura at Night.

Kakizoe Shinobu.

Kalisher, Peter.
- United Press correspondent.
- Produced a report printed in the Pacific Stars and Stripes that “outed” Ishii Shiro to the public.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.

Kamada fnu.

Kamada Nobuo.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kamaden Nobuo
- See:
  - Kamaden Nobuo

Kamaden Nobuo.
- A member of Unit 731 (IJA)
- Spoke on the record that his main job at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China was to breed plague bacteria.
- “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.”
- 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.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Plague.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kamakura, Japan.

Kamakura Conference.
- 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.
- 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 criminals.

• See:
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Kamakura, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan

Kambayashi Hiroshi.
• Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Japanese Surgeon General (IJA). 1060
• Interviewed in September 1945 regarding the Imperial Japanese Army’s research into biological warfare where he only confirmed the defensive aspects of its program. 1061
• Denied possessing knowledge of any offensive biological warfare studies carried out by the Army (IJA). 1062
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Kanbayasi Hiro.
• See:
  o Kanbayasi Hiro.

Kamei fnu. 1063
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Kamei Kanichiro.
• See:
  o Kamei Kanichiro.

Kamei Kanichiro. 1064, 1065
• Politician, businessman, and alumnus of Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• 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.
• See:
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Sanders, Murray.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Sanders, Murray.

Kameo Tasaki.
• Research assistant.
DRAFT

- Department of Dermatology and Urology of the Manchuria Medical College (IJA).
- See:
  - Dermatology and Urology of the Manchuria Medical College (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchuria Medical College (IJA).

Kamikawa Hidehiro.
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Surgeon.
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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 bayonetng with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW. 1066
- In 1947 Kamikawa was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.
  - He was sentenced to twenty years confinement. 1067
- See:
  - Caroline Islands.
  - Dubon Island.
  - Guam.
  - Truk Atoll.
  - 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Kamikaze.

Kamio fnu.
- Sub-Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief of the Supply Division, Unit 64 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 643 (IJA).

Kamisaka Katsu
- According to the written confession of Kamisaka Katsu in July 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 March 1934 to November 1941. 1068
- He was promoted to major general and assigned as commander of the 53rd Infantry Brigade of the 59th Division (IJA) in June 1945. 1069
- Incident:
  - “In February 1942 when I served as commander of the 163rd Infantry Regiment stationed in Baoding, Hebei Province, China “I arrested or put into jail about 20 Chinese people” and “killed them through beheading, bayonetng, etc.;” “around March,” “for the reason that about 10 meters of rails were removed from the Beijing-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

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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.”  

- Incident:  
  - During the battle in central Hebei in May 1942, the Japanese troops started mopping-up campaigns in a village called Beituan in Hebei Province, China. 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.  
  - 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.”  

- During May 1944 to May 1945, Kamisaka Katsu dispatched his troops to guard “Captives Hospice” in Xigong Town of Luoyang City, Henan Province, China. He connived with his subordinates to kill prisoners with maltreatment.  
  - 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.”  
  - Kamisaka Katsu was held responsible for killing 4,769 Chinese people and looting 23,440 residences.  

- On 20 August 1945, he was captured by the Soviet Army near Hamhung, the Korean Peninsula.  

- See:  
  - Baoding, Hebei Province, China.  
  - Beijing, Hebei Province, China.  
  - Beijing-Hankou Railway.  
  - Eighth Route Army.  
  - Hamhung, Korea.  
  - Hebei Province, China.  
  - Henan Province, China.  
  - Korea.  
  - Luoyang City, Henan Province, China.  
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).  
  - Qingfengdian Station.  
  - Taiwan.  
  - Wangdu, Hebei Province, China.  
  - Wangdu Station, Hebei Province, China.  
  - Xigong Town, Luoyang City, Henan Province, China.  

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Kamiyama fnu.
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief, 1st Division, Unit 643 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 643 (IJA).
  - 1st Division, Unit 643 (IJA).

Kamo Butai (IJA).

Kamo Force.
- Water Purification and Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA). 1077
- See:
  - Water Purification and Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).

Kamo Troop (IJA).

Kamo Unit (IJA).
- May have possibly served as a unclassified reference term, notional term, fictional term, cover term or code word for Unit 731 (IJA). 1078
- Conducted a large-scale human experiment with yperite gas (mustard gas) on 7-10 September 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.
      - They also 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. 1080
      - 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. 1081
        - 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. 1082
  - May also be known as the:
    - Kamo Force.
  - See:


1078 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE: 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦


Former site of the Kamo Unit in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province.
Kamu Unit (IJA).
- Established the Japanese Army in 1933.
- The unit was located in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Kan-Toku-En Plan.
- Biological attack plan for confronting the USSR.

Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kanagawa Prefecture Hygiene Laboratory.

Kanagawa Prefectural Laboratory.\(^{1083}\)
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kanazawa fnu.
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Unit 731 (IJA).\(^{1084}\)
- Worked under Kitano Masaji during a 1942 investigation of an outbreak of Songo Fever.\(^{1085}\)
- 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 toge-dani [thorny tick, lealaps jettmar, Vitzithum] attached to Sesuji-nezumi [rat Apodemus egarius]; on November 6, Dr. Kanazawa performed tests on these ticks; subsequently Dr. Kasahara took over the tests; on December 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.”\(^{1086}\)
- See:
  - Asahina fnu.
  - Ishikawa fnu.
  - Kanazawa fnu.
  - Kanazawa University.
  - Kasahara Yukio.
  - Kitano Masaji.
  - Songo (physical location unknown), China.
  - Songo Fever.

\(^{1083}\) WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######. GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
\(^{1084}\) Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century. https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20c/classweb/dw2/page2.html
\(^{1085}\) Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century. https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20c/classweb/dw2/page2.html
\(^{1086}\) Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century. https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20c/classweb/dw2/page2.html
Kanazawa Medical College.\textsuperscript{1087}

Kanazawa National Medical College, Kanazawa, Japan.

- Trained surgeons prior to and during the war.\textsuperscript{1088}

Kanazawa University.

- Postwar Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA).\textsuperscript{1089}
- Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA) include:
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
  - Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
  - Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
  - Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kanazawa University Medical School, Kanazawa, Japan.

Kanbayasi Hirosi.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kambayashi Hiroshi.
- See:
  - Kambayashi Hiroshi.

Kanau Tabei.

- Doctor of Medicine.
- Member Unit 731 (IJA).
- Conducted experiments with typhoid in Manchuria, Northeast China from 1938 until transferred in 1943.

\textsuperscript{1088} 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.
Includes tests using bomb bursts conducted at the Anda proving range in Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- Believed to be responsible for several hundred deaths.
- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anda proving range, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Typhoid.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Kaneda Korin.**

- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Attached to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China.
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

**Kaneki Jun'ichi.**

- Captain, Japanese Imperial Army (IJA).
- Worked at the:
  - Harbin Experimental Station in Harbin, Heilongjiang, China
  - The Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- His work included both study of vaccines & serums and work on a bacterial bomb.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin Experimental Station, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - The Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

**Kaneko Jun'ichi.**

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Medical Officer.
- Assigned to Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China from 1937 to 1941.
- Transferred to the Army Medical College (School) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan, in 1941.
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.  
Norbert Fell subsequently met with Kaneko over a period of four consecutive days; 28, 29, and 20 April and 1 May 1947.

**Kaneko Yasuji.**

- Participated in a gas attack on a Chinese village in Shandong Province in October 1941.
- The attack was conducted under the Three Alls Policy; “Kill all, burn all, loot all.”
- Kaneko was captured by the Soviet Red Army (USSR) in August 1945 and initially sent to Siberia.
- Confessed to raping Chinese women and paying visits to the so-called ‘comfort stations.’
- Was involved with Unit 731 (IJA).
- He was later transferred to Fushun, Liaoning Province, China where he was held for six years before returning to Japan.
- Kaneko admitted to killing more than 100 people.

**Kang-De.**

**Kanggye, Korea.**

- See:
  - Korea.

**Kan’in Kotohito.**

- Issued Chief of General Staff Order No. 100 (IJA) on 11 April 1938.
- More commonly known in the West as “Order No. 100” (IJA).

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1102 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.
Also known as Mainland Order No.100 (IJA).

The order, released on 28 July 1937, issued for use, vomiting, nausea and sneezing gas for use against Chinese forces.

Prince Kan’in Kotohito.
  - Born: 10 November 1865.
  - Died: 21 May 1945.

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 (IJA) from 1931 to 1940.

Prince Kan’in entered the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); 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 (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in 1894, specializing in cavalry. He commanded the 1st Cavalry Regiment from 1897 to 1899.

Prince Kan’in was a veteran of the First Sino-Japanese War (1894–1895) and the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905).

He was appointed to command the 2nd Cavalry Brigade (IJA) in 1901.

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.

He was further promoted to become the youngest field marshal in the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) in 1919.

The Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) Under his command has been accused of committing many exactions against Chinese civilians including the Nanking Massacre, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, 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 (IJA) 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 July 1937. He transmitted a second order on 11 September authorizing the deployment of special chemical warfare units to Shanghai Municipality, China. On April 11, 1938, Directive Number 11 was issued in his name, authorizing further use of poison gas in Inner Mongolia.

See:
  - Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Cadet branch, Japanese imperial family.
  - Chief of General Staff Order No. 100 (IJA).
  - Directive Number 11.
  - First Sino-Japanese War (1894–1895).
  - General Staff Order No. 100 (IJA).
  - IJA 1st Division.
  - Imperial Guard Division (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA).
  - Inner Mongolia.
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Kuomintang.
  - Mainland Order No. 100 (IJA).
  - Meiji.
  - Mongolia. Mongolia.
  - Mustard gas.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking Massacre, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nausea gas.
  - Order No. 100 (IJA).
Shanghai Municipality, China.

Sneezing gas.

Supreme War Councilor.

Tokyo, Japan.

Vomiting gas.

1st Cavalry Regiment (IJA).

2nd Cavalry Brigade (IJA).

Kanisawa.

- Medical Doctor.
- 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.”

- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).

Kanto Army (IJA).

Kanto Detachment (IJA).

Kanto Gun.

- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kanto Gun, Boeki-Kyushi Bu.

- Reference to:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China. 1104
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Kantogun-Boeki-Kyusui.

- Pingfan. 1106


- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Kanetoshi Tsurata.**
- As junior member of Unit 731 (IJA), named Kanetoshi, was ordered to pour typhoid into a river to poison the locals. When Ishii later asked how Tsuruta felt about the war, Tsuruta stated, “It’s better not to go to war.” For that simple act of defiance, he fed lice with his own body for three days. 1107
- See:
  - Typhoid.
  - Shiro Ishii.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Kansai Academy.**

**Karafuto.**

**Karafuto Prefecture (Karafuto-cho), 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 June 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 Matsumae 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

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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 (USSR) 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 August 1945, after repudiating the Soviet–Japanese Neutrality Pact, the Soviet Union (USSR) invaded Karafuto. The Soviet attack started on August 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 (IJA). Although the Soviet Red Army (USSR) 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 August 16 that the Soviets broke the Japanese defense line. Japanese resistance grew weaker after this landing. Actual fighting continued until August 21. From August 22 to August 23, most remaining Japanese units agreed to a ceasefire. The Soviets completed the conquest of Karafuto on August 25, 1945 by occupying the capital of Toyohara.

- See:
  - Empire of Japan.
  - Hwataedo.
  - Japanese 88th Infantry Division (IJA).
  - Karafuto Prefecture, Japan.
  - Kita Ezo.
  - Korsakov, Sakhalin Island.
  - Korea.
  - Kuril Islands.
  - Mamiya Rinzo.
  - Mamiya Strait.
  - Ministry of Colonial Affairs.
  - Nikolaevsk Incident, 1920.
  - Northern Ezo.
  - Otomari, Sakhalin Island.
  - Sagaren.
  - Saghalien.
  - Sahallin.
  - Sakhalin Island.
  - Soviet Red Army (USSR).
  - Strait of Tartary.
  - Toyohara, Sakhalin Island.
  - Treaty of Portsmouth.
  - Treaty of Saint Petersburg.
  - Treaty of Shimoda.

Karafuto National Medical School,

- A national medical school that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war.\textsuperscript{1108}

\textsuperscript{1108} 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.
Karasawa Division (IJA). 1109

- Yoshio Shinozuka, a former junior assistant of Unit 731 (IJA), 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!” 1110

- See:
  - Karasawa Division (IJA).
  - Maruta.
  - Ohyama fnu.
  - Plague.
  - Special Division (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Yoshio Shinozuka.

Karasawa Kazuhisa.

Karasawa Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

- One of the original Sections that made up the 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division of Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for bacterial production. 1111
- The label “Karasawa” probably reflects the name of its leader.
- Yoshio Shinozuka, a former junior assistant of Unit 731 (IJA) 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!”…”

See:
- Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Hosoda fnu.
- Karasawa Division (IJA).
- Maruta.
- Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Yoshio Shinozuka.
- Yoshio Tamura.
- 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (IJA).

Karasawa Tomio.
- Major, Japanese Imperial Army (IJA).
- Maybe known as Karsawa Tomio.
- Graduate of the Tokyo Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Surgeon. 1113
- Served with Unit 731 (IJA). 1114
- Graduate of the Imperial Japanese Military Medical College (IJA).
- Bacteria specialist from 1936 through 1945.
- Captured by the Soviet Red Army (USSR) in 1945.
- Confessed in the autumn of 1946 along with Kawashima to conducting human experimentation at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China providing Soviet authorities with knowledge of Japan’s biological weapons programs months before US authorities stumbled upon that information. 1115
- Worked as germ manufacturer in Ishii’s unit, 1939-44. 1116
- Tried and convicted at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR) he was sentenced to twenty years in prison.
- Confessed at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR) that American POW at Mukden, Northeast China had been experimented upon members of Unit 731 (IJA) “to ascertain the degree of vulnerability of the American Army to different combat infections.” 1117
- 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 December 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 bacteriological warfare.

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1114 Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To” War Department. 27 June 1947. Formerly Top Secret.
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.”

- “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.
- As 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.”
- 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.”
- During the trial at Khabarovsk USSR 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 so.
- 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.”
- During his trial at Khabarovsk (USSR), Karasawa quantified Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China’s output as “The monthly output of the germ-producing division could be raised…to about 300 kilograms of plague bacteria.”
- 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 October 1956 he was absent from roll call.
  - Shortly afterward Prince Konoe Fumitaka was allowed to view the body.
- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Detachment 731 (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Imperial Japanese Military Medical College

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1118 Statement of Major Karasawa Tomio, Doc. 9306, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), 107–0, National Archives. September 1946.
1119 Statement of Major Karasawa Tomio, Doc. 9306, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), 107–0, National Archives. September 1946.
1120 Doc. 9306, typescript copy of a Statement of Major Karasawa Tomio, n.d. (1946), National Archives.
1121 Doc. 9306, typescript copy of a Statement of Major Karasawa Tomio, n.d. (1946), National Archives.
Karizuka fnu.

- Subject of a 1945 Office of Strategic Services (OSS) report as involved with the Japanese biological weapons program. 1126
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kajisuka fnu.
- See:
  - Kajisuka fnu.
  - Office of Strategic Services (OSS).

Karuizawa, Nagano, Japan.

Kasahara fnu. 1127

- Army Surgeon.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kasahara Yukio.
  - Kasahara Shiro.
- See:
  - Kasahara Yukio.
  - Kasahara Shiro.

Kasahara fnu.

- Engineer with the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan. 1128
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
- 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Kasahara Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

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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.
Kasahara team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Viral Research.

- One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for Viral Research. 1129
- The label “Kasahara” probably reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Kasahara Shiro.
- See:
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - General Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kasahara fnu.
  - Kasahara Shiro.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Viral Research.
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Kasahara Shiro,

- Doctor of Medicine.
- Unit 731 (IJA). 1130
- Kasahara was drafted in 1939 from the Kitasato Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan. 1131
- Kashara led the Kasahara Squad or Section (Unit 731) (IJA). 1132
- He was 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. 1133
- “I was told to go to Manchuria and work in the 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

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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.

- 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 Sesuji-nezumi [rat Apodemus egarius]; on 6 November, Dr. Kanazawa performed tests on these ticks; subsequently Dr. Kasahara took over the tests; on December 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.”

- 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 obeyed.

- Postwar he rose to become the Vice-President of the Kitasato Hospital and Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.

- Metropolitan Toshima Hospital.

- See:
  - Asahina fnu.
  - EHF.
  - Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever.
  - Ishikawa fnu.
  - Kasahara fnu.
  - Kasahara Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Kasahara Squad (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Kanazawa fnu.
  - Kanazawa University.
  - Kitano Masaji.
  - Kitasato Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kitasato Hospital and Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kitasato Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Metropolitan Toshima Hospital.
  - Songo, China (physical location unknown).
  - Songo Fever.
  - Tokoro fnu.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

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1134 Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century
https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20c/classweb/dw2/page2.html

1135 Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century
https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20c/classweb/dw2/page2.html

1136 TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

1137 TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University

1138 TSUCHIYA Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University


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28 October 2015

Second Edition
Kasahara Shirou.  

Kasahara Squad (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kasahara team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Viral Research.
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kasahara Yukio (Shiro?).
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Conducted experiments with Tsutsugamushi fever with Kitano Masaji on human subjects.  
- Conducted experiments with Songo Fever.  
- Conducted experiments with Tick Encephalitis on humans.
- See:
  - Kitano Masaji.
  - Songo Fever.
  - Tick Encephalitis.
  - Tsutsugamushi fever.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kaseno Toshio.  

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Area of expertise: B. tuberculosis.
- See:
  - B. tuberculosis.
  - Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Kasuga Chuichi.  

Kato Mutsu.
- Tohoku University, Entomology, Sendai, Miyagi, the Tohoku Region, Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kato Mutsuo.
- See:

1140 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
Kato Mutsuo.

Kato Saburo. 1147
- An associate of Ishii Shiro.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.

Kato T.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Medical Officer.
- Commanding officer of the Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China. 1148
- See:
  - Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.

Kato Tsunenori.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Chief of the Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- See:
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.

Katsuo Mitsue.
- Sergeant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Testified to the use of gas by the Japanese in an attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province, China. 1149
- See:
  - Shensi Province, China.

Katsuya Shunichi.

Katu Ken.
- Japanese POW held by the US.
- Interrogated for information about routine inoculation of Japanese soldiers. 1150

Kawabe Torashiro.
- Asked as member as Assistant Chief of the Japanese General Staff about his knowledge of Japanese biological warfare research he asserted that such research was purely defensive. 1151

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1148 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.


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- Questioned postwar about Japanese plans to use gas warfare to defend the home islands and about the use of gas warfare against the Chinese. 1152
- See:
  - Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA).

Kawai Sakae.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Medical Officer.
- Interrogated for knowledge of Japan’s biological weapons program. 1153

Kawagen Shinji. 1154
- Early September 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.” 1155
- Mid-September: “conducted vivisection in our blockhouse in Pianguan City, Shanxi Province, China, 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, China Surgeon Kawagen killed him by shooting on the head.” 1156
- See:
  - Pianguan City, Shanxi Province, China.
  - Shanxi Province, China.

Kawajima fnu.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served as Chief of the Medical Section, Mukden POW Camp, China, until the Spring of 1945. 1157
- See:
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Medical Section, Mukden POW Camp, China.
  - Mukden POW Camp, China.

Kawakami fnu.
- Army Surgeon.

Kawakami fnu.
- Engineer with the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan. 1158

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 July 1946.
1158 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.
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- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Kawasaki fnu.

- Early September 1936: ordered the subordinates to “kill with saber” three Chinese “on the riverside one kilometer to the north of Chifeng, Inner Mongolia, China,” 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.”

- See:
  - Chifeng, Inner Mongolia, China, China.
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Kawasaki fnu.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - SMRC.
  - South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning, China.

Kawasaki, Japan.

Kawasaki Army Type 88 Reconnaissance Aircraft.

Kawase Goro.

- Research officer at the Manchukuo National Hygiene Technology Agency.
- Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan.

- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Manchukuo National Hygiene Technology Agency.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Kawashima Chihiro.

- Professor, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan.

- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan.

Kawashima Kiyoshi.

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1160 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.

1161 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.
DRAFT

- Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served with the Togo Unit in 1934.
- Assigned to Unit 731 (IJA) from 1941 until its destruction in August 1945.
- Served as the fourth commander of Unit 731 (IJA).
- One-time chief of the First, Second and Third Divisions of Unit 731 (IJA).
- Chief Medical Officer of the 1st Army Group of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Confessed in the autumn of 1946 along with Kawashima to conducting human experimentation at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China providing Soviet authorities with knowledge of Japan’s biological weapons programs months before US authorities stumbled upon that information. ¹¹⁶²
- Tried by the USSR at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR) in 1949.
  - Sentenced to 25 years imprisonment.
- Committed suicide shortly before his scheduled repatriation in 1956.
- At Khabarovsk, USSR Surgeon Major General Kawashima Kiyoshi testified about an experiment in the summer of 1941 at Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China conducted by Unit 731 (IJA):
  - “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 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.” ¹¹⁶³
  - “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.” ¹¹⁶⁴
- Admitted in Khabarovsk, USSR 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.” ¹¹⁶⁵
  - 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.” ¹¹⁶⁶
- Stated: “My unit (731) dwelled in PingFan for five years (from 1940 to August 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.” ¹¹⁶⁷
- Committed suicide Shortly before his scheduled repatriation in 1956.
- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Detachment 731 (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.


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Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR).
Kwantung Army (IJA).
Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Pingfan Station.
Togo Unit (IJA).
Unit 731 (IJA).
1st Army Group of the Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kawashima Santoku.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Pharmacist.

Kawashima Tatsusaburo.
- Corpsman, Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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 bayonet with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.
- In 1947 Kawashima was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.
  - He was sentenced to ten years confinement.
- See:
  - Caroline Islands.
  - Dubon Island.
  - Guam.
  - Truk Atoll.
  - 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Kawatama Bridge.

Kawazoe Muraji.

Kazuharu Tanimura.
- Conducted winter hygiene tests in Inner Mongolia killing 8 Chinese prisoners from 31 January to 11 February 1942.
  - Kazuharu took eight "living bodies"--male Chinese captives--as "material" for experiments.
  - At dawn on 6 February 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.
  - 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.


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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 condolences.

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 enterostomy (intestinal bypass) on “living material No. 1.”
- 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 hypogastrum.”
- “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.”
- On 6 February, they shot No. 8 to make perforate wounds, then performed transfusion and tracheostomy on him (Toki Eisei Kenkyuhan 1941).

In addition, Tanimura’s detachment performed various transfusion experiments.

- On 5 February 1941, they wrote that subject No. 1 and No. 3 had a transfusion of blood and Ringer solution at room temperature.
- On 7 February they transfused blood kept in thermos bottle, blood that had been frozen outside the tent and then been thawed, and sheep blood.
- On 8 February, they transfused blood taken from the heart of corpse.

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, thoracostomy, colostomy, craniotomy, blood transfusion, various anesthetizations, appendectomy, and nephrectomy, performed serially on “six bodies of prepared materials.”

See:

- Atropine.
- Inner Mongolia.
- Living material No. 1.
- Miura Rihei.
- Tanimura Detachment (IJA).

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o Toki Eisei Kenyuwan 1941.
o Winter hygiene tests.

Kazuno fnu.
- Medical worker from Unit 731 (IJA).
- Testified:
  o “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 (IJA) 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.”
- See:
  o Korea.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

KDA-2.

Keenan, Joseph B.
- Joseph B. Keenan was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island on 11 January 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.
- Joseph served as Chief Prosecutor of the International Prosecution Section of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
- See:
  o Brown University, Rhode Island.
  o IMTFE.
  o International Prosecution Section of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Keijo, Korea.
- See:
  o Korea.

Keijo Camp, Keijo, Korea.

Keijo Imperial University, Keijo, Korea.

Keijo Imperial University, Faculty of Medicine Hospital, Keijo, Korea.1183
- Trained surgeons prior to and during the war.1184

Keijo POW Camp, Keijo, Korea.
- Located in modern-day Seoul, Korea.

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1183 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.

1184 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.

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This camp was situated in the southeastern part of Keijo, it was located west of the 20th Division Parade Ground and a former silk factory.  

Its coordinates are 37°38’ N – 126°58’ E.  

Keijo Camp, Keijo, Korea was first opened on 5 September 1942.  

Its first occupants were British soldiers captured in Singapore.  

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.  

See:  

- Keijo, Korea.  
- Keijo Camp, Keijo, Korea.  
- Korea.  
- Singapore.  
- Uchida fnu.

Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.  

See:  

- Tokyo, Japan.

Keio University Faculty of Medicine, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.  

See:  

- Tokyo, Japan.

Keio University School of Medicine, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.  

A private medical college that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war.  

See:  

- Tokyo, Japan.

Keinei, Jilin Province, China  

Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA).  

Such offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings.  

The site was destroyed by retreating Japanese forces in August 1945.  

See:  

- Jilin Province, China.  
- Unit 100 (IJA).

Keizo Noemi.  

- Doctor of Medicine.  
- Director of Tokyo Imperial University, Epidemiology Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.  
- Sent many medical scientists to Unit 731 (IJA).  

See:  

- Tokyo, Japan.  
- Tokyo Imperial University, Epidemiology Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.

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1185 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 July 1946.  
1186 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 July 1946.  
1187 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 July 1946.  
1188 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 July 1946.  
1189 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.  
DRAFT

Kelleher, James J. Jr.

- Office of Special Operations, Department of Defense (DOD).
- Volunteered comments to the effect that American Military Forces after occupying Japan, determined that the Japanese actually did experiment with “BW” agents in Manchuria, Northeast China during 1943–44 using American prisoners as test victims. 1191
- Kelleher added the comment that “information of the type in question is closely controlled and regarded as highly sensitive.” 1192
- See:
  - Office of Special Operations, Department of Defense (DOD).

Kempei (IJA).

- Known to have condemned and transported prisoners from Harbin to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Also known as the:
  - Gendarme (IJA).
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kempei (IJA).
  - Kempeitai (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA).
  - Machibana Takeo.
- See:
  - Gendarme (IJA).
  - Harbin, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kempei (IJA).
  - Kempeitai (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA).
  - Machibana Takeo.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

Kempeitai (IJA).

- Known to have condemned and transported prisoners from Harbin to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- According to Colonel Masada Tomosada the military police, Kempeitai (IJA), assisted the medical officers in their biological warfare activities, but this assistance was non-technical in nature and was purely defensive. 1193
- Also known as the:
  - Gendarme (IJA).
  - Kempeitai (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA).
- Believed by some Japanese held POW to be the unit responsible for deploying biological warfare should that become necessary. 1194

DRAFT

- See:
  - Gendarme (IJA).
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kempei (IJA).
  - Kempeitai (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA).
  - Machibana Takeo.
  - Masada Tomosada.

Ken Yanagisawa.
- Asahi Prize.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Yanagisawa Yuzuru.
- See:
  - Yanagisawa Yuzuru.

Kempei Tai Headquarters, Tokyo (IJA).

Keshan, Keshan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA). 1195
- Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Keshan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Keshan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Ketsugo Sakusen.

Khabarovsk (Boli), USSR.

Khabarovsk War Crime Trials (USSR).
- 1949 trial of 12 Japanese POW formerly associated with Japan’s biological warfare program in Manchuria, Northeast China, held in Khabarovsk, USSR.
- Six of the accused were from Unit 731 (IJA) and two from Unit 100 (IJA).
- Khabarovsk War Crime Trials, USSR followed the 10-month-long Nuremberg trials and the two-year-long Far Eastern War Crimes Tribunal in Tokyo, Japan.
  - The Tokyo Trial had concluded nearly a year earlier.
- The trial actually 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, Jilin Province, China along with giant loans and security guarantees. 1196
  - The issue of war criminals never arose as an extended focus of conversations with Soviet leaders. 1197

1196 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)
On Christmas Eve 1949, a little more than four years after their capture, the Soviet Union (USSR) 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 (IJA) of Unit 731 (IJA), Kurushima Yuji.

- The most explicit account of human experimentation at Changchun, Jilin Province, China was disclosed at a trial of Japanese personnel held in Khabarovsk, USSR.

- 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 (USSR).

- 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-September 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 (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?
**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.

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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. 1199

- At the Khabarovsk, USSR 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. 1200

- See:
  - Anglo-Saxons.
  - Branch 162 (IJA).
  - Castor-oil seed.
  - Cattle cemetery.
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Changchun Railway, Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Detachment 100 (IJA).
  - Far Eastern War Crimes Tribunal, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Gendarmes (IJA).
  - Glanders.
  - Heroin.
  - Karasawa Tomio.
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Korea.
  - Korean bindweed.
  - Kurushima Yuji.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

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Minato, China.
- Mukden, Northeast China.
- Northeast China.
- Nuremberg, Germany.
- Potassium cyanide.
- Mao Zedong.
- Soviet Union (USSR).
- Stalin, Joseph.
- Tobacco.
- The Tokyo Trials, Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Unit 100 (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Yamada Otozoo
- 6th Section, Unit 731 (IJA).

Khalkha River.

Khalkhyn Gol.

Khinghan Mountains Academic Research Expedition Party.  
- Sponsored by Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.  
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.

Ki-4.

Ki-21.

Ki-21-Ia.

Ki-21-Iib.

Kiamusze, China.

Kiangwan, Shanghai Municipality, China.
- See:
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.

Kiangwan POW Camp, Shanghai Municipality, China.
- 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, 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.
- The capacity of this camp was 1,600 and the prisoner personnel were, divided as follows: 700 American army, navy and marine corps, plus 700 civilians from Wake Island and 80 Britishers. Persons of the

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1201 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.
1202 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.
1203 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 July 1946.
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 Brown.

- **Medical Facilities:**
  - 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 adequate.
  - 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 Italian.
  - 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 men.

- **See:**
  - Ashurst, William.
  - Brown, Luther.
  - Kiangwan, Shanghai Municipality, China.
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.
  - Shindo fnu.
  - Tazang Motor Road.
  - Thyson fnu.
  - Wake Island.

Kido Kōichi.

- Marquis.
- From 1940 to 1945 Kido served as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.
- Kido was Hirohito’s closest advisor.
- Kido was born 18 July 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 was named Minister of Education in 1937.
- 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.
- From January 1938, he concurrently held the post of Minister of Health and Welfare.
- In January 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 (IJA).
- 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 April 1977.

See:
  - Dutch East Indies.
  - Hirohito.
  - Home Ministry.
  - Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  - Kido Takayoshi.
  - Kishi Nobusuke.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyujo Incident.
  - IMTFE.
  - International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Meiji Restoration.
  - Minister of Education.
  - Oiso, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  - Pearl Harbor.
  - Strategic Industries Control Act on 1931.
  - Tojo Hideki.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Yoshino Shinji.

Kihara fn.1208
  - Possible reference to, or also known as:
    - Kihara Kazio.
    - Kihara Yukio.
  - See:
    - Kihara Kazio.
    - Kihara Yukio.

Kihara Kazio.
  - Wrote a letter to suggesting that POW held at Sagamigahara Army Hospital had been subjecting to experiments related to biological warfare. 1209
  - ATIS Translation Doc. No. 17815 (US). 1210

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DRAFT

- ATIS Translation Doc. No. 17934 (US).  
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - ATIS Translation Doc. No. 17815 (US).
  - ATIS Translation Doc. No. 17934 (US).
  - Sagamigahara Army Hospital.

Kihara Yukio.

- Graduate of Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- 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.
- By 1947 he was head of the East Asia Research Institute.
- 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.
  - Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
  - Toyoda Hokyo.
  - See:
    - Asai Haruo.
    - East Asia Research Institute.
    - Hoia Tokijiro.
    - Ishihara Kanji.
    - Ishii Shiro.
    - Kihara Yukio.

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DRAFT

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28 October 2015
Second Edition
Kii Dan.  
- Mustard gas bomb.  
- See:  
  - Mustard gas.

Kikan (IJA).

Kill all, burn all, plunders everything.

Kill All, Burn All, Rape All Policy.
- Kill all, burn all, plunders everything.  
- aka  
  - Three Alls Policy.  
- See:  
  - Three Alls Policy.

Kiima.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).  
- Chief, Mukden Garrison Hospital (IJA), China.  
- See:  
  - Mukden, Northeast China.  
  - Mukden Garrison Hospital (IJA), China.  
  - Northeast China.

Kikuchi fnu.
- Conducted research at the Tokyo Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
- Possible reference to, or also known as:  
  - Kikuchi Hitosi.  
  - Kikuchi Hitoshi.  
  - Kikuchi Nara.  
  - Kikuchi Norimitsu.  
  - Kikuchi Soku-ko.

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1218 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.


See:
- Kikuchi Hitosi.
- Kikuchi Hitoshi.
- Kikuchi Nara.
- Kikuchi Norimitsu.
- Kikuchi Soku-ko.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Kikuchi Hitoshi. 1221
- Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Former Chief, First Section, of Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA). 1222
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kikuchi Hitosi.
- See:
  - Kikuchi Hitosi.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Kikuchi Hitosi.
- Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Served in the First Section (Research Department), Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - First Section (Research Department), Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Research Department, Unit 731 (IJA).

Kikuchi Keifuen Sanatorium.

Kikuchi Nara.
- Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Experimentalist assigned to Unit 731 (IJA). 1223
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kikuchi Norimitsu.
- Served in Unit 643 (IJA).
- Medic.
- Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR) defendant.
- See:
  - Khabarovsk USSR).
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR).
  - Unit 643 (IJA).

Kikuchi Shuichi.
- According to his written confession of Kikuchi Shuichi in December 1954, he was born in Miyagi Prefecture, Japan in 1915.

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He was dispatched to Manchukuo in 1937.

Incidents:

- Early September 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.”

- Mid-September: “conducted vivisection in our blockhouse in Pianguan City, Shanxi Province, China, 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, China. Surgeon Kawagen killed him by shooting on the head.”

- After Japan’s surrender, he then took refuge in the troops of Yan Xishan, a military officer of the Kuomintang, in August 1945 and served as major general and commander of Artillery Regiment of the Instruction Corps of Taiyuan Pacification Government Office.

- He was arrested in Shanxi Province, China, on 24 April 1949.

See:

- Kuomintang.
- Manchukuo.
- Miyagi Prefecture, Japan.
- Pianguan City, Shanxi Province, China.
- Shanxi, China.
- Shinji Kawagen.
- Shanxi Province, China.
- Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
- Taiyuan Pacification Government Office.
- Yan Xishan.

Kikuchi Soku-ko.

- Served in Unit 643 (IJA).
- Medic.
- Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR) defendant.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kikuchi Norimitsu.

See:

- Khabarovsk, USSR.
- Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR).
- Kikuchi Norimitsu.
- Unit 643 (IJA).

Kim Chong Hŭi.

Kim Il Sung.

Kimitsu, Chiba, Japan.

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Kimura fnu.
- Member of Branch 2630, Detachment 100 (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kimura Bumpei.
  - Kimura Heitaro.
  - Kimura Ren.
- See:
  - Branch 2630 (IJA).
  - Branch 2630, Detachment 100 (IJA).
  - Detachment 100 (IJA).
  - Kimura Bumpei.
  - Kimura Heitaro.
  - Kimura Ren.

Kimura Bumpei.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Member Unit 731 (IJA).
- Authored a published memoir.
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kimura Heitaro (sometimes seen as Kimura Hyotaro)
- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Commander, Burma Area Army (IJA).
- Born: 28 September 1888 in Saitama Prefecture, north of Tokyo, Japan but was raised in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- He graduated from the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); 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 (USSR).
- He served 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 (IJA).
- 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 served as commander of Imperial Japanese Army 32nd Division (IJA) 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 (IJA), 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.
- Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Executed at Sugamo Prison in Ikebukuro on 23 December 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.
See:
- Allied South East Asia Command.
- Battle of Imphal.
- Battle of Meiktila.
- Bolshevik Red Army (USSR).
- Burma.
- Burma Area Army (IJA).
- Economic Mobilization Bureau.
- Economic Mobilization Bureau, Ministry of War.
- Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Ikebukuro, Japan.
- Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
- Imperial Japanese Army 22nd Artillery Regiment (IJA).
- Imperial Japanese Army 32nd Division (IJA).
- IMTFE.
- International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
- Kimura Hyotaro.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- London Disarmament Conference.
- Manchukuo.
- Mandalay, Burma.
- Ministry of War.
- Saitama Prefecture, Japan.
- Sugamo Prison.
- Supreme War Council.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- White Russian.
- 22nd Artillery Regiment (IJA).
- 32nd Division (IJA).

Kimura Hyotaro.

Kimura Ren.

- Professor, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Served under commission at Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan faculty of medicine with Unit 731 (IJA).
- Member of the Japanese Science Council.
- Professor Emeritus, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Thesis advisor to Ishii Shiro.
- He wrote one single-author articles for the Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report.
- Postwar he served on the US-Japan Joint Research Team investigating the Atomic bomb.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Japanese Science Council.
  - Kyoto, Japan.

1227 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.
1229 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.
KYOTO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY, KYOTO, JAPAN.

RESEARCH ON GRAM POSITIVE TWINS BACTERIA.

UNIT 731 (IJA).

US-JAPAN JOINT RESEARCH TEAM.

Kinbara Setsuzo.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Author of “A Report of Special Tests in Manchuria.”
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

King, Dr. Peter Z.
- 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.”
  - Known in War Department cables as “Easy Zebra.”
- See:
  - Easy Zebra.
  - War Department (US).

Kingdom of Thailand.

Kinghwa, Zhejiang Province, China.
- Attacked on 28 November 1940 by three Japanese aircraft which spread granules about the size of shrimp eggs over the area.
- Japanese held POW alleges high Japanese Army casualties in the area of Kinghwa (Kinhwa), Zhejiang Province, China occurred when troops entered the area to quickly after earlier biological warfare attacks.
- See:
  - Kinhwa, Zhejiang Province, China
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Kinhwa, Zhejiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Kino Takeshi.
- Veterinarian.
- Assigned to Unit 100 (IJA) from 1938 until the end of the war in August 1945.
- Postwar provided information on glanders experiments under the direction of General Wakamatsu and Major Hosaka working for the Ishii Unit (IJA).

1230 All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 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 June 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 June 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives.
• Uncertain if experiments were done on POW or Chinese laborers.  
• Accused by Nishimura fnu of infecting former POW with glanders.  
• Denied to American interrogators postwar that he ever participated in human tests.  
• 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 stated that “They all died from the experiment.” He identified Wakamatsu Yujiro as being responsible for the experiments.  
• On 10 February 1946, an individual giving his name as Takeshi Kino… directed a letter to Legal Section investigators reflected that certain residents of Hagishiji, Japan …were responsible for using Allied POW’s as human guinea pigs at an experimental station at Mokotan, Hsinkung (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.  
• Kino, was deposed by a Legal Section officer on 5 March 1947 in Fukuoka, Japan.  
  o Kino was questioned extensively, and under oath.  
  o Kino testified that he was initially employed by Wakamatsu’s people in a civilian capacity from 1938 until 1940.  
  ▪ Kino served in the military during World War II, and was assigned to Wakamatsu’s Unit from 1943 until Japan’s surrender.  
  o 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, Jilin Province, China.  
  ▪ He 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.  
  ▪ 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.”  
• 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.”  
• As to who was responsible for the research, the answer was, “General Wakamatsu Yujiro.”  
  o Kino acknowledged that there were other officers who participated in human experiments, and cited several with whom he was personally familiar.  
  o Kino revealed that Unit 100’s (IJA) “Experiment Section,” the section that conducted human tests, consisted of approximately three hundred persons, thirty of whom were officers.  
  o 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.”  
• Possible reference to, or also known as:  
  o Takeshi Kino.  
• See:

1238 Martiano, Joseph. Record Group 331, Box 134, 20, Case 330, National Archives. 28 January 1947.  
1240 Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 March 1947.  
1241 Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 March 1947.  
1242 Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 March 1947.  
1243 Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 March 1947.  
1244 Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 March 1947.  
1245 Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 March 1947.  
1246 Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 March 1947.  
1247 Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 March 1947.  
1248 Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 March 1947.  
1249 Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 March 1947.
Kingoro Hashimoto.

Kino Tatsuzo.  1250
- Interrogated on 11 March 1947.
- Testified about human experimentation.  1251

Kino Takeshi.
- Refers to:
  - Takeshi Kino.

Kinoshita Yo-jun.
- Professor of Pathology, Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan.
- See:
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan.

Kisei Toyoyama.
- 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.
- See:
  - Burma-Thailand Railway.
  - Death Railway.
  - Hong Ki-song.
  - Korea.
  - Railway of Death.
  - Singapore.
  - Thai-Burma Railway.
  - Thailand-Burma Railway.

Kita Ezo.

Kita Seiichi.

Kitagawa Masataka.

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Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
Chief, 2nd Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Second Commander of Unit Oka 9420 (IJA) in Singapore.
See:
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- Oka 9420 (IJA).
- Singapore.
- Unit Oka 9420 (IJA).
- Unit 9420 (IJA).
- Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- 2nd Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Kitagawa Yasuo.
- Commander, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Prepared wartime policy on the use of chemical warfare. 1252
- Author of “Policy and Intention of the Japanese Navy in the use of Chemical Weapon.” 1253
- See:
  - Policy and Intention of the Japanese Navy in the use of Chemical Weapon.

Kitahara
- Youth Corps member.
- Enlisted in 1945 at age of 14.
- Served with Unit 731 (IJA) in Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Stated on 18 August 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.” 1254
- See:
  - Ina Cultural Center.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Shinshu-War Exhibition.
  - Youth Corps (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kitakara Akio.
- In 1939 he served as a lecturer at Unit 100 (IJA).
- From 1942 until the end of the war he served at Unit 9420 (IJA) in Singapore.
- See:
  - Singapore.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Unit 9420 (IJA).

Kitano fnu. 1255

1254 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
DRAFT

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kitano Masaji.
- See:
  - Kitano Masaji.

Kitano Masaji.

- Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Graduated Tokyo Imperial University, School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan in 1920.
- Doctor of medicine.
- Served as an Army surgeon and surgeon-school instructor.
- Arrived in Manchuria, Northeast China as a Major.
- Assigned to the Manchuria Medical College (IJA) where he served as a professor of microbiology, a position he held for a period of ten years while simultaneously maintaining his commission. 1256
- Assigned to Unit 731(IJA) in 1942 and remained there until late 1944 or early 1945 when he was reassigned to Shanghai Municipality, China.
- Kitano served as the second commander of Unit 731 (IJA) from April 1942 until May 1945. 1257
- One time head of the First, Third and Fourth Sections of Unit 731 (IJA).
- Conducted experiments with Tick Encephalitis on humans. 1258
- 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 November 6, Dr. Kanazawa performed tests on these ticks; subsequently Dr. Kasahara took over the tests; on December 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.” 1259

- Conducted experiments with Songo Fever on humans and animals. 1260
- Conducted experiments with typhus on humans. 1261
- Conducted experiments with Kasahara Yukio on Tsutsugamushi Fever on human subjects. 1262
- Worked in Shanghai Municipality, China from early 1945 until arrested at the end of the war.
  - Kitano’s time in Shanghai Municipality, China corresponds to the period of time the Osaka Chemical Research Institute, Osaka, Japan was producing tuberculosis, plague, malaria, & typhoid germs and shipping these products to Shanghai Municipality.
- Held POW in Shanghai Municipality, China into 1946.
- Escaped from Shanghai Municipalities, China in1946 and returned to Japan.

1259 Unit 731: One of the Most Terrifying Secrets of the 20th Century https://www.mtholyoke.edu/~kann20k/classweb/dw2/page2.html
He was interviewed in Tokyo, Japan, on 11 January by two colonels, S.E. Whitesides and A.H. Schwichtenberg.

- During the interview Kitano claimed ignorance of Japan's biological warfare program and Ishii Shiro.1263
- Under questioning Kitano’s answers were vague and disingenuous.

Helps in 1950 to form the Japan Blood Bank Tokyo, subsequently known as Green Cross.

- Member of the Science Council of Japan.

After the war Kitano became the director of the Tokyo-branch of the Green Cross Company and later rose to become the company's chief executive officer.1264 1265

See:

- Asahina fnu.
- First Section, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Fourth Section, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Green Cross.
- Hongkew Park, Shanghai Municipality, China.
- Ishikawa fnu.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Japan Blood Bank Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan.
- Kanazawa fnu.
- Kanazawa University.
- Kasahara fnu.
- Kasahara Yukio.
- Kasahara Yukio.
- Malaria.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Manchuria Medical College (IJA).
- Plague.
- Osaka, Japan.
- Osaka Chemical Research Institute, Osaka, Japan.
- Science Council of Japan.
- Shanghai Municipality, China.
- Shanghai Biological Warfare Unit (IJA), Shanghai Municipality, China.
- Songo, China (physical location unknown).
- Songo Fever.
- Schwichtenberg, A.H.
- Third Section, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Tick Encephalitis.
- Tokoro fnu.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo Imperial University, School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.
- Tsutsugamushi Fever.
- Tuberculosis.
- Typhoid.
- Typhus.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Whitesides, S.E.

Kitaoka Masami.

- Served in Unit 1644 (IJA).
- Vice Director of Japan’s National Institute of Health from 1952 to 1955.
- Continued to do experiments on unwilling Japanese subjects from 1947 to 1956 while working for the Japanese National Institute of Health Sciences, Tokyo, Japan.

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Kitasato Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.

Kitasato Hospital and Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.

Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan. 1266

Kitasato Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.

Kitato fnu.

Kitazato Institute for Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan.

Kitazato Kenkyo Jo, Tokyo, Japan.

See:

- Japanese National Institute of Health Sciences, Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Unit 1644 (IJA).

See:

- Tokyo, Japan.

See:

- Tokyo, Japan.

See:

- Tokyo, Japan.

See:

- Tokyo, Japan.

See:

- Tokyo, Japan.

See:

- Tokyo, Japan.

See:

- Tokyo, Japan.

Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

When interviewed in 1947 General Kitato gave extensive details of research by Unit 731(IJA) including offensive and defensive developments.

However, he did not reveal anything concerning human experiments. 1268

See:

- Unit 731 (IJA).

Identified as civilian facility with no affiliation with Japan’s biological warfare programs. 1269

See:

- Tokyo, Japan.

Identified during early 1945 as 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. 1270

See:

- Biological Experimental Centers.
- Captured Personnel and Materiel Branch (CPMB) (US).
- CPMB (US).
- Densenbyo Kenkyu Jo.

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Kityang, Guangdong Province, China.

- Site of an outbreak of cholera which occurred in September 1943 and was confirmed by the US War Department G-2 (US).  
  - See:
    - Cholera.
    - Guangdong Province, China.
    - US War Department G-2 (US).

Kiuchi Kikushiro.

- Alleged to have committed war crimes.
- Associated with Ishii Shiro.  
  - See:
    - Ishii Shiro.

Kiyono Kenji.

- Pathologist.
- Kiyono was one of only four pathologists at Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Only three of which are known, Kozo Okamoto, Sonoda Taro and Kiyono Kenji.
- Professor, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kiyono Kennji.
  - Kozo Okamoto.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Sonoda Taro.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kiyono Kennji.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kiyono Kenji.
  - See:
    - Kiyono Kenji.

Kiyoshi Eguchi.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Eguchi Yutaka.
  - See:
    - Eguchi Yutaka.

Kiyoshi Hayakawa.

- Conducted tests and experiments with brucellosis.
- Member Unit 731 (IJA).
  - See:
    - Brucellosis.
    - Unit 731 (IJA).

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Kiyoshi Kawashima.
- Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Kiyoshi Miki.

Kiyoshi Ota.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Oota Kiyosi.
  - See:
    - Oota Kiyosi.

Kiyoshi Sato.

Kiyoshi Takewaki.\(^\text{1273}\)
- He wrote one single-author article for the Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report.
- See:

KMT – Kuomintang.

Knee Mortar.
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.\(^\text{1274}\)
- 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.

Ko-No-Dai.\(^\text{1275}\)
- Quarantine Station (IJA).
- See:
  - Quarantine Station (IJA).

Ko 1855 Force (IJA)

\(^\text{1273}\) War and Medicine. Exhibition Panel Brochure. Facts and responsibility of participation of Japanese medical establishment to 15 years of war. Project exhibition in the 27\(^{\text{th}}\) general assembly of the Japanese Medical Congress. Executive Committee of the War and Medicine Exhibition at the 27\(^{\text{th}}\) General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress.

\(^\text{1274}\) 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 July 1943.

North China Area Army Water Purification Section (Unit 1855) (IJA).

Also known as the:
- Beijing Unit (IJA).
- Goto Unit (Japanese) (IJA).
- Ko 1855 Unit (IJA).
- North China Area Army Water Purification Section (Unit 1855) (IJA).
- Unit 1855 (IJA).

See:
- Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
- Beijing Unit (IJA).
- Goto Unit (Japanese) (IJA).
- Hebei Province, China.
- Ko 1855 Unit (IJA).
- North China Area Army Water Purification Section (Unit 1855) (IJA).
- Unit 1855 (IJA).

Ko 1855 Unit (IJA).

Also known as the:
- Beijing Unit (IJA).
- Goto Unit (Japanese) (IJA).
- Ko 1855 Force (IJA).
- North China Area Army Water Purification Section (Unit 1855) (IJA).
- Unit 1855 (IJA).

See:
- Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
- Beijing Unit (IJA).
- Goto Unit (Japanese) (IJA).
- Hebei Province, China.
- Ko 1855 Force (IJA).
- North China Area Army Water Purification Section (Unit 1855) (IJA).
- Unit 1855 (IJA).

Kobata Ishio.

- 17-year old Japanese pilot and assigned squad commander of a planned aircraft attack to deliver biological weapons against San Diego, California. 1276

The planned attack is reported under various names to include:
- Cherry Blossoms At Night.
- Ishimura Takai.
- Ishimaru Takao.
- Kakata Ishii.
- Sakura at Night.
- Tomobuchi.

See:
- Cherry Blossoms At Night.
- Ishimura Takai.
- Ishimaru Takao.
- Kakata Ishii.
- Sakura at Night.
- Tomobuchi.

Kobayashi fnu

- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

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Kobayashi Eizou.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Eizo Kobayashi.
- See:
  - Eizo Kobayashi.

Kobayashi Kenzo.
- Interrogated as a POW in October 1945 during the initial US investigation into the Japanese biological warfare program.\textsuperscript{1277}

Kobayashi Kiichi
- 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 (IJA).
- Incidents:
  - Mid-November 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.”\textsuperscript{1278}
  - Early September 1936: ordered the subordinates to “kill with saber three Chinese “on the riverside one kilometer to the north of Chifeng, Inner Mongolia, China,” 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.”\textsuperscript{1279}
    - January 1944: sent the “useless” “Soviet spies” “in ’special transfer’ to the Ishii Unit in Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, for bacteriological experiments.”\textsuperscript{1280}
- On 20 August 1945, he was arrested by the Soviet Army in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.
- See:
  - Chifeng, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Chifeng Hospital (IJA), Chifeng, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Unit (IJA).
  - Japanese War of Aggression against China.
  - Kawasaki fnu.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchurian Railway.
  - Mukden Military Police (IJA).
  - Saitama Prefecture, Japan.
  - Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.

Kobayashi Rokuzo.\textsuperscript{1281}


\textsuperscript{1281} 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.
DRAFT

• Professor, Keio University Faculty of Medicine, Minato, Tokyo, Japan, under commission by Unit 731 (IJA).  
• Adviser to the Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University; Tokyo, Japan attached to the Army’s Medical College (IJA) at the headquarters of the BW network.  
• Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan.  
• 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 (IJA).  
• Chief of the Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan.  
• He wrote 11 single-author articles for the Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report.  
• See: 
  o Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.  
  o Infectious Diseases Laboratory.  
  o Institute of Infectious Diseases Laboratory (IJA).  
  o Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
  o Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.  
  o Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report.  
  o Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.  
  o Keio University Faculty of Medicine, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.  
  o Kitasato Institute, Tokyo, Japan.  
  o Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.  
  o LIDC.  
  o Tokyo, Japan.  
  o Unit 731 (IJA).  
  o 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Kobe, Japan.

Kobe Eisei.  
• Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kobe, Japan.  
• Postwar he became President - National Epidemic Prevention Institute.  
  o Japanese National Institute of Health.  
• See: 
  o Japanese National Institute of Health.  
  o Kobe, Japan.  
  o National Epidemic Prevention Institute.

Kobe POW Hospital (IJA).

Emeritus Professor at Hiroshima University, Chairman, Civil rights Campaign against Wrong Location of JNIH-NIID. 

1282 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.

1283 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. 

1284 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.

1285 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.

1286 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######. GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945

1287 Kobe, Japan.

1288 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.

1289 Paul Zimmerman A Primer in the Art of Deception The Cult of Nuclearists, Uranium Weapons and Fraudulent Science. Lyndonville, NY

1290 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.
Koch Foundation.

- The Koch Laboratories, located near Paris, France served as the premier pre-WWII French biological warfare research facilities available to the French government.\(^{1289}\)
- During WWII the laboratories were occupied by Germany.
- See:
  - Koch Laboratories.

Koch Laboratories.

- The Koch Laboratories, located near Paris, France served as the premier pre-WWII French biological warfare research facilities available to the French government.\(^{1260}\)
- During WWII the laboratories were occupied by Germany.
- See:
  - Koch Foundation.

Kodaha.

- Japanese language terms referring to the Imperial Benevolent Rule or Action Group.
- See:
  - Imperial Benevolent Rule or Action Group.

Kodama fnu.

Kogetsu Seiji

- Commander of the Stationary Forces in China.
- Given permission by the General Staff to employ chemical weapons in China on 28 July 1937.\(^{1291}\)
- See:
  - Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA).
  - Stationary Forces, China.

Kohara Shimuru.

Koichiro Saito.

Koiso Kuniaki.

- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Governor of Korea.
- Prime Minister.
- Born: 22 March 1880 in Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture into a samurai family.
- Koiso graduated from the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1900.
- In June 1901 he was commissioned a 2\(^{nd}\) Lieutenant in 30\(^{th}\) Infantry Regiment and was promoted to 1\(^{st}\) Lieutenant in November 1903.
- During the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905), Koiso served as Battalion Adjutant (September 1904), Company Commander (March 1905) and was promoted to captain in June 1905 – all in the same regiment.
- Following graduation of the Army Staff College (IJA); Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in November 1910, Koiso returned to the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan as an instructor that December.
- Koiso was assigned to the Kwantung Army in September 1912.
- In August 1914 Koiso was promoted to major and as assigned as Battalion Commander of the 2\(^{nd}\) Infantry Regiment (IJA).

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He returned to the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Headquarters (IJA) in June 1915, was promoted to lieutenant colonel in July 1918.

He was seconded to the Imperial Japanese Army Air Service (IJA) in July 1921.

After his promotion to colonel in February 1922, he served as a military attaché to Europe in June 1922, returning to assume command of the Imperial Japanese Army 51st Division (IJA) in August 1923.

Returning to the Army General Staff in May 1925, he was promoted to Major General in December 1926 and Lieutenant General in August 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 July 1938.

From April–August 1939, he served in the cabinet of Prime Minister Hiranuma Kiichirō as Minister of Colonial Affairs.

- He returned to the same post again from January–July 1940 under the Yonai administration.

Koiso was 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 July 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.

Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).


See:

- Governor-General, Korea.
- Hiranuma Kiichirō.
- Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
- Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA).
- Imperial Japanese Army General Staff Headquarters (IJA).
- Imperial Japanese Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
- Imperial Japanese Army 51st Division (IJA).
- IMTFE.
- International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
- Japanese Army Air Service.
- Korea.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Ministry of Colonial Affairs.
- Sakura Kai.
- Sugamo Prison.
- The March Incident.
- Tochigi Prefecture, Japan.
- Tojo Hideki.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan.
- Yonai Mitsumasa.
- 2nd Infantry Regiment (IJA).
- 30th Infantry Regiment (IJA).
- 51st Division (IJA).

Koizumi fnu.

- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Provided financial backing to Unit 731 (IJA).  
• Possible reference to, or also known as:  
  o Koizumi Chikahiko.  
• See:  
  o Koizumi Chikahiko.  
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Koizumi Chikahiko.  
• Dean of the Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
• A pioneer in medical military science.  
• Former Army Surgeon General (IJA).  
• Served as Japan’s Minister of Health.  
• In 1917 Koizumi had experimented with chlorine in his own lab, the first known experimental production of a poisonous gas in Japan.  
• In 1918 Koizumi began running tests of poison gases produced by the Hodogaya Chemical Industry Corporation on animals  
• Koizumi was a fierce nationalist, one who supported Japan’s expansionist program.  
• Considered the father of Japan’s Biological and Chemical Warfare Program.  
• Supported Ishii Shiro’s efforts to establish a Department of Immunology at the Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
• In late 1932 Koizumi provided land with an existing building on it within the Army Medical College (School) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan for use by Ishii Shiro.  
  o Another building, measuring 1795 square meters, was built adjacent to the original structure in August 1933.  
  o 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 (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
  o In 1933 he was made dean of the Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan, in 1934 he became the Army Surgeon General (IJA), and in 1936 he was appointed Japan’s minister of health.  
• Possible reference to, or also known as:  
  o Koizumi Shin.  
• See:  
  o Army Medical College (IJA).  
  o Chlorine.  
  o Department of Immunology, Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
  o Hodogaya Chemical Industry Corporation.  
  o Ishii Shiro.  
  o Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
  o Koizumi Shin.  
  o Ministry of Health.  
  o Surgeon General (IJA).  
  o Tokyo, Japan.  
  o Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

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Koizumi Shin.
  • Surgeon General (IJA).
  • See:
    o Koizumi Chikahiko.

Kojima fnu. 1297
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Kojima Kinji.
    o Kojima Saburo.
  • See:
    o Kojima Kinji.
    o Kojima Saburo.

Kojima fnu. 1298
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Kojima Kinji.
    o Kojima Saburo.
  • See:
    o Kojima Kinji.
    o Kojima Saburo.

Kojima Kinji. 1299
  • 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. 1300
  • Kokima served in North China from 1937 to 1944. 1301
  • The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included:
    o Asai Haruo.
    o Hoia Tokijiro.
    o Ishihara Kanji.
    o Kihara Yukio.
    o Kuhara Fnu.
    o Kojima Kinji.
    o Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
    o Mizumo Fnu.
    o Nakano Takeo.
    o Sasaki Sankichi.
    o Shono Kiyoshi.
    o Suguhara Tetsugi.
    o Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
    o Tokuma Kikan (IJA).

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Kojima Saburo.

- Joined Institute for Infectious Diseases in August 1926 as a Technical Expert.
- Researched salmonella, dysentery and typhoid.\(^\text{1302}\)
- Report on Kojima Saburo shows no military record.\(^\text{1303}\)
- Served at the Japanese Army Medical School (College) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan from 1939.\(^\text{1304}\)
- Served in Unit 731 (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Intensively cooperated with Unit 1644 (IJA) in the vivisection of humans at Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, and with the Institute of Infectious Diseases (IID) (IJA) during the occupation of China.\(^\text{1305}\)
- 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 Laboratory.\(^\text{1306}\)
- Confirmed as a member of the Tokyo Imperial University, Institute of Infectious Diseases (IID) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan under commission from Unit 731 (IJA).\(^\text{1307}\)
- See:
  - Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Bacteriological Laboratory.
  - Dysentery.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Institute for Infectious Diseases

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\(^{1307}\) 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.
Kokata Ishio.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kobata Ishio.

Kokka Army Hospital (IJA).

- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).

Kokoda Campaign.

Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.

Kokoda Trail.

Kokuhonsha.

Kokuhonsha Group.

Kokumin Giyu Sentotai.

Kokuzan, China.

- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA).  
  - Such offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings.
  - The site was destroyed by retreating Japanese forces in August 1945.
  - NFI – precise location unknown.
  - See:
    - Unit 100 (IJA).

Komatsubara Michitaro.

Komori fnu.

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Area of expertise: Classification of salmonella.
- See:
  - Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

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Komori Takio.  
- Apprentice Army Surgeon at the Kyushu Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan.  
- 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 July 1945.  
- See:  
  - Fukuoka, Japan.  
  - Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan.  
  - Kyushu Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan.

Kondo fnu.  
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).  
- Surgeon  
- Army Science Institute, Tokyo, Japan.  
- Refers to the:  
  - Army Scientific Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.  
- Presented a report titled “Results of Basic presented another report titled “Results of Basic Studies for Chemical Warfare” at the Department of Army on 16 October 1939.  
- See:  
  - Army Science Institute, Tokyo, Japan.  
  - Army Scientific Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.  
  - Results of Basic Studies for Chemical Warfare.  
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Kondo Hideo.  
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Kondo Masabumi.  
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).  
- Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
- Area of expertise: Spirochatae icterohaemorrh.  
- See:  
  - Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
  - Spirochatae icterohaemorrh.  
  - Tokyo, Japan.  
  - Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Kondo Yuso.  

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1317 Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government,
• Sergeant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
• Medical services.
• In late 1942, Sergeant Kondo Yuso noted that on Papua New Guinea fifty percent of the troops in the rear echelon had malaria. 1318
• Kondo Yuso is reported to have been captured in Papua New Guinea. 1319
• See:
  o Malaria.
  o Papua New Guinea.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Kono Unit (IJA).
• The Kono Unit (IJA) was one of two units, the other being the Umeoka Unit (IJA), which made up Unit Oka 9420 (IJA) otherwise known as the Central Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Southern Expeditionary Army Group of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Unit Oka 9420 (IJA) was organized in 1942 to support the Japanese Southern Army (IJA).
• Unit 9420 (IJA) consisted of two units;
  o the Umeoka Unit (IJA), which specialized in the plague, and
  o the Kono Unit (IJA), which specialized in malaria.
  o coupled to its work on the plague, the unit was also responsible for rat catching.
• Most of its work involved preventing the spread of disease in Singapore.
• Unit Oka 9420 (IJA) 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 (IJA) 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 (IJA) 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 (IJA) 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.
• See:
  o Central Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA).
  o Hareyama Yoshio.
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Japanese Southern Army (IJA).
  o Johor, Malay Peninsula.


1318 Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government,

1319 Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government,
Konoe Fujimaro.

**Konoe Fujimaro.**

- 12 October 1891 – 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 June 1937, Prince Konoe Fujimaro 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 Shanghai Municipality, China.
  - Konoe agreed with Army Minister General Sugiyama Hajime to send two divisions to defend Japanese honor.
  - 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 July 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 July 1937 – 9 September 1945) in the Diet on 2 February.
- 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 October 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 role in the fall of the Tojo government in 1944.
- In February 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, Konoe came under suspicion of war crimes.
- In December 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.
- See also.
  - Army Minister.
  - Chiang Kai-shek.
  - Fellers, Bonner.
  - Fujita Hisanori.
  - Higashikuni Naruhiko.
  - Hirohito.
  - Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - League of Diet Members Believing the Objectives of the Holy War.
  - Konoe Fumitake.
  - Marco Polo Bridge Incident.
  - Naruhiko Higashikuni.
  - Pearl Harbor.
  - Peking (Municipality), China.
  - Privy Council.
  - Potassium cyanide.
  - OPERATION BLACKLIST.
  - Saito Takao.
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.
  - Sugiyama Hajime.
  - Temple of Daitoku-ji, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Tennozan.
  - Tojo Hideki.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Yonai Mitsumasa.

Konoe Fumitaka.
Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Konoe Fumitake.
See:
  o Konoe Fumitake.

Konoe Fumitake.
- May be found spelled as “Fumitaka.”
- Imperial Prince.
- Eldest son of Japanese Prime Minister Konoe Fumimaro.
- Descendant of the northern branch of the Fujiwara clan.
- Princeton, Class of 1938.
- At the end of the war in 1945 Konoe held the rank of lieutenant, commanding a troop of heavy artillery. 1320
- Captured on 19 August 1945 in Manchuria, Northeast China by a Soviet intelligence unit and held in Siberia.
- He was sentenced in 1949 to 25 years for “aiding the international bourgeoisie.” 1321
- 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.
  o Camps were referred to as “Voykovo.”
  o He was moved from Vladimir Prison № 2 to the Generals Camp in Cherntsy, USSR on 15 July 1956. 1322
- He died in October 1956 at the Ivanovo Camp, outside Moscow, just after the signing of the normalization treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union (USSR), two months before he was to have been released from prison of major bleeding in the brain, a cerebral hemorrhage brought on by nephritis.
  o Claim persist that he was murdered. 1323
- Declassified Soviet documents indicate that in 1953 the Soviet Union (USSR) attempted to recruit Konoe to spy for Moscow against Japan. 1324
- Major Kohara Shimuru, a former military surgeon attended the subsequent Soviet autopsy and agreed with its results. 1325
- See also.
  o Camp № 48 Cherntsy, USSR.
  o Chernts, USSR.
  o The Generals Camp, USSR.
  o Ivanovo Camp, USSR.
  o Kohara Shimuru.
  o Konoe Fumimaro.
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Siberia.
  o Special Camp № 48, USSR.
  o Vladimir Prison № 2, USSR.
  o Voykovo.

1320 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 October 2013. http://apricenter.org/archives/1099
1322 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 October 2013. http://apricenter.org/archives/1099
1323 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 October 2013. http://apricenter.org/archives/1099

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28 October 2015
Second Edition
Konoye Division (IJA).

Korea.

Korea Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Korea.

Korean Bindweed.
- See:
  - Korea.

Korean Governor’s Hospital.
- Promoted sterilization in Korea. 1326
- See also.
  - Korea.

Korean Peninsula.
- See:
  - Korea.

Korean Volunteer Group. 1327
- See:
  - Korea.

Koritaki Ouchi.

Korsakov, Sakhalin Island.

Kota Bharu - Dai 11 Boeki Kyusuibu, 1st of 4th.
- See:
  - Kota Bharu, Malaya.

Kota Bharu, Malaya.

Kota Bharu Invasion, Kota Bharu, Malaya.
- See:
  - Kota Bharu, Malaya.

Kotake fnu.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). 1328
- Medical Service. 1329
- Served at a Japanese army hospital in Shansi Province, China. 1330
- See also.
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Shansi Province, China.

1326 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.
Koto Yoshio.

- Unit 731 (IJA) soldier.
  - “.....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.”
  - See also.
    - Frostbite research.
    - Gangrenre.
    - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kou 1855 (IJA).

Kozakai Nozomi.

- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA).

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kozakai Nozomu.
- See:
  - Kozakai Nozomu.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA).

Kozakai Nozomu.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kozakai Nozomu.
- See:
  - Kozakai Nozomu.

Kozo Okamoto.

- Pathologist at Unit 731 (IJA).
- Pathology squad leader at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China between 1938 and 1945.
- Autopsied victims of potassium cyanide poisoning killed during experiments conducted by the Togo Unit from 1934 to 1936, 1331
  - 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, Kyoto, Japan at an investigative council held in July 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 1331 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 January, 1948, by Kai Bunsake 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.
research on the subjects after they were dead, he had no idea who these poisoned criminals were.”

- Kozo was one of only four pathologists at Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Only three of which are known, Kozo Okamoto, Sonoda Taro and Kiyono Kenji.
- Studied cholera.
- Assistant professor, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Professor - Hyogo College of Medicine, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan (an institution of higher learn established after WWII).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Okamoto Kouzou.
  - Okamoto Kozo.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hyogo College of Medicine, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan.
  - Hyogo, Japan.
  - Kai Bunsake. =
  - Kiyono Kenji.
  - Kozo Okamoto.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Metropolitan Police Department.
  - Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan.
  - Okamoto Kozo.
  - Okamoto Kouzou.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Potassium cyanide.
  - Sonoda Taro.
  - Togo Unit (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kuan Tung Immune and Water Department (IJA).

Kubota fnu.

- Member of Branch 2630, Detachment 100 (IJA).
- See:
  - Branch 2630 (IJA).
  - Branch 2630, Detachment 100 (IJA).
  - Detachment 100 (IJA).

Kuhara.

- May be found spelled as “Kihara.”
- 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.

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1332 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 January, 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.

• Served as the liaison between Ishii Shiro and the Chinese. 1335
• The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included:
  o Asai Haruo.
  o Hoia Tokijiyo.
  o Ishihara Kanji.
  o Kihara Yukio.
  o Kuhara fnu.
  o Kojima Kinji.
  o Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
  o Mizumo fnu.
  o Nakano Takeo.
  o Sasaki Sankichi.
  o Shono Kiyoshi.
  o Suguhara Tetsugi.
  o Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
  o Toyoda Group.
• See Also:
  o Asai Haruo.
  o Hoia Tokijiyo.
  o Ishihara Kanji.
  o Ishii Shir o.
  o Kihara Yukio.
  o Kuhara fnu.
  o Kojima Kinji.
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
  o Mizumo fnu.
  o Nakano Takeo.
  o Sasaki Sankichi.
  o Shono Kiyoshi.
  o Suguhara Tetsugi.
  o Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
  o Toyoda Group.

Kumage District, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.

Kumamoto fnu.
• Flight Engineer, Unit 731 (IJA).
• See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.

Kumamoto National Medical College, Kumamoto, Japan.
• Trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 1336

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Second Edition
• Refers to the Kumamoto Medical College, Kumamoto, Japan.
• See:
  o Kumamoto, Japan.
  o Kumamoto Medical College, Kumamoto, Japan.

Kumanoto Prefecture, Japan.

Kumao Imoto. 1337
• Lieutenant Colonel. 1338
• Produced, “A Study of Cha,” about cyanide poisoning. 1339
• See:
  o A Study of Cha.
  o Cyanide.

Kumamoto, Japan.

Kumamoto Biological Institute, Kumamoto, Japan. 1340
• Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kumamoto, Japan.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Kumamoto Jikken Institute, Kumamoto, Japan.
• See:
  o Kumamoto, Japan.
  o Kumamoto Jikken Institute, Kumamoto, Japan.

Kumamoto Jikken Institute. 1341
• Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kumamoto, Japan.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Kumamoto Biological Institute, Kumamoto, Japan.
• See:
  o Kumamoto, Japan.
  o Kumamoto Biological Institute, Kumamoto, Japan.

Kumamoto Medical College, Kumamoto, Japan.

Kumamoto University School of Medicine.
• Refers to the:
  o Kumamoto Medical College, Kumamoto, Japan.
• See:
  o Kumamoto, Japan.
  o Kumamoto Medical College, Kumamoto, Japan.

Kumazawa Jirokichi.

Kunming, Yunnan Province, China.
• Refers to:
  o Kunming, Yunnan Province, China.
• See:

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1337 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.
1340 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
1341 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
Kunming, Yunnan Province, China.

Kunimatsu Hamada.

Kunitake Terute.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Interviewed in early 1946, denied the use of gas warfare against the Chinese. 1342

Kunming, Yunnan Province, China.
- See:
  - Baoshan, Yunnan Province, China.
  - Yunnan Province, China.

Kunoshima Industry Corporation.

Kuomintang (KMT).

Kuomintang Army (IJA).

Kurakazu Satorio.
- Observed human frostbite experiments conducted under Yoshimura Hisato. 1343
- Kurakazu testified at Khabarovsk (USSR):
  - I saw experiments performed on living people for the first time in December 1940. I was shown these experiments by researcher Yoshimura, a member of the 1st Division (IJA). These experiments were performed in the prison laboratory.
  - 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. 1344
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kurakazu Satoru. 1345
- See:
  - Frostbite research.
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
  - Kurakazu Satorio.
  - Yoshimura Hisato.
  - 1st Division, Unit 731 (IJA).

Kurakazu Satoru.
- Sergeant Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Sergeant Major of the Military Police (IJA) assigned to Unit 731 (IJA), testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR) in 1949.
- See:
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.

Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR).
Military Police (IJA).
Unit 731 (IJA).

Kurauchi fnu.
- Army Surgeon.

Kurauchi fnu.
- Engineer with the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan. 1346
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Kure Police Station.

Kurihara Yoshio.
- Served as a nonmilitary assistant under the Togo Unit from 1935 to 1936 at Beiyinhe; Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China. 1347
- Served as a member of the Togo Troop (IJA).
- 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.” 1348
- See:
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Distilled water.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Satoshi Sugawara.
  - Togo Unit (IJA).
  - Togo Troop (IJA).
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Zuo Guangya.

Kuril Islands.

Kuritsu Mitsuichi.
- Operator of the Japan Special Factory which produced the Ishii water purification filter.

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.
• See:
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Japan Special Factory.

Kurihara Yoshio.

Kuritsu fnu. ¹³⁴⁹

Kurume, Kyushu, Japan.

Kurumizawa Masakuni.
  • Member, Unit 731 (IJA).
  • Medical Doctor. ¹³⁵⁰
  • Autopsy assistant at Unit 731 (IJA).
  • See:
    o Unit 731 (IJA).

Kurushima Yuji.
  • Born: 1923.
  • Served with Branch 162 (IJA).
  • Medic.
  • Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR) defendant.
  • See:
    o Branch 162 (IJA).
    o Khabarovsk, USSR.
    o Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR).

Kurusu Saburo.

Kuryu Rakusen-en Sanatorium.

Kusa-mihan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pharmacological Research.
  • See:
    o Kusa Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
    o Unit 731 (IJA).

Kusa Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

Kusa-mihan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pharmacological Research.
  • One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
  • The Section was responsible for Pharmacological Research. ¹³⁵¹
  • The label “Kusa” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time.
  • See:
    o Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Enoshima Section - Frostbite Research.
    o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Heilongjiang, China.

¹³⁵⁰ 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.
o Heilongjiang Province, China.
o Pharmacological Research.
o Unit 731 (IJA).
o Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Kusaba fnu.
- Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Kusami Masao.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Kusatsu Hot Spring.

Kuwubara Akira.

Kuwabara Hiroyuki.
- Corpsman, Petty Officer Second Class, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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. [1352]
- In 1947 Kuwabara was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.
  o He was sentenced to 10 years in prison. [1353]
- See:
  o Caroline Islands.
  o Dubon Island.
  o Guam.
  o Truk Atoll.
  o 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Kwajalein Atoll.
- From 16 July 1943 to 27 August 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, etc. [1354]
- See:
  o Kwajalein Atoll.

“Kwan Tung Army Epidemic Prevention Department (IJA).”
- Renamed the “Togo Unit” and then the “Kwan Tung Army Water Supply and Epidemic Prevention Department” (IJA).
- In 1941, it was renamed to Kwan Tung Army Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  o Epidemic Prevention Department (IJA).
  o Kwan Tung Army Unit 731 (IJA).
  o Kwan Tung Army Water Supply and Epidemic Prevention Department (IJA).
  o Togo Unit (IJA).

Kwan Tung Army Military Horse Epidemic Prevention Department (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Wakamatsu Unit (IJA).
- Renamed “Unit 100” (IJA) in 1941.
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Wakamatsu Unit (IJA).

Kwan Tung Army Water Supply and Epidemic Prevention Department (IJA).

Kwan Tung Army Unit 731 (IJA).

Kwan Tung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Anti-Epizootic Protection of Horses Unit (IJA).
- Established by Imperial Decree in 1936.
- This unit was created to enable veterinarians to study diseases that might affect horses and other animals useful to the Kwantung Army (IJA). 1355
- 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. 1356
- 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 years. 1357
- See:
  - Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit (IJA).
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Chemical Department (IJA).
- Conducted joint Chemical Weapons Tests with Unit 731 (IJA) against Chinese prisoners.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Unit 516 (IJA), Qiqihar.
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Qiqihar, China.
  - Unit 516 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kwantung Army Chemical Department, Qiqihar.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Unit 516 (IJA), Qiqihar.
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Qiqihar, China.
  - Unit 516 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).

• See:
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  o EPWSD (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA),
in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Unit 731 (IJA).
  • See:
    o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
    o EPWSD (IJA).
    o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Heilongjiang, China.
    o Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Kwantung Army (IJA).
    o Unit 731 (IJA).

Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  • Also known as the:
    o Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    o Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    o Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    o Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  • See:
    o Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    o Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    o Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    o Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    o Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Purified Water Supply Department (IJA).\textsuperscript{1358}
  • See:
    o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Field Railway Unit (IJA).
  • See:
    o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit (IJA).\textsuperscript{1359}
  • See:
    o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Kempeitai (IJA).
  • See:
    o Kwantung Army (IJA).


Kwantung Army Military Horse Epidemic Prevention Department (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Military Horse Epidemic Prevention Workshop.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Manchuria Unit 100 (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Manchuria Unit 100 (IJA).

Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA).
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Military Police (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Military Police (IJA).

Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China.
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.

Kwantung Army Special Guard Unit (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Special Intelligence Unit (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Stables Manchu 100 (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Traffic Department (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Veterinarian Corps (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Veterinary Department (IJA).

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• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Warhorse Protection Unit (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Kwantung Army Water Purification Depot (IJA).
• See:
  o Water Purification Depot (IJA).

Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
• See:
  o Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Kwantung Army 1st Field Hospital Water Supply Department (IJA).
• A department within Unit 731 (IJA).\(^{1363}\)
• See:
  o Field Hospital (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Unit 731 (IJA).
  o 1st Field Hospital Water Supply Department (IJA).

Kwantung Boeki Kyusuibu.

Kwantung Gendarme (IJA).
• See:
  o Gendarme (IJA).

Kwantung Gendarme Headquarters (IJA).

Kwantung Tokunu Kikan (intelligence) Unit (IJA).

Kwashimi Zen.

Kweichow Province, China.

Kyodo News Agency.

Kyoto, Japan.
• Location of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) laboratories established in 1928.
  The laboratories were assigned to devise a means of introducing germs into water system.\(^{1364}\)
• Subject of a report taken from a Japanese POW of a Kyoto research laboratory working on “propagation of germs for use in contamination of water as part of Japanese War Program.”\(^{1365}\)
• See:
  o Japanese War Program.

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\(^{1363}\) 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.


Kyoto Army Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).

Kyoto Army Medical Hospital (IJA).
- Second posting or assignment of Ishii Shiro.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Medical Hospital (IJA).

Kwantung (Guangdong) Province, China.
- See:
  - Guangdong Province, China.

Kyoto Biseibutsu Institute, Kyoto, Japan.\(^{1366}\)
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kyoto, Japan.
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.

Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.\(^{1367}\)
- Trained surgeons prior to and during the war.\(^{1368}\)
- Ishii Shiro’s alma mater.
- Ishii entered the university in April 1916.
- Ishii graduated Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan in December 1920.
  - He 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.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kyoto, Japan.

Kyoto Imperial University Laboratory, Kyoto, Japan.\(^{1369}\)
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kyoto, Japan.
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.

Kyoto Imperial University Medical School, Kyoto, Japan.
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.

Kyoto Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan.
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.

Kyoto Medical Association.\(^{1370}\)

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\(^{1366}\) WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945


\(^{1368}\) 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.

\(^{1369}\) WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
DRAFT

- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.

Kyoto Municipal Medical University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Actually refers to the:
  - Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan.
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan.

Kyoto Prefectural Medical College.
- Trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 1371

Kyoto Prefectural Medical University.

Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine.

Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Postwar Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan. was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA). 1372
- Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA) include:
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kanazawa University.
  - Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
  - Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
  - Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Kyoto University School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan.
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.

Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) (IJA).
- Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) (IJA) was headquartered in Kanagawa Prefecture overlooking the Tama River and the city of

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1371 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.

1372 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.

• Kawasaki.
• The Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) (IJA) Technical Second Branch (IJA) engaged in the development of secret weapons, biological and chemical.
• Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) (IJA) cooperated with Ei 1644 (IJA).
• Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) (IJA) conducted tests at Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, with Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) most on the effects of prussic (Hydrocyanic) acid as a potentially effective CW weapon, especially tank warfare.
  o Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) (IJA) experimented on humans at Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, with nitrile Prussiate, acetone, cyanide hydric, Arsenite, poison taken from Taiwanese snakes such as cobra, Habu, and Amagasa, as well as crystallized blowfish poison and refined “Trikabuto” poison.
• See:
  o Acetone.
  o Amagasa.
  o Arsenite.
  o Cyanide hydric.
  o Ei 1644 (IJA).
  o Habu.
  o Jiangsu Province, China.
  o Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  o Kawasaki, Japan.
  o Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  o Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  o Nitrile Prussiate.
  o Norobito Institute (IJA).
  o Prussic (Hydrocyanic) acid.
  o Taiwan.
  o Tama River, Japan.
  o Technical Second Branch (IJA).
  o Trikabuto poison.
  o Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).
  o 9th Technology Institute (Noborito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  o 9th Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Kyushu Incident.

Kyushu, Japan.

Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan. 1373
• Fukuoka, Japan.
• Trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 1374
• Fukuoka, Japan.
• See:
  o Fukuoka, Japan.

Kyushu Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka, Japan.
• Fukuoka, Japan.

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1374 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.
· See:
  o Fukuoka, Japan.

Kyushu Imperial University Incident, Fukuoka, Japan.
· Fukuoka, Japan.
· See:
  o Fukuoka, Japan.

Kyushu Imperial University Medical School, Fukuoka, Japan.
· Fukuoka, Japan.
· See:
  o Fukuoka, Japan.

Kyushu Sanatorium.

The Kyushu Imperial University Case, Fukuoka, Japan.
· At 10am, 5 May 1946, about a dozen of US B-29s raided Aso city of Kumanoto Prefecture in Kyushu. One B-29 was shot down with its 11-member crew, 3 dead and 8 captured. 1376
  o These eight POW were later dissected alive by the medical students of Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan under the guidance of their professors. 1377
· After the Japanese surrender, the US Army pressed the Japanese government to find out the fate of these 8 men.
  o 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, an legal expert, and Oyama Ayao, chief of bureau of legal affairs of the Ministry of the Army (IJA). 1378
  o 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, Fukuoka, Japan were indicted. 1379
· The way the medical students and their teachers conducted the live dissection on the 8 Americans was shocking and incredible.
  o The indictment pointed out:
    ▪ The accused engaged in live dissection of the 8 captured US airmen to death by plucking out their brains, lungs, livers, stomachs, and hearts. 1380
    ▪ They even 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, Fukuoka, Japan. 1381
    ▪ Their frenzied, bizarre behavior illustrated how little they felt guilty for vivisection.
    ▪ In spite of the method of vivisection at the Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan being similar to that of Unit 731, no trace of relation between them was known. 1382
  o On 27 August 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. 1383
· See:

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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 (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Institute of Infectious Diseases (IID).
  - Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - LIDC.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control (LIDC), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.

Laboratory 7.

- Laboratory 7 and 8 located at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China, known also as the “Ro” and “Ha” buildings were prisons that housed the human subjects who were to be the victims of biological warfare experiments.

  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, while building number 8 held members of both sexes.

  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.

  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 (IJA) loyalists, who filled several trucks with 50-kilogram bombs and rammed the buildings, setting off a giant blast which reduced them to rubble.

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1385 Williams and Wallace, Unit 731.
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.

Possible reference to, or also known as:

- Building 7.
- Number 7 Block.
- 7 Block.

See:

- Building 7.
- Building 8.
- Ha building.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Laboratory 8.
- Number 7 Block.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Ro building.
- 7 Block.
- 8 Block.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

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Lachrymator - eye irritant.

Lacrimatory candle, model 89.

- The lacrimatory candle was 7\(\frac{1}{16}\) inches long and weighed approximately 8.5 ounces, including its chemical filling.\(^{1392}\)
  - The chemical filled weighed 4.6 ounces.
  - The lacrimatory filling consists of collodion flakes impregnated with CN (Chloracetophenone).\(^{1393}\)
- The 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.\(^{1394}\)
- 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 water.\(^{1395}\)
- The effective life of the grenade was 1 year after manufacture; thereafter, the candle was to be examined for effectiveness every 6 months.\(^{1396}\)
- To use, 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 head.\(^{1397}\)
- See:
  - Chloracetophenone.
  - CN.

Lacrimatory Grenade, Model G.

- The total weight of this grenade was approximately 11 dunces, including the lacrimatory filling, which weighed 4.84 ounces.
The filling 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 lacrimator may be vulcanite, celluloid, or some plastic material which would not be corroded by the liquid filling
- See:
  - Carbon tetrachloride.
  - Chloracetophenone.
  - CN.

**Lae, Papua New Guinea.**

**Lagocephalus.**

**Lagu, Shandong Province, China.**
- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings.
  - See:
    - Shandong Province, China.
    - Unit 100 (IJA).

**Lake Buir.**

**Lake Baikal.**

**Lake Dongtinghu.**

**Lake Khasan.**

**Lake Tung Ting Hu.**

**Lance Naik Hatam Ali.**
- Indian POW held in Papua New Guinea.
- 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.”
- See:
  - Papua New Guinea.

**Lanjiao Bing.**
- Rotting Leg Disease.

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@1398 Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950
@1399 Japanese ate Indian PoWs. Tnn, New Delhi. [http://www.thedailystar.net/print_post/japanese-ate-indian-pows-37089](http://www.thedailystar.net/print_post/japanese-ate-indian-pows-37089)
Term used by local Chinese to describe the symptoms of anthrax which invaded the area of Zhejiang Province in August 1942 after a biological warfare attack by Japanese force earlier that month.\footnote{Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian, 1 March 2003. \url{http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37}}

- See:
  - Anthrax.
  - Rotting Leg Disease.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Lanigan, Richard.

- 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 July 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.\footnote{Lt James A. McMurria Affidavit Regarding medical experiments and executions at Rabaul Tunnel Hill POW Camp. Taken At: Columbus, Georgia Date: 21 July 1948 McMurria affidavit; RG 331 Box 943 Rabaul Reports; \url{http://www.mansell.com/pow_resources/camplists/other/rabaul/mcmurria_affidavit_rabaul.html}}
  - See:
    - Atkiss Donald David.
    - Dubon Island.
    - Hirano Einosuke.
    - Iwanami Hiroshi.
    - Tokyo, Japan.

Late blight of potato.

Lawrence of Manchuria.

- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

League of Diet Members Believing the Objectives of the Holy War.

League of Nations.
League of Nations’ Epidemic Commission.

League of Nations Lytton Commission.

Leahy, William.

- Admiral, US Navy.
- Military Chief of Staff to President, Roosevelt.
- Strongly opposed the US deployment of biological weapons.  

Leahy felt that biological warfare “would violate every Christian ethic I have ever heard of and all of the known laws of war.”

See:

- FDR.
- Roosevelt, Franklin Delano (FDR).

Ledo, Assam, India.

Ledo Road.

- Extends from Ledo, Assam, India to Kunming, Yunnan Province, China.
- 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 April 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 Chinese.

See:

- Assam, India.
- Burma Road.
- Chiang Kai-shek.
- Kunming, Yunnan Province, China.
- Ledo, Assam, India.
- Nationalist Chinese.
- Stilwell Road.
- Stilwell, Joseph.
- Yunnan Province, China.

Lee Chang.

- Chinese laborer who was killed by the Japanese using guard dogs for showing disrespect during a morning obedience ceremony.

Lee Jisua.

- Korean national, 28-years old.
- Victim - Unit 731 (IJA).

See:

- Korea.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

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Lefortovo Prison.

Left Sector Unit (IJA).

Leprosy.

Leprosy Prevention Association.

Leprosy Prevention Law.

- Passed in 1931.

Leopard’s bane.

Lessons from the China Incident.

Levy, R.M.

- Colonel, US Army.
- Assigned to the Adjutant General’s Office (US) in Tokyo, Japan.
- On 3 June 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.”  
  - The message indicated that Legal Section had developed a working thesis to justify a grant of immunity.
    - 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.”
    - The interrogations of the many persons involved with “Baker William Project” in Manchuria, Northeast China and China, “do not reveal sufficient evidence to support war crimes charges.”
    - The “alleged victims” were of “unknown identity.”
    - 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.
    - The affidavits of captured Kwantung Army leaders and of Ishii subordinates submitted by the Soviets were discounted because of the source.

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1408 All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 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 June 1947.

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- 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.” 1414
- As Army lawyers pointed out “none of our allies to date have filed war crimes charges against Ishii or any of his associates.” 1415
  - Neither he “nor his associates are included among major Japanese war criminals awaiting trial.” 1416
  - None of Ishii’s men were charged, “or held as war crimes suspects, nor is there sufficient evidence on file against them.” 1417
  - 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 December 1946 pondered the use against them of some of the materials that accompanied the BW accusations. 1418
  - 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,”
  - 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.” 1419
- See:
  - Adjutant General’s Office (US), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Baker King.
  - Baker William Project.
  - Carpenter Alva C.
  - China.
  - Easy Zebra.
  - General Staff.
  - Ishii Baker King.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

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Lewisite.

Li Ye Guang. 1420

- Chinese student who graduated from the Army Supply School in Changchun, Jilin Province, China in the summer of 1937.
- Li and his classmates were sent to visit different Army supply depots in and around Changchun, Jilin Province, China as part of their orientation before graduation.
- In July, he was told that he would visit a camp in Mokotan, Jilin Province, China.
  - 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” (IJA). 1421
  - 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 meters. 1422
- Before being admitted to the camp, all the students were given a physical examination.
- They were 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 laboratories. 1423
- They were then escorted to a row of buildings that had the appearance of being dormitories. 1424
- 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!” 1425
- The young men were welcomed by two Japanese Army lieutenants dressed in surgical gowns.
  - One of the men was a medical doctor.

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1421 Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp.”
1422 Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp.”
1423 Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp.”
1424 Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp.”
1425 Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp.”
The other was a veterinarian.  

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 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.”

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.”

The group visited many laboratories and other building,

From the “moment we entered, we were almost choked by the foul odor permeating the corridor.”

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, China for experimental purposes.

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.”

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.”

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.”

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.”
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.”

See:
- Anthrax.
- Army Horse Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Army Supply School, Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Changchun Infectious Disease Hospital (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Cresol.
- Dry leaf disease.
- Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
- EPWSD (IJA).
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Mercuric chloride.
- Mokotan, Jilin Province, China.
- Sheep plague.
- Smut.

Li Yeh-Jun
- Custodian at Unit 731 (IJA).
- Testified:
  - “Sometime in the fourth year of the reign of Kang-De, about 100 workers were taken from the Jiling area. By July all were missing. The chimneys spewed smoke every day. There was the smell of burnt human flesh.”
- See:
  - Jiling Province, China.
  - Kang-De.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Li Zhongshan.
- Victim of Unit 731 (IJA).
- Taken captive by Warrant Officer Mio Yakata, Dalian Gendarme (IJA), in 1943 at Heishijiao; Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
- China on the charge of being anti-Japanese.
- See:
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Gendarme (IJA), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Gendarme (IJA).
  - Heishijiao, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Mio Yakata.

Liang Jiang, Guan Dong (Guangdong) Province, China.

Liaodong No. 3 Prison.

Liaodong Peninsula.

Liaoning No. 3 Prison.

Liaoning Province, China.
- Province located in northern Manchuria, Northeast China.

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1435 Li, “A Visit to the Kwantung Army Unit 100 Camp.”
• One of three provinces, the others to include Heilongjiang, and Jilin, which make up modern Manchuria, Northeast China.
• Capital City – Shenyang Liaoning Province, China.
• The modern province was established in 1907 as Fengtian or Fengtien Province and the name was changed to Liaoning Province in 1929. It was also known as Mukden Province, China at the time, for the Manchu pronunciation of Shengjing, the former name of the provincial capital Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.
• 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.
• See:
  o Fengtian Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Jilin Province, China.
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Mukden Province, China.
  o Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.

Liaoyang, Liaoning Province, China.

Liaoyang 2nd Army Hospital (IJA), Liaoyang, Liaoning Province, China. 1436
• Kwantung Army (IJA).
• Manchuria, Northeast China.
• Unit 794 (IJA).
• See:
  o Army Hospital (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Liaoyang, Liaoning Province, China.
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Unit 794 (IJA).

LIDC - Laboratory for Infectious Disease Control, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Light of the South.

Lin Yuyue.
• Eyewitness to the Baoshan-Kumming attack of 4 May 1942.
• See:
  o Baoshan, Yunnan Province, China.
  o Baoshan-Kumming attack.
  o Kumming, Yunnan Province, China.
  o Yunnan Province, China.

Line of Communications Medical Unit (IJA).

Line of Communications hospitals.
• These, with a strength of about 250 officers and enlisted men, can accommodate 500 to 1,000 patients. They consist of 2 sections are usually found at rear bases or along the lines of communication. 1437

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1436 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戰防疫給水部.
1437 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
• 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.\footnote{1438}

• 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.\footnote{1439}
  
  o It was soon swamped with casualties.
  
  o In September 1942, it admitted 604 Japanese Army patients and 527 patients from the Korean Volunteer Group treated in a separate section.\footnote{1440}

• See:
  
  o Korea.
  
  o Korean Volunteer Group.
  
  o No. 67 Line of Communications Hospital (IJA).
  
  o Papua New Guinea.
  
  o Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.

**Line of Communications Veterinary Hospital (IJA).**

• See:
  
  o Veterinary Hospital (IJA).

**Ling Chin, Shantung Province.**

**Linjiang, Jilin Province, China.**

**Linkou Branch, Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.**

• Branch 162, the Linkou Branch, Unit 731, Kwantung Army (IJA), Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  
  o Branch 162, Linkou Branch, Unit 731, Kwantung Army (IJA), Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

• See:
  
  o Branch 162 (IJA).
  
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  
  o Linkou, China.
  
  o Linkou Branch (IJA).
  
  o Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

**Linkou, China.**

• Headquarters location of Branch 162 (IJA).

• See:
  
  o Branch 162 (IJA).
  
  o Linkou, China.
  
  o Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.


Linkow, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA). 1441
- Four biological warfare units, Linkow, Hailar, Hailin, and Sunyu, all located in Manchuria, Northeast China, were established in 1941, and were under the direct control of the Unit 731 (IJA) commander. 1442
  - 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 Manchuria, Northeast China. 1443
- See:
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Hailin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Sunyu, Hebei Province, China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Linkow Branch IJA. 1444

- Commanding officer, Medical Major Sakakihara H. 1445
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Linkow, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Linshan Buddhist Temple.

Linxian, Shanxi Province, China.

- See:
  - Shanxi Province, China.

Linxian County, Shanxi Province, China.

- See:
  - Shanxi Province, China.

Linyi, Shandong Province, China.

Lishui, Zhejiang Province, China.

- See:
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Livestock Hygiene Institute, Pusan, Korea.

Living material No. 1.

Liu Xueqi.

- Chinese citizen.
- Assistant at Manchuria Medical College (IJA). 1446

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1444 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.
1445 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.
• Observed evidence of vivisections carried out at the Manchuria Medical College (IJA).  

• After the war and 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 burials.”  

• See:  
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.  
  o Manchuria Medical College (IJA).  
  o Nishimura fnr.  
  o Liu Xueqi.  
  o Zhang Buqing.  

Liutiaokou, Liaoning Province, China.  

Living Wood.  

London Disarmament Conference.  

London Naval Conference.  

• See:  
  o Second London Naval Disarmament Conference, 1935  

Log of Prisoner of War Clinical Records Sagamigahara Army Hospital (IJA).  

• See:  
  o Army Hospital (IJA).  

Logistic Base Hospital.  

Logs.  

• Prisoners and victims held at Unit 731 (IJA) were referred to as maruta, logs and Zaimoku.  

• See:  
  o Maruta.  
  o Zaimoku.  

Longmen, Heshun County, Anhui Province, China.  

• Scene of a February 1942 biological warfare attack.  

• See:  
  o Heshun County, Anhui Province, China.  

Long-tailed monkey.  

• Term used in published scientific papers which refer to experiments and tests conducted by Unit 731 (IJA) using actual monkeys vice humans.  

• See:  
  o Human test subjects were referred to in scientific papers as “Manchurian Monkeys.”  

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http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/16/content_32967816.htm
Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Manchurian Monkeys.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Losheng Sanatorium, Formosa.  
- Built by Imperial Edit in 1939.
- Used to hold victims of Hansen’s disease.
- See: Hansen’s disease.

Lu-an Army Hospital Shang Xi.
- See: Army Hospital (IJA).

Luan, Shanxi Province, China.
- See: Shanxi Province, China.

Luan Army Hospital (IJA), Luan, Shanxi Province, China.
- See: Army Hospital (IJA).
- See: Shanxi Province, China.

Lugouqiao Incident (1937).
- Marco Polo Bridge Incident, 1937.
- See: Marco Polo Bridge Incident.

Lumber material.

Lung Chuan, Shanxi Province, China.
- See: Shanxi Province, China.

Lung-ch’uan, Chekiang Province, China.
- Site of a 1943 outbreak of bubonic plague.
- See: Bubonic plague.

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1450 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.
1451 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.
1452 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.
1453 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.
Luoyang City, Henan Province, China.
Lüshunkou District.
Lytton.
Lytton Commission.
Lytton Report to the League of Nations.
(M).
M malleomycea (glanders).
M Special Unit.
- M Special Unit conducted reconnaissance behind enemy (Japanese) lines.

Mabuni area.

MacArthur, Douglas.

Machibana Takeo.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Assigned to the Kwantung Army (IJA) where he served in the Kempetai (IJA).
- Defined in 1949 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.”
- 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.
  - 1943, serving in Kwantung Army Kempeitai (IJA) headquarters in Changchun, Jilin Province, China, Colonel Machibana authorized the dispatch of “over a hundred people” to the Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China death factory.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Tachibana Takeo.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hunghutzu.
  - Kempetai (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Kempeitai (IJA).
  - Military Police (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Police (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Special consignment.
  - Tachibana Takeo.

Machida fnu. 1458

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• Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Machida Tokio.
• See:
  o Machida Tokio.

Machida Tokio.
• Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Doctor of Veterinarian Medicine.
• Unit 100 (IJA).
• Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), 1944-1945. 1459
• Interrogated on 17 March 1947. 1460
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Machida fnu.
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA).
  o Machida fnu.
  o Unit 100 (IJA).

MAD - (Military Administration Department) (IJA).

Madokoro fnu.

Maebasi National Medical School,
• A national medical school that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 1461

Maekawa fnu.
• Sub-Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Army Surgeon.
• Chief of the Medical Division, Harbin Japanese Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Harbin Japanese Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Japanese Military Mission (IJA).
  o Japanese Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.

MAGPIE.

Mainland Order No. 100 (IJA).
• Chief of General Staff Order No. 100 (IJA).
• More commonly known in the West as “Order No. 100” (IJA).
• Issued on 11 April 1938 by Prince Kan’in Kotohito.

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1461 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 order, released on 28 July 1937, issued for use, vomiting, nausea and sneezing gas for use against Chinese forces.

See:
- Chief of General Staff Order No. 100 (IJA).
- Kan’in Kotohito.
- Nausea gas.
- Order No. 100 (IJA).
- Sneezing gas.
- Vomiting gas.

Maizuru, Japan.

Makino Akira.
- Medic, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Location: Mindanao, Republic of the Philippines.
- Arrived in Manila in August 1944 aboard the battleship, Yamato.  
  - Subsequently transported to Zamboanga, Mindanao Island.
- Assigned to the 33rd Coast Guard Squad, a unit of about 20 people.
- 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.
  - Most of these prisoners were Moro tribesmen.
- 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.”
- 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.”
- Filipino patients who survived their ordeal were strangled with rope.
- At least two of those killed were girls aged 18 or 19.
- Makino was the first former Japanese soldier to have been stationed in the Philippines to speak of vivisections on hostages.
- See:
  - Kyodo News Agency.
  - Mindanao, Philippine Islands.
  - Mindanao, Republic of the Philippines.
  - Mindanao Island, Republic of the Philippines.
DRAFT

- Moros.
- Philippine Islands.
- Republic of the Philippines.
- Surgery Drills.
- Yamato.
- Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, Republic of the Philippines.
- 33rd Coast Guard Squad

Makoto Takatsuka.

Malaria.
- Malaria was the most widespread disease 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. 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. 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. 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 percent.
- 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 repellant 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.
- 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

1475 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.
western physicians. 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. 1477

- The most commonly used combination stimulant/anti-malarial 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.”
- See:
  - Anemia.
  - Atabrine.
  - Bagnon.
  - Beriberi.
  - Blackwater Fever.
  - Cerebral malaria.
  - Erythrocyte.
  - Falciparum malaria.
  - Kondo Yuso.
  - Malaria.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Plasmochin.
  - Plasmodium falciparum.
  - Plasmodium vivax.
  - Quinine.
  - Quinine Urethane Cum Caffeine.
  - Plasmochin.
  - Savatari Zengoro.
  - Vivax malaria.

**Malaria Research Institute, Java.**
- Established by the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) in Java to control malaria.
- See:
  - Java.
  - Malaria.

**Malaria Institute, Macassar, Celebes.**
- Established by the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) 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 researchers. 1478
- See:
  - Celebes.
  - Indonesia.
  - Malaria.

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28 October 2015

Second Edition
Malaria Prevention Group (IJA).
  • See:
    o Malaria.

Malaria Prevention Section (24th Field EPWSD).
  • A subsection of the Water Purification Department, 24th Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA) in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  • See:
    o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (Boeki Kyusui Bu).
    o EPWSD.
    o Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (IJA).
    o Malaria.
    o Papua New Guinea.
    o Rabaul, New Britain Island, Papua New Guinea.
    o Water Purification Department (IJA).
    o 24th Field EPWSD.

Malaria Prevention Section of the 24th Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).
  • See:
    o EPWSD (IJA).
    o Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (IJA).

Malay Peninsula.

Malaya.

Malayan Campaign.

Malnutrition Experiments.
  • Conducted by Unit 731 (IJA).
  • Former medical orderly Naokato Ishibashi described what he observed at one of many malnutrition experiments performed at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China: “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.” 1479
  • See:
    o Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Maruta.
    o Naokato Ishibashi.
    o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Unit 731 (IJA).

Mamiya Rinzo.

Mamiya Strait.

Mamoru Iijima.
  • Assistant Professor.
  • Biological Warfare scientist at Ei 1644 (IJA).

• Was a Christian and a socialist.
• Brother-in-law of Masuda Tomosada.
• Committed suicide.
• See:
  o Asano Tomizo.
  o Ei 1644 (IJA).
  o Harris. Sheldon H.
  o Masuda Tomosada.
  o Tsuneishi Kei-ichi.

Manchurian Imperial Army (IJA).  

Manchukuo.

Manchukuo Air Force (IJA).

Manchukuo Military Police (IJA).  
• See:
  o Manchukuo.
  o Military Police (IJA).

Manchukuo National Hygiene Technology Agency.

Manchukuo Police (IJA).
• Police force was comprised primarily of Koreans.
• See:
  o Korea.

Manchukuo State Council (Manzhouguo guowuyuan).

Manchukuo 731 (IJA).
• Army germ warfare agent factory code.
• Kamo Force.
• See:
  o Kamo Force.

Manchurian.

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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 University Museum Day 731 panels removed to conceal the alleged negative history. International News Site. http://www.enews163.com/2014/05/21/university-museum-day-731-panels-removed-to-conceal-the-alleged-negative-history-6377.html
Manchuria, Northeast China.

Manchuria Airline Company,
- See: Manchuria, Northeast China.

Manchuria Medical Association,
- See: Manchuria, Northeast China.

Manchuria Medical College (IJA).
- A private medical college that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 1485
- Location of human vaccine experiments. 1486
- Masaji Kitano, then a Professor of microbiology at that University and later the Commander of Unit 731 (IJA), 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.” 1487
- Kitano and his colleagues injected typhus bacteria into 11 subjects who had been vaccinated and into two condemned without vaccination as controls. 1488

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1485 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 condemned subjects both developed fever and were vivisected on 11\textsuperscript{th} and 19\textsuperscript{th} day. Of the 11 who were vaccinated, five became feverish, and one was vivisected. \textsuperscript{1489}

• See:
  ○ Linjiang, Jilin Province, China.
  ○ Manchuria, Northeast China.
  ○ Masaji Kitano.
  ○ Typhus.
  ○ Unit 731 (IJA).

\textbf{Manchuria Medical University.}

• See:
  ○ Manchuria, Northeast China.

\textbf{Manchuria Military Mission (IJA).}

• See:
  ○ Manchuria, Northeast China.

\textbf{Manchuria Unit 100 (IJA).}

• See:
  ○ Manchuria, Northeast China.

\textbf{Manchurian Chinese.}

• See:
  ○ Manchuria, Northeast China.

\textbf{Manchurian Development Science Research Institute.}

\textbf{Manchurian Incident.}

• See:
  ○ Manchuria, Northeast China.

\textbf{Manchurian monkeys.}

• Term used in published scientific studies conducted by Japanese doctors and researchers in Manchuria, Northeast China to disguise their experiments on humans.
  ○ The Japanese referred to their tests subjects as “Manchurian Monkeys.”
  ○ Actual experiments conducted on animals used the term “long-tailed monkey,” “Taiwan monkey,” or “Formosan Monkey.” \textsuperscript{1490}

• See:
  ○ Formosan Monkey.
  ○ Long-tailed Monkey.
  ○ Manchuria, Northeast China.
  ○ Taiwan Monkey.

\textbf{Manchurian Occupational Army (IJA).}

• See:
  ○ Manchuria, Northeast China.

\textbf{Manchurian Occupational Army, 5\textsuperscript{th} Unit (IJA).}

• See:
  ○ Manchuria, Northeast China.

\textsuperscript{1489} Tsuchiya Takashi. JAPANESE MEDICAL ATROCITIES 1932-45: WHAT, WHO, HOW AND WHY? Osaka City University.

\textsuperscript{1490} Tsuneishi. Research Guided by Military Secrecy.
Manchurian Railway.

Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC). 1491
• See:
  □ Manchuria, Northeast China.

Mandalay, Burma.

Manila, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
• See:
  □ Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  □ Philippine Islands.

Manila Railroad Station.

Manshu Kabushi Kaisha Aircraft Company.

Manufacturing and Fabricating Division (Section IV) (Unit 731) (IJA).
• Section IV of Unit 731 (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• 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 (IJA) produced at any given time.
• See:
  □ Heilongjiang, China.
  □ Heilongjiang Province, China.
  □ Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  □ Section IV, Unit 731 (IJA).
  □ Unit 731 (IJA).

Manzhouguo.

Manzhouli, Inner Mongolia, China.

Manzhouli Military Police Branch (IJA), Inner Mongolia, China.

Mao Zedong.

Mar Village, Papua New Guinea.
• See:
  □ Papua New Guinea.

The March Incident.

March Incident of 1931.

Marco Pole Bridge Incident.

Marei Ika Daigaku (Syonan Medical College).

Marine Epidemic Prevention Division, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

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Marine Hygiene Division (IJA).
- Moved to Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, in July 1945.
- Was commanded at that time by a Lieutenant Colonel Otani.
- See:
  - Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Otani fnu.

Marine Intelligence Unit (IJN).

Marine Quarantine Division, Kobe City.

Mark 7 Bomb.

Mark 7, Experimental Type 13, Bacillus Bomb. 1492
- The Mark 7 was a weapon sponsored by the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- The bomb advanced through preliminary designs but never left the drawing board. 1493
- No test models were ever produced.

Marquand, John P. 1494
- Director of Research and Development for the War Reserve Service (WRS) (US). 1495
- See:
  - War Reserve Service (WRS) (US).

Marshall, George C.

Maruta.

Maruyama fnu.
- Member of Army Unit 8604 (IJA), Canton, Guangdong Province, China.
  - Testified that: “After the Japanese Army took over Hong Kong, it was ordered that all refugees to Canton be killed. At the time his 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.” 1496
  - See:
    - Army Unit 8604 (IJA).
    - Canton, Guangdong Province, China.
    - Hong Kong.
    - Matoba Sueo.

Maruyama fnu.
- Sergeant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Believed to have committed suicide from his guilt over contaminating local water systems.
• Maruyama fnu have been pressured to commit suicide after Warrant Officer Murakami committed suicide over that issue.  
  See:
  o Murakami.

Maruyama Shigeru.

Masada.
• Noted in 1948 as authoring reports related to cholera, glanders, bacilli and mucins.  
  See:
  o Bacilli.
  o Cholera.
  o Glanders.
  o Mucins.

Masaji Takahashi.
• On 12 August 1945 Masaji Takahashi supervised the dumping of chemicals into the Nen River, China.
• The order, recalled Takahashi in 1998, “was to throw them from the bridge” into the Nen River, China.
• See:
  o Nen River, China.

Masao Horiguchi
• According to his written confession Masao Horiguchi was born in Tokyo, Japan in 1901.
• He went to northeast China to join the War of Aggression against China in 1937 and served successively as unit commander of Dunhua Branch (IJA) of the Japanese Xinjing Military Police (IJA), Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China, and colonel and commander of Jinzhou Military Police (IJA) in Dunhua, Jilin Province, China.
• Incident:
  o From the end of 1938 to August 1939: after interrogating with torture 8 captured Chinese patriots, “sent 3 of them in special transfer (special punishment) to Unit 731 in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.”
  o From August 1942 to August 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,” China.
• See:
  o Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  o Dunhua, Jilin Province, China.
  o Dunhua Branch of the Japanese Xinjing Military Police (IJA), Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.
  o Japanese Xinjing Military Police (IJA), Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.
  o Jilin Province, China.

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• Jinzhou Military Police (IJA).
• Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Heilongjiang, China.
• Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Jilin Province, China.
• Tokyo, Japan.
• Unit 731 (IJA).
• War of Aggression against China.
• Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.

**Masao Iguchi.**

- See:

**Masaro Toda.**

- President of Kyoto University’s Medical Department, Kyoto, Japan.
- 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 Manchuria, Northeast China 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.”
- See:
  - Gang of Seven.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

**Masao Horiguchi.**

**Masao Iguchi.**

- Commissioned into the Imperial Japanese Military Medical College (IJA).
- Assistant, Bacteriology, Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Imperial Japanese Military Medical College (IJA).
  - Japanese Military Medical College (IJA).
  - Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

**Masaro Toda.**

**Masauji Hata.**

- Unit 731 (IJA).

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1503 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

1504 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

• Conducted experiments on Chinese prisoners involving overdoses of salt.  

• See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Masayo Enomoto

Masayuki Tani.

Masahiko Takahashi.
  • Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  • Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
  • See:
    - Unit 731 (IJA).

Masamichi Rinnnosuke.
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    - Shoji Noriyuki.
  • See:
    - Shoji Noriyuki.

Masahiro Miyachi.

Maskenbrecher.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Masuda fnu.  
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    - Masuda Chisada.
    - Masuda Tomosa.
    - Masuda Tomosada.
    - Masuda Yashiyasu.
    - Masuda Yoshisada.
    - Masuda Yoshiseki.
  • See:
    - Masuda Chisada.
    - Masuda Tomosa.
    - Masuda Tomosada.
    - Masuda Yashiyasu.
    - Masuda Yoshisada.
    - Masuda Yoshiseki.

Masuda Chisada.
  • Coauthored with Ishii Shiro and Unchino Senji. “Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoids (PA), Vol. V of Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins.”
  • See:
    - Ishii Shiro.
Masuda Tomosa.
- 1901-1952.

Masuda Tomosada.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief, Administration, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Graduated Kyoto Imperial University Medical School, Kyoto, Japan.
- Completed his post-graduate at the Bacteriology Microbiological Institute, Faculty of Medicine; Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- March 1943 to December 1944 he was assigned to the Burma Malaria Control Group (IJA).
- From April 1944 to March 1945 he served at the Southern Army Command Headquarters (Indochina HQ) (IJA), in Saigon, French Indochina.
- Director of Unit 1644 (IJA), Beijing, Hebei Province, China from 1939 to 1945.
- The eldest son of a retired Army doctor, Masuda Tomosada was born in Teramachi, Kanazawa city, in Ishikawa Prefecture, on 11 January 1901.
- 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, Kyoto, Japan in 1928 to begin his studies for a Ph.D. in microbiology.
  - Masuda was awarded his degree in 1931.
  - His doctoral thesis was titled “Sedimentation Quantification in Sedimentation Reactions.”
- Joined the staff of the Army Medical College (School) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan in 1931 where he remained until 1936.
- Joined the staff of the Ministry of the Army Medical Bureau in 1936.
- On 1 September 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 East Zhongshan Street.
  - 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.
  - Masuda stressed studies of cholera, typhus, and plague, but he did not ignore snake poisons, blowfish poisons, cyanide, and arsenic.
- Coauthor with Ishii Shiro of a paper “Sedimentation Rate of Artificially Transplanted Malaria Blood Cells and Their Effects.”

DRAFT

- Delivered a lecture titled “The Bacteriological Warfare,” to an audience of scientists in , Tokyo, Japan on 15 December 1942 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.” 1513
  - 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.”. 1514
  - 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.” 1515
  - Stated “It [BW] can be also employed against the neutral countries which manifest signs of becoming the allies of the enemy country.” 1516
  - Argued that offensively “The outbreaks of epidemics at various places will necessitate the country to expend much of its man-power and materials in bringing the epidemics under control and will greatly hinder the nation in carrying out its war.” 1517
  - 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 their ships leaving port.”, 1518
  - 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.” 1519
  - Argued 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.” 1520
  - 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 great. 1521

- A number of small buildings in the grounds provided comfortable living quarters for other high-ranking staff members and visiting officials.

- Masuda was the author of an 18-page paper discussing biological weapons, offensive and defensive actions in war. 1522

- In 1939 Masada became the acting director of Ei 1644 (IJA).

- In 1943 Masada was reassigned from China to Burma to head a new epidemic prevention center in Rangoon. 1523

- Masada collaborated closely with Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan, or Kyu-Ken (IJA). 1524

- At the end of the war and in Harbin, Masuda fled the area before he could be captured by the Soviet Red Army (USSR). 1525

- His brother-in-law was Mamoru Iijima, a biological warfare scientist.

- Interrogated by US investigators on 22 April 1947 in Japan by Norbert Fell. 1526

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1513 “Japanese Interrogations & Reports, Document 013, Dugway Proving Grounds Library. 15 December 1942.”

1514 “Japanese Interrogations & Reports, Document 013, Dugway Proving Grounds Library. 15 December 1942.”

1515 “Japanese Interrogations & Reports, Document 013, Dugway Proving Grounds Library. 15 December 1942.”

1516 “Japanese Interrogations & Reports, Document 013, Dugway Proving Grounds Library. 15 December 1942.”

1517 “Japanese Interrogations & Reports, Document 013, Dugway Proving Grounds Library. 15 December 1942.”

1518 “Japanese Interrogations & Reports, Document 013, Dugway Proving Grounds Library. 15 December 1942.”

1519 “Japanese Interrogations & Reports, Document 013, Dugway Proving Grounds Library. 15 December 1942.”

1520 “Japanese Interrogations & Reports, Document 013, Dugway Proving Grounds Library. 15 December 1942.”


Norbert Fell subsequently met with Masuda over a period of four consecutive days; 28, 29, and 20 April 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.\(^{1527}\)

- He also revealed the location of Japan’s Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China facility.\(^{1528}\)

See:

- Arsenic.
- Bacteriology Microbiological Institute, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
- Burma.
- Burma Malaria Control Group (IJA).
- Cholera.
- Cyanide.
- Dairen Anti-Epidemic Center.
- East Zhongsan Street.
- Ei 1644 (IJA).
- Fell, Norbert.
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Hebei Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Iijima Mamoru.
- Indochina HQ, Saigon, French Indochina.
- Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Japanese Imperial Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Kaneko Jun’ichi.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- Kyoto, Japan.
- Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Kyoto Imperial University Medical School, Kyoto, Japan.
- Kyu-Ken (IJA).
- Mamoru Iijima.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Microbiological Institute, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Momohara Lodge.
- Naito Ryoichi.
- Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Norbert Fell.
- Plague.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Rangoon, Burma.
- Saigon, French Indochina.
- Sedimentation Quantification in Sedimentation Reactions.
- Soviet Red Army (USSR).
- Southern Army (IJA).
- Southern Army Command Headquarters (Indochina HQ) (IJA), Saigon, French Indochina.
- Unit 1644 (IJA).


Masuda Yoshiyasu.

- Pilot assigned to Unit 731 (IJA).
- Commander of the type-97 light bomber that spread plague infected fleas over Chantgde, Hunan Province, China, on 4 November 1941.\footnote{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}
- Masuda arrived over the city at 6:50 a.m. where he reported that: “There was dense fog, at an altitude of less than 1000 meters. One of the two boxes did not fully open so dropped the box on Lake Dongtinghu. Awa [foxtail millet] 36 kg.”\footnote{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}
  - Awa was the secret codename for “plague infected fleas.”\footnote{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}
- Some of the objects were brought into the local Presbyterian Missionary Hospital for Examination.
  - On the following day, preventive measures against epidemics were taken and a plague specialist, Chen Wengui, was asked to come to the city.\footnote{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}
  - 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.\footnote{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}
  - 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.\footnote{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}
  - His intervention seemed to have been successful in stopping the plague from spreading
• See:
  o Awa.
  o Bubonic plague.
  o Chantgde, Hunan Province, China.
  o Chen Wengui.
  o Lake Dongtinghu.
  o Pasteurella pestis.
  o Plague.
  o Plague infected fleas.
  o Tan Xuehua.
  o Wang Zhengyu.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).
  o 97 light bomber.

Masuda Yashiyasu.
• Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Chief, Pharmacy Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Masuda Yoshiyasu.
• See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  o Masuda Yoshiyasu.
  o Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Masuda Yoshio.
• Chief of Unit 731’s Aviation Section (IJA).
• See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Masuda Yoshisada.\footnote{\textsuperscript{1538}}
• Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Interrogated in Tokyo, Japan by Lieutenant Colonel A.C. Thompson on 9 February 1946.
• See:
  o A.C. Thompson.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Masuda Yoshiyasu.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Masuda Yoshiyasu.

Masuda Yoshiseki.
• Unit 731 (IJA).
• Aviation Section Group Leader (IJA).
• See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Materials Division, Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.

- See:
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.

Materials Division (Unit 731) (IJA).

- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

The Materials Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

- Section VII of Unit 731 (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Manufactured BW bombs.
- Prepared and stored required materials, such as agar-agar, that was essential for the production of pathogens.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Section VII, Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Matoba Sueo.

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Participated in the Chichijima Incident.
- See:
  - Chichijima.
  - Chichijima Incident.

Matsumoto fnu.

Matsumoto National Medical School,

- A national medical school that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 1539

Matsumura fnu (Chisho?)

- Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Vice Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- 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." 1540
- See:

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1539 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.


Matsuoka Yosuke.

- Born: 3 March 1880 in Kumage District, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.
- Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Empire of Japan during the early stages of World War II.
  - 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.
- 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 D.C. 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 Manchuria, Northeast China as director of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province, China, in 1922.
  - In 1927, Matsuoka was promoted to the position of Vice-President of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC); Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
- 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 Manchuria, Northeast China as president of the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province, China, 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 March–April 1941 Matsuoka visited Moscow and Berlin.
- Matsuoka signed the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact during his visit to Moscow in April 1941.
- After Nazi Germany’s invasion of the Soviet Union (USSR) in June 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 July 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 June 1946 during the trial.
- See:
  - Berlin, Germany.
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Eugene, Oregon
  - Fascist Italy.
  - IMTFE.
  - International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE)
  - Konoe Fumimaro.
  - Kumage District, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.
  - League of Nations.
  - Lytton Report to the League of Nations.
  - Manchukuo.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
  - Moscow, Russia.
  - Nazi Germany.
  - SMRC.
  - South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC); Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Soviet Union (USSR).
  - Toyoda Teijiro.
  - Tripartite Pact.
  - University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.
  - Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.

**Matang Fortress.**

- Fighting between Chinese and Japanese forces saw the use of gas in the final attack on Matang Fortress on the Yangtze River on 26 June 1938 during the Battle of Wuhan.
- See:
  - Battle of Wuhan.
  - Yangtze River.

**Materials Section (Section VII) (Unit 731) (IJA).**

- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Matsu Unit, Medical Section (IJA).**

**Matsuhita Shiro**

- Accused by Nishimura fnu of infecting former POW with glanders.
- See:
  - Glanders.
  - Nishimura fnu.

**Matsui Iwane.**

- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Commander, Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF) (IJA) and Central China Area Army (IJA).

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DRAFT

- Born: 27 July 1878, in Aichi Prefecture as 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 Army Academy (IJA); 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 (IJA), 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, China. Matsui was then made commanding officer of the Imperial Japanese Army 35th Infantry Brigade (IJA) until 1925.
- From 1925 to 1928 he served as head of the 2nd Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA), 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 (IJA).
- 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 August 1937 to become the commander of the Japanese Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF) (IJA) during the Battle of Shanghai.
- The Japanese Central China Area Army (IJA) 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 CCAA overseeing both the SEF and the 10th Army (IJA).
  - Matsui’s forces later attacked Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, and were heavily involved in the rape of that city though Matsui’s responsibility for the rape remains in question.
- Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Executed at Sugamo Prison in Ikebukuro on 23 December 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 least some knowledge of Japan’s biological warfare program.
- See:
  - Abe Nobuyuki.
  - Aichi Prefecture, Japan.
  - Araki Sadao.
  - Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Asaka (Yasuhiko).
  - Battle of Shanghai.
  - Bolshevik Red Army.
  - CCAA.
  - Central China Area Army (IJA).
  - Greater Asia Association.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin Special Services Agency, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hirohito.
  - Ikebukuro, Japan.

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Second Edition
Matsui Tsunetaka.
- Served with Unit 100 (IJA).  
- August to September 1944 Matsui Tsunetaka conducted experiments on Chinese captives using deadly poisons.  
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Matsumoto Hiroshi.
- Medical assistant.  
- Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).  
- 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.  
- 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.  
  - 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.  
- Matsumoto admitted involvement with 40 to 50 deaths.
• See:
  o Cholera.
  o Ei 1644 (IJA).
  o Plague
  o Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).

Matsumoto Shoichi

• Bomber pilot.
• Unit 731 (IJA).
• See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Matsumoto Shoichi.

• Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Vice Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army (IJA).
• Reported postwar, a Japanese plan to launch two, 22-man German made gliders carrying biological warfare pathogens against US force invading Iwo Jima, Japan.  
  o The gliders, ordered to Manchuria, Northeast China broke down enroute and never completed the trip.
• See:
  o Iwo Jima, Japan.
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.

Matsumura Chisho.

Matsumura Tomokatsu.

• Second Deputy Chief of Staff, Kwantung Army (IJA).
• Chief of the Operations Division, Kwantung Army (IJA). 
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Matsumoto Special Secret Service Unit (IJA).

Matsumotoseke Hasegawa.

• One of three authors, the other two being Morii Maseo and Yoshida Tamio, of a letter attempting to blackmail Ishii Shiro for his activities related to Japan’s biological warfare program.  
• See:
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Morii Maseo.
  o Yoshida Tamio

Matshida Shiro.

Matsumura fmu.

• Stores Manager (logistics and supply) – Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
• See:
  o Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  o Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  o Inner Mongolia, China.

**Matsushita Jiro.** 1556
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Matsuhita Shiro.
  o Yamashita Shiro.
• See:
  o Matsuhita Shiro.
  o Yamashita Shiro.

**Matsushita Shiro.**
• Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Alias used by Yamashita Shiro. 1557
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Yamashita Shiro.
• See:
  o Yamashita Shiro.

**Mazaki Jinzaburo.**

**Mazmodo fnu.**
• Prison guard at Unit 1644 (IJA), Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
• 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.” 1558
• See:
  o Jiangsu Province, China.
  o Maruta.
  o Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
  o Unit 1644 (IJA).

**McNutt, Paul V.**
• Head of the Federal Security Agency.
• See:
  o Federal Security Agency.

**McQuail, Robert.**
• Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
• Army Intelligence (G-2) (US).
  o Served as the G-2 (US) officer assigned to assist Norbert Fell in his survey of the Japanese biological warfare program. 1559

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1558 “Japanese Germ Warfare Unit 731” -- A film made by the Japanese Unit 731 Exhibit National Committee.
• In a “Summary of Information” that McQuail prepared for his office in early January 1947, he noted that “A Confidential Informant claims that Ishii had his assistants inject bubonic plague bacilli into the bodies of some Americans in Mukden, Northeast China, as an experiment.” 1560

• McQuail commented that “Naturally, the results of these experiments are of the highest intelligence value.” 150 Intelligence value, not war crimes, would be the dominant factor in all discussions concerning the Japanese BW experts. 1561

• 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 work.” 1562

  o 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.” 1563

  o Moreover, “It is well known that the Soviet Union (USSR) is greatly interested in obtaining as much data as possible concerning all phases of this work.” 1564

  o To date, however, it is…unlikely that they have received anything of value from Japanese sources.” 1565

  o However, given the rising tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union (USSR), “It is natural, therefore, that Ishii, and his former medical secretary, should become intelligence targets for interested parties.” 1566

• See:
  o Fell, Norbert.
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Mukden, Northeast China.
  o Northeast China.
  o Soviet Union (USSR).

Medical Association of Japanese War Ministry.

Medical Bureau of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Medical Bureau of the War Ministry.

Medical College of South Manchuria, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.

• The Medical College of South Manchuria was established at Hengtian, Guangdong Province, China, by the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China, in 1911. 1567

• The Medical College of South Manchuria was changed to the Manchurian Medical College, Mukden, China in 1922. 1568

• See:
  o Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  o Hengtian, Guangdong Province, China.

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1562 Summary of Information, Subject: Ishii, Shiro, 10 Jan 47, Document 41, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md.
1563 Summary of Information, Subject: Ishii, Shiro, 10 Jan 47, Document 41, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md.
1564 Summary of Information, Subject: Ishii, Shiro, 10 Jan 47, Document 41, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md.
1565 Summary of Information, Subject: Ishii, Shiro, 10 Jan 47, Document 41, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md.
1566 Summary of Information, Subject: Ishii, Shiro, 10 Jan 47, Document 41, US Army Intelligence and Security Command Archive, Fort Meade, Md.
Manchuria, Northeast China.
Manchurian Medical College, Mukden, China.
Medical College of South Manchuria.
SMRC.
South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.

Medical Department of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Exercised some level of authority over Ishii Shiro’s activities.  \(^{1569}\)
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Medical Department of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Ishii Shiro’s alma mater.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kyoto, Japan.

Medical Education Innovation Committee.  \(^{1570}\)
- Established Japan Association of Industrial Health in August 1938.
- The Medical Education Innovation Committee was renamed the Medical Education Innovation Council in 1942.
- See:
  - Japan Association of Industrial Health.
  - Medical Education Innovation Council.

Medical Education Innovation Council.
- The Medical Education Innovation Committee was renamed the Medical Education Innovation Council in 1942.
- See:
  - Medical Education Innovation Committee.

Medical Hospital (IJA).

Medical Non-Coms.

Medical Patriotic Association.  \(^{1571}\)
- Established in 1941.

Medical Section, Mukden POW Camp, China.
- See:
  - Liaoning Province, China.

Medical Section of the First Army (IJA).

Medical Service Unit, 30th Division, Elements.
- DOI: 17 April 1945.  \(^{1572}\)

\(^{1569}\) 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.
\(^{1570}\) 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.
\(^{1571}\) 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.
• Subordinate to the Headquarters, 58th Field Road Construction Battalion (IJA).
  1573
• Subordinate to the Chief of Staff’s Office. 1574
• Subordinate to the Command Groupment, Chief of Staff, 35th Army (IJA) (Maj. Gen. Yoshiharu Tomochika). 1575
• See:
  o Yoshiharu Tomochika.
  o 30th Division (IJA).
  o 35th Army (IJA).
  o 58th Field Road Construction Battalion.

Medical Service Unit, 30th Division, Elements.
• DOI: 17 April 1945. 1576
• Subordinate to the 100th Division (IJA). 1577
• Subordinate to the Headquarters, 166th Independent Infantry Battalion, 75th Brigade (IJA). 1578
• Subordinate to the Western Sector Unit (Lt. Col. Yutaka Takumi, Commanding Officer, 166th Independent Infantry Battalion) (IJA). 1579
• See:
  o Yutaka Takumi.
  o Western Sector Unit (IJA).
  o 75th Brigade (IJA).
  o 100th Division (IJA).
  o 166th Independent Infantry Battalion, 75th Brigade (IJA).

Medical Service Unit, 30th Division (Murasew Battalion) (IJA).
• DOI: 17 April 1945. 1580
• Subordinate to the Headquarters, 30th Engineer Regiment, 30th Division (IJA).
• Subordinate to the Southern Sector Unit (Col. Koritaki Ouchi, Commanding Officer, 30th Engineer Regiment) (IJA). 1581


1574 Smith, Robert Ross. Appendix G, Japanese Order of Battle in Eastern Mindanao, APPENDIX G-4


Medical Supply Depot, Mukden Branch (IJA), China. 1582
- See:
  - Mukden, Northeast China.
  - Northeast China.

Medical unit (Japanese Army)
- The medical unit consists of a headquarters and train and three collecting companies of three stretcher platoons and one ambulance platoon each. 1583
- The medical unit, with personnel strength of 700 to 1,000, is equipped with about 180 litters and 45 ambulances. The collecting companies each have about 20 litters and 15 ambulances. 1584
- Headquarters train has additional carts for loading medical supplies and patients’ clothing, as well as for chemical warfare decontamination material. 1585

Meguro Institute, Osaka, Japan. 1586
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Osaka, Japan.
- See:
  - Osaka, Japan.

Meguro Masahiko.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served at the Dalian Institute of Health; Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Also known as the:
    - Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    - Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    - Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    - Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
    - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- See:
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dairen Research Institute (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Institute of Health, Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Department, Dairen Research Unit (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.

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1582 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部．
1583 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
1584 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
1585 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
1586 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######. GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
Meiji.

Meiji University.

Mekro fnu.

- Former Member of Unit 731 (IJA) at its Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China. 1587
- Testified: “We photographed the facilities of Unit 731 (IJA) before we blew them up with bombs. After finishing my mission, I fled with Ishii in an airplane.” 1588
- Mekro drew a salary from the Japanese government from the end of WWII until his death. 1589
- See:
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Ishii Shiro,
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Melanesia.

Melildosis.

Mel’nikov.

- Lieutenant General, Soviet Red Army
- See:
  - Soviet Red Army (USSR).

Mengchiatun, Changchun, Jilin Province, China. 1590

- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Menchiangtung (Mengjiang), China.

- Puppet state of the Empire of Japan.
- Formed in 1939, it consisted of the then-Chinese provinces of Chahar and Suiyuan, corresponding to the central part of modern Inner Mongolia.
- Location of Headquarters, Unit 100 (IJA).
- See:
  - Chahar Province, China.
  - Inner Mongolia.
  - Suiyuan Province, China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Meningitis.

Meningococcus.

Mentougou, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Merck, George.

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1587 Information adopted from “Japanese Germ Warfare Unit 731” -- A film made by the Japanese Unit 731 Exhibit National Committee.
1588 Information adopted from “Japanese Germ Warfare Unit 731” -- A film made by the Japanese Unit 731 Exhibit National Committee.
1589 Information adopted from “Japanese Germ Warfare Unit 731” -- A film made by the Japanese Unit 731 Exhibit National Committee.
President of the Merck Pharmaceutical Company, New Jersey (US).

Chairied the War Reserve Service (WRS) (US), a civilian committee, created in August 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 responsibilities. 1591

- See:
  - Merck Pharmaceutical Company (US).
  - Merck Report to the Secretary of War (US).
  - War Reserve Service (WRS) (US).
  - WRS (US).

Merck Pharmaceutical Company (US).

Merck Pharmaceuticals (US).


Merck Report to the Secretary of War (US).

- Supplemented by: “Report to the Secretary of War by Mr. George W. Merck, Special Consultant for Biological Warfare.”
- The Merck Report (US) was released on 3 January 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 or use of biological warfare.
- See:
  - Merck, George.
  - Report to the Secretary of War by Mr. George W. Merck, Special Consultant for Biological Warfare.

Mercuric chloride.

Mershon, Marve.

- ARM3c Marvelle “Marvie” William Mershon.
  - Radio operator aboard TBM serial number 23637.
  - Taken prisoner of war on 18 February 1945 on Chichijima.
  - Executed on 22 February 1945 on Chichijima.
- 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.

See:
  - Chichijima.
  - Chichijima Incident.
  - Ogasawara Incident.

**Metropolitan Toshima Hospital.**

**Mezner fnr.**
- German national.
- Chemical warfare scientist.
- Arrived in Japan in April 1926 to work for the Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan on chemical warfare.
- See:
  - Army Institute of Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

**Microbiological Institute, Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.**
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.

**MID50.**
- Minimum infective does of the agent for 50% of the subjects.
  - Such data could not be identified without the actual administration of the agent to human subjects.
- The MID50 for anthrax, plague, typhus, paratyphoid A and B, dysentery, cholera, and glanders had been identified by Japanese researchers.
- See:
  - Anthrax.
  - Cholera.
  - Dysentery.
  - Glanders.
  - Paratyphoid A.
  - Paratyphoid B.
  - Plague.
  - Typhus.

**Midori To.**
- Red candle – vomiting gas.
- See:
  - Vomiting gas.

**Mihara, Japan.**

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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.
Miho Masuda.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Mikasa (Takahito)
- Imperial Prince.
- Takahito, Prince Mikasa (Mikasa-no-miya Takahito Shinno’, born 2 December 1915) is a member of the Imperial House of Japan.
  - He is the fourth and youngest son of Emperor Taisho and Empress Teimei.
  - Brother of Hirohito.
- Served as a Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served as the Deputy Commander for Operations, Kwantung Army
  - Controlled all request for visits to the Ishii facility at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Used at this time the alias: Miya Takeda.
- Takahito, Prince Mikasa toured some of the Japanese facilities engaged in biomedical research during frequent inspection trips to the Japanese colony of Manchukuo (Manchuria, Northeast China) and was shown films of Japanese experiments on Chinese nationals. 1597
- In his memoirs Mikasa remembered seeing “films where large numbers of Chinese prisoners of war brought by cargo trains and lorries were made to march on the Manchurian plain for poison gas experiments on live subjects.” 1598 He also recalled:
  - “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.” 1599
- 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. 1600
  - 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.” 1601
    - 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. 1602
- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hirohito.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - League of Nations.
  - League of Nations Lytton Commission.
  - Lytton.
  - Lytton Commission.

1597 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
Manchukuo.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Miya Takeda.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Taisho.
- Teimei.
- Yomiuri Shimbun.

Miki Tohru.\textsuperscript{1603}
- May be found spelled as “Tohru.”
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Miki Tohru.
- See:
  - Miki Tohru.

Miki Tohru.
- May be found spelled as “Tohru.”
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Sentenced to 25 years at hard labor for abuse and killing of Allied POW at Mukden POW Camp, China.\textsuperscript{1604}
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Miki Tohru.
- See:
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Miki Tohru.
  - Mukden POW Camp, China.

Military Administration Department (MAD) (IJA).

Military Administration Department (MAD) (IJA) Notices.
- Refers to documents issued by the Singapore military administration.
- See:
  - Singapore.

Military Affairs Bureau (IJA).
- One of the most powerful offices within the Japanese War Ministry.
- Early and continuous supporter of Ishii Shiro’s bacteriological warfare concept.
- Former heads include Generals:
  - Hitoshi Imamura.
  - Joichiro Sanada.
  - Nagata Tetsuzan.
  - Sugiyama Hajime.
  - Takeji Nara.
- See:
  - Hitoshi Imamura.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Japanese War Ministry.
  - Joichiro Sanada.
  - Nagata Tetsuzan.


Military Affairs Division (IJA).

Military Animals Epidemic Prevention Department (Gunju Boeki Shou).
- Located in Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Military Commission.

Military Council.

Military Equine Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Section of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Military Government Department of Public Health and Welfare (Occupied Korea).
- See:
  - Korea.

Military Hospital (IJA).

Military Medical College (IJA).

Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).

Military Police (IJA).

Military Police (Kempeitai) (IJA).

Military Police (Kempeitai) Northern China Area Army (IJA).

Military Police Training Section (IJA). 1605

Military Secrets Act.

Military Surgeon College, Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
- See:
  - Hebei Province, China.

Military Technician.
- A term used to refer to civilian members of Unit 731 (IJA) that served as project directors on research assignments.
- Term most closely associated with seven young research professors of Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan that served at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China as project directors on research assignments dealing with bacteriology, pathology, and frostbite.\(^{1606}\)
- See:
  - Frostbite Research.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Ministry of the Army (Japan).

Ministry of Colonial Affairs (Japan).

Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Ministry of Finance (Japan).

Ministry of Financial Affairs, Manchukuo.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan).

Ministry of Greater East Asia.

Ministry of Health (Japan).

Ministry of Health and Welfare (Japan).

Ministry of Munitions.

Ministry of Public Order of Manchukuo.

Ministry of War (Japan).

Minami Jiro.
- Governor-General of Korea between 1936 and 1942.
- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Commander, Kwantung Army (IJA).

- Born: 10 August 1874 into samurai family in Hiji, Oita Prefecture, Japan.
- Minami was accepted into the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan, graduating in February 1895.
- He was commissioned a second lieutenant in May 1895, promoted to lieutenant in October 1897 and to captain in November 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 (IJA), where he participated in the Siege of Port Arthur, Liaoning Province, China.
- He was promoted to major in March 1905 and to Lieutenant Colonel in February 1910 and full colonel in August 1915.
- From 1914-1917 he commanded the Imperial Japanese Army 13th Cavalry Regiment (IJA).
- From 1917-1919 Minami served as Chief of the Cavalry Section of the Ministry of War.
- In July 1919 Minami was promoted to Major General, and served as commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Cavalry Brigade (IJA) from 1921–1923.
- From 1922–1923 he served as Commandant of the Cavalry School and served as the commandant of the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan from 1923 to 1924.
- Minami was promoted to lieutenant general in February 1924.
- From 1926 to 1927 he commanded the Imperial Japanese Army 16th Division (IJA).
- After serving as Vice Chief Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA) 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 March 1930.
- In 1931 Minami was appointed Minister of War under the Wakatsuki Cabinet.
  - As War Minister, he sent Major General Tatekawa Yoshitsugu to Manchuria, Northeast China to curb the militarist behaviors of the Kwantung Army, but the Mukden Incident, China took place before Tatekawa could act.
  - Minami was appointed Minister of War during the Imperial Colors Incident.
- Minami 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 February 26 Incident Minami was placed on the reserve list and forced into retirement.
- In 1936, Minami was appointed 8th Governor-General of Korea serving from 1936 to 1942.
  - His tenure was marked by a hardline with a 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.
- 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 least some knowledge of Japan’s biological warfare program.
- Minami died on 5 December 1955.
- See:
  - Chosen Army (IJA).
  - February 26 Incident.
  - Governor-General of Korea.
  - Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Cavalry Brigade (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army 13th Cavalry Regiment (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army 16th Division (IJA).
IMTFE.
International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
Korea.
Kwantung Army (IJA).
Liaoning Province, China.
Manchukuo.
Manchuria, Northeast China.
Minister of War.
Mukden Incident, China.
Tatekawa Yoshitsugu.
Supreme War Council.
Tokyo, Japan.
War Minister.
1st Cavalry Regiment (IJA).
16th Division (IJA).

Minami Seijin.
- Known alias of Hojo Enryo.
- See:
  - Hojo Enryo.

Minato, China (??).
- Probably refers to:
  - Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Minato fnu.
- Sent to Mukden POW Camp, China to collect blood samples from Allied POW.
- Believed to have studied the immunity of Anglo-Saxons to infectious disease.\(^{1607}\)
- Believed to refer to Minato Masao.
- See:
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Minato Masao.
  - Mukden POW Camp, China.

Minato fnu.
- Engineer.\(^ {1608}\)
- Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Involved with the biological warfare attack on Ningpo, China.\(^ {1609}\)
- See:
  - Ningpo, China.

Minato Masao.
- 1935 graduate of the Kyoto University School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan.
- Mentougou, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Researcher, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Worked with Cholera.
- Involved in human experimentation.
- Arrested in China in August 1945.

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\(^{1607}\) Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950
\(^{1608}\) Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To” War Department. 27 June 1947. Formerly Top Secret.
\(^{1609}\) Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To” War Department. 27 June 1947. Formerly Top Secret.
Held at the Tixei Prisoner-of-War Camp after the war.

- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Mentougou, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Minato fnu.
  - Tixei Prisoner-of-War Camp.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Minato Group (Unit 731) (IJA).

- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Minato Section (Unit 731) (IJA) – Cholera Research

- One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for Cholera Research.\(^{1610}\)
- The label “Minato” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Minato Masao.
- See:
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Cholera.
  - General Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Minato fnu.
  - Minato Masao.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Minatohan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Cholera Research

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Minato Section, Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Minato Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Mindanao, Republic of the Philippines.

- See:
  - Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Philippine Islands.

Mindanao Island, Republic of the Philippines.

- See:

Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands.

Mineo Kioyashi.

Minister of Health, Japan.

Minister of War.

Ministry of the Army (IJA).

Ministry of the Army, Medical Bureau (IJA).

Minori Shinano.

- 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.  

- See:
  - Burma.
  - Yunnan Province, China.

Mio Yukata.

- Born in 1914.
- Entered Manchuria, Northeast China in 1934.
- Served as warrant officer squad leader of the Dalian Gendarme (IJA) Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
- In 1943 he arrested the follow anti-Japanese Chinese in Heishijiao, Dalian City sending them to Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Li Zhongshan.
  - Wang Xuenian.
  - Wang Yuxuan.
- Mio was captured by the Soviet Red Army (USSR) in August 1945.
- Testified:
  - “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.”
- In July 1950 he was transferred from the USSR to China’s Fushun War Criminals Management Center.
  - He was exempted from prosecution by China’s Supreme People’s Procuratorate in August 1956 and returned to Japan with the third group sent home.
- See:
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Gendarme (IJA), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.

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- Fushun, Liaoning Province, China.
- Fushun War Criminals Management Center, Fushun, Liaoning Province, China.
- Gendarme (IJA).
- Heishijiao, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
- Kempei (IJA).
- Kempeitai (IJA).
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Police (IJA).
- Kwantung Gendarme (IJA).
- Li Zhongshan.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Manchukuo Police (IJA).
- Mio Yukata.
- Soviet Red Army (USSR).
- Supreme People’s Procuratorate.
- Wang Xuenian.
- Wang Yuexuan.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).
- USSR.

Miscellaneous Gas Bombs, Aerial Delivered.
- During the early part of the war details of a 15-kg (33 lb.) combination HE and toxic smoke bomb (possibly of the nose-gas variety) were reported.\(^{1620}\)
- The construction and operation of this bomb are similar to that of the 50-kg gas bomb
- A French report (July 1939) mentioned 25-, 50-, 100-, and 200-kg gas bombs filled with mustard gas, Lewisite, phosgene, and diphosgene.\(^{1621}\)
- See:
  - Diphosgene.
  - HE.
  - High Explosive.
  - Lewisite.
  - Mustard gas.
  - Phosgene.

Mishina Takayuki.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief of Staff, 39th Division (IJA).
- See:
  - 39th Division (IJA).

Mitani Yukio.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served in Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Mitomo fnu.
- Attached to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China.\(^{1622}\)

\(^{1620}\) 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 July 1943.

\(^{1621}\) 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 July 1943.
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.”

See:
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Mitomo Kazuo.
- Takeshi Kino.

Mitomo Kazuo.
- Senior Sergeant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served in Sixth Section, 2nd Division, Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Conducted tests on humans involving Korean Blindweed, heroin, bactal and castor-oil seed.
  - Was present when three of the subjects he experimented on where executed by Japanese gendarmes.
- At the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR) Mitomo described poison experiments in which he assisted researcher Tsunetaka Matsui saying:

  Experiments on human beings were performed in August-September 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....

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Mitomo fnu.
- See:
  - Bactal.
  - Castor-oil seed.
  - Cattle cemetery.
  - Heroin.
  - Korea.
  - Korean Blindweed.
  - Mitomo fnu.

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1624 "Motoji Yamaguchi," deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 March 1947.


Potassium cyanide.
Sixth Section, 2nd Division, Unit 100 (IJA).
Tobacco.
Tsunetaka Matsui.
Unit 100 (IJA).

Mitsubishi Ki-21 (or “Type 97 Heavy Bomber”) (Kyūnana-shiki jūbakugekiki)

Mitsuda Kensuke.
- Born in Hofa City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, in 1876.
- Studied pathology at Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Developed an interest in Hansen’s disease (Leprosy).
- 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. 1627
- Created the “Recovery Ward” at the Tokyo Almshouse, the first isolation ward for leprosy patients in Japan. 1628
- 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. 1629
- Mitsuda believed the isolation of all leprosy patients was necessary for the purification of the country. 1630
- Was heavily involved in the “No Leprosy Patients in Prefecture Movement” further stigmatizing lepers. 1631
- See Also:
  - Hansen’s disease.
  - Hofa City, Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.
  - Honmyoji incident.
  - Kaishun Hospital, Kumamoto, Japan.
  - Kaishun Ward.
  - Kumamoto, Japan.
  - Leprosy.
  - No Leprosy Patients in Prefecture Movement.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Almshouse, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Metropolitan Yoikuen Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.

Mitsui fnu.
- Attached to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China. 1632
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

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1627 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.
1628 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.
1629 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.
1630 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.
1631 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.
Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China.

Mitsuhashi Kichigoro.
- Corpsman, Petty Officer Second Class, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJA).
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJJ).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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.  
- See:
  - Caroline Islands,
  - Dubon Island.
  - Truk Atoll.
  - 4th Naval Hospital (IJJ).

Mitsui Tadashiotto.
- Served with the Tama Troop (IJA).
- Associate Professor, Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tama Troop (IJA).
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Mitsuyoshi.
- Veterinarian surgeon, Unit 100 (IJA).
- 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.”
- “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.”
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Mitsu Yujiro.

Miura Peninsula.

Miura Rhei.
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Conducted a three-day training program with Surgeon Major Kazuharu Tanimura that involved lectures on military surgery and exercise surgeries such as suturing of blood vessels and nerves, thoracotomy,

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celiotomy, craniotomy, blood transfusion, various anesthetizations, appendectomy, and nephrectomy, performed serially on “six bodies of prepared materials.”

- See:
  - Kazuharu Tanimura.

**Mixed Brigade Field Hospital (IJA).**

**Miya Takeda.**
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Deputy Commander for Operations, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Controlled all request for visits to the Ishii facility at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Known alias of Takahito, Prince Mikasa.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Takahito, Prince Mikasa.

**Miyagawa fnu.**
- Professor.
- Conducted research on the intravenous application of various metals.

**Miyagawa fnu.**
- Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- May be associated with experiments concerning radiation.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.

**Miyagawa Masa**
- Unit 731 (IJA), X-ray unit leader.
- Became a professor of radiology at Tokyo University, Medical Department; Tokyo, Japan after the war.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo University, Medical Department, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - X-ray research.

**Miyagawa Tadashi**
- Joined Unit 731 (IJA) in April 1944.
- Miyagawa was in charge of X-rays of the test subjects held at Unit 731 (IJA).
- After the war he became a professor in Tokyo University’s Medical Department, Tokyo, Japan and lived to the age of 88.

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• See:
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo University, Medical Department, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).
  o X-ray research.

Miyagawa Yoneji.
• Professor of Bacteriology, Beijing University, Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
• Associated with RIKEN, Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Beijing University, Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  o Hebei Province, China.
  o Institute of Physical and Chemical Research (RIKEN), Tokyo, Japan.
  o RIKEN, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Miyagi Prefecture, Japan.

Miyamoto.
• Provided Ishii Shiro financial support for two years after the war.
• See:
  o Ishii Shiro.

Miyazaki Matsuki.

Miyasaki Tadaomi.
• Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Gas gangrene.
  o Tetanue.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Miyata fnu.
• Alias of Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi.
• Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• See:
  o Takeda Tsuneyoshi.

• Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Water Analysis.

Mizobuchi Toshimi,
• Assigned to Unit 731 (IJA) in January 1943. 1647
• Instructor of new recruits, Unit 731 (IJA). 1648
• Confirmed the existence of a plan to attack San Diego, California with biological warfare agents via submarine launched aircraft. 1649
• The target date was to be 22 September 1945.
• See:
  o San Diego, California.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Mizobuchi Toshimo.

Mizuguchi Kazukichi. 1650
• 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. 1651
• During World War II Hoia served in Manchuria, Northeast China. 1652
• The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included:
  o Asai Haruo.
  o Hoia Tokijiro.
  o Ishihara Kanji.
  o Kihara Yukio.
  o Kuhara Fnu.
  o Kojima Kinji.
  o Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
  o Mizumo Fnu.
  o Nakano Takeo.
  o Sasaki Sankichi.
  o Shono Kiyoshi.
  o Suguhara Tetsugi.
  o Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
  o Tokuma Kikan (IJA).

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Toyoda Hokyo.

See Also:

- Asai Haruo.
- Hoia Tokijiro.
- Ishihara Kanji.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Kihara Yukio.
- Kuhara fnu.
- Kojima Kinji.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Mizumo fnu.
- Nakano Takeo.
- Sasaki Sankichi.
- Shono Kiyoshi.
- Suguhara Tetsugi.
- Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
- Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
- Toyoda Hokyo.
- Toyoda Group.

Mizuho Maeda.

Mizumo fnu.

- Gendarme (IJA).
- See:
  - Gendarme (IJA).

Mizumo fnu. 1653

- 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. 1654
- 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.
  - Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
  - Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
  - Toyoda Hokyo.
- See Also:

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Asai Haruo.
Hoia Tokijiro.
Ishihara Kanji.
Ishii Shiro.
Kihara Yukio.
Kuhara fnu.
Kojima Kinji.
Manchuria, Northeast China.
Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
Nakano Takeo.
Sasaki Sankichi.
Shono Kiyoshi.
Suguhara Tetsugi.
Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
Toyoda Hokyo.
Toyoda Group.

Mizutani Naoko.

Mochizuki Keisuke.
- 1 April 1867 - 1 January 1941.
- Minister of telecommunications in 1927 and in 1928 Home Minister.
  * 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 (IJA). \footnote{See: Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. Home Minister. Okunoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan. Shirakawa Yoshinori.}

Model 89.

Moganshan, Zhejiang Province, China.
- See:
  * Zhejiang Province, China.

Mokotan, Jilin Province, China.

Mokotan, Hsinking [Changchun], Jilin Province, China.
- Suburb of Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Small village 6 kilometers south of Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Scene of intense Japanese attention in 1936.
- Under Japanese direction, local officials commandeered a vast tract of land and “sold” the property to them. \footnote{Teams of construction experts using conscripted Chinese labor erected a huge network of buildings in a short period of time.}


This Changchun, Jilin Province, China suburb was to be home for military biological warfare research from 1936 until the Japanese capitulation in August 1945.

At Mokotan/Changchun, Jilin Province, China 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 with humans.

Site of a secret Japanese base known as the Changchun Camp, Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

The camp was located so close to Changchun, Jilin Province, China that most authorities refer to it as “the Changchun Camp.”

The Changchun Camp, Changchun, Jilin Province, China became one of the most important biological warfare research centers in the entire Japanese biological warfare empire second only to Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China in the scope of its activities, and most probably in the number of humans killed in biological warfare experiments.

10 February 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, Hsingking [Changchun], Jilin Province, China.

In the 1980s the location of the camp was the home for the radiator assembly plant of the Changchun Automobile Factory; Changchun, Jilin Province, China. The factory principally produced trucks under the brand name “Liberation Truck.”

In 1952, while clearing the site to begin construction of the factory, 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 value.

See:

Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Changchun Automobile Factory, Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Hagishiji, Japan.

Heilongjiang, China.

Heilongjiang Province, China.

Hsingking, China.

Ishii Shiro.

Kino Takeshi.

Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Mokotan project.

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.

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 1/2 inches high, and 1 1/4 inches in diameter.

The funnels were obviously intended for use in filling the bottles.

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1660 Interview in Changchun, 5 June 1989, with Mr. Song Guang, Assistant Director of the Changchun Radiator Factory.
1661 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 July 1943.
1662 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 July 1943.
1663 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 July 1943.
• 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.
  o 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.
  o When assembled, this detonator projects into the bottle.
  o A small firing pin is held away from the detonator.
• The weapon was not considered particularly effective, to judge by trials with three of the grenades.  
  o The first was exploded by throwing the empty bottle against a coconut tree. 
  o The first throw fell in a bush at the foot of the tree and did not cause detonation. 
  o The second throw struck the trunk of the tree, explosion shattering the bottle.  
    ▪ In the second trial the bottle was filled with a 50:50 mixture of gasoline and lubricating oil.  
    ▪ Upon striking the tree trunk, the explosion blew the top off the burster, thus failing to break the bottle or ignite its contents. 
  o 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 gasoline.
• See:
  o Molotov cocktail.
  o Papua New Guinea.

Momohara Lodge.  
• One-story concrete villa that formerly was owned by an expatriate German which served as the quarters of Masuda Tomosada.
• Located in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
• See:
  o Jiangsu Province, China.
  o Masuda Tomosada.
  o Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

Mongolia.

Mongolian People’s Republic.

Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Army.

Mongolian Traveling Clinic Teams.
• The Manchuria Medical College (IJA) began dispatching Mongolian Traveling Clinic Teams along the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province, China, 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.”

- See:
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchuria Medical College (IJA).
  - Mongolian Traveling Clinic Teams.
  - SMRC.
  - South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC); Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Southern Manchuria Railway (SMRC).

Mongolia-Xinjiang (Mengjiang) Branch Office, Dojinkai).

- Branch office of the Dojinkai.
- Located in Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province, China.
- Opened in 1941.
- See:
  - Dojinkai.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province, China

Monji, Japan.

Monkshood.

Monin Ocuccus.

Monroe Doctrine.

Moreland, Edward.

- Dean of Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Special Staff Officer on Science and Technical Affairs to General Douglas MacArthur.
- Co-author with Karl Compton of the “Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 November 1945.”
- See:
  - Compton, Karl T. Dr.
  - Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Cambridge, Massachusetts.
  - Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 November 1945.
  - Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan (US).

Mori fmu.

- Alleged to have committed war crimes.
- Associated with Ishii Shiro. \(^{1672}\)
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.

Mori Unit (IJA).

Morimoro Kenji. \(^{1673}\)

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Morimura Seiichi.
- Author: The Devil’s Gluttony, a three-volume novel published in 1981.\textsuperscript{1674}
- 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.”\textsuperscript{1675}
- See:
  - The Devil’s Gluttony, a three-volume novel published in 1981.\textsuperscript{1676}
  - Korea.

Morita Toyoaki.

Mori Kinizo.
- See:
  - Chichijima.
  - Chichijima Incident.
  - Ogasawara Incident.

Morii Maseo.
- 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.\textsuperscript{1677}
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Matsunosuke Hasegawa.
  - Yoshida Tamio

Morita Toyoaki.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Confirmed the existence of a chemical warfare laboratory in Shanghai Municipality, China, that was further used in Japan’s biological warfare research program.\textsuperscript{1678}
- 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.\textsuperscript{1679}
- Morita recounted using Aka To and Midori To (red candle and green candle) tear and vomiting gas in China.\textsuperscript{1680}
- Provided detailed descriptions of chemical and gas weapons used by the Japanese in China.\textsuperscript{1681}
• Provided detailed descriptions of tactical use of chemical and gas weapons by the Japanese in China.  

• Admitted that his unit had used mustard gas against Chinese forces.  

• Indicate that the Japanese Army had mustard, lewisite, CN and DC gases, but never heard of any unit using the first two.  

• See:  
  - Aka To.  
  - CN.  
  - DC.  
  - Ishii Shiro.  
  - Lessons from the China Incident.  
  - Lewisite.  
  - Midori To.  
  - Mustard gas.  
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.

Moriya fnu.  
• Conducted research on the intravenous application of various metals.

Moros.

Morphine.

Morrow, Thomas H.  
• Colonel, US Army.  
• Assistant to chief war crimes prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan.  
• Arrived in Tokyo, Japan in December 1945 as a member of the War Crimes Investigation Team.  
• On 2 March 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 March 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, China, and spent a month investigating Japanese crimes across the country.  
  - 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).  
• Reached the 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.”

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1686 Morrow to Keenan, 2 March 1946, Subject: Sino-Japanese War, Rodriguez, Jr, Collection.
On 6 August 1946 Morrow began proceedings to indict Japanese military personnel for crimes committed in China.

- Arraignments continued through 8 August 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 as to why Morrow returned to the US is ever given.

See:

- Chinese Nationalist Forces.
- People’s Liberation Army (PLA).
- Chin Lui.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Keenan, Joseph B.
- Narashino Military College (IJA).
- Nationalist Chinese.
- Shanghai Municipality, China.
- Sutton, David.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo War Crimes Trial, Tokyo, Japan.
- War Crimes Investigation Team.
- Xiang Zhesun.

Mosaic Disease.

Moscow, USSR.

Mother and Daughter Bomb.

- The Mother bomb was equipped with a radio transmission device conceived to detonate a cluster of Daughter bombs which held the bacteria payload.  

- One of the persons involved in the development of these bombs reported that:
  - “The Mother bomb was dropped first, followed by the Daughters.”  
  - The Daughter bombs were designed to explode when the Mother bomb struck the ground due to the cessation of the radio signal.

- The Mother and Daughter bombs were too expensive to construct, and, despite intensive efforts, they could not be developed into a practical weapon.

- Only one set of Mother and Daughter bombs were built and tested.

Moulmein, Burma.

Mountbatten, Louis.

MS Tjisedane.

- 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.

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1687 Deposition of Ryoichi Naito, 24 January 1947, under the title “Motoji Yamaguchi,” p. 13, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), National Archives
1688 Deposition of Ryoichi Naito, 24 January 1947, under the title “Motoji Yamaguchi,” p. 13, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), National Archives
1689 Deposition of Ryoichi Naito, 24 January 1947, under the title “Motoji Yamaguchi,” p. 13, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), National Archives
1690 Deposition of Ryoichi Naito, 24 January 1947, under the title “Motoji Yamaguchi,” p. 13, Record Group 153, Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army), National Archives
At Yokohama these Japanese were transferred to the custody of the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP). 1693

The prisoners arrived in Yokohama on 23 January 1950, and everyone was presented by the Japanese authorities with a winter coat. 1694

- Those who had no conviction against their names were immediately released, while the others were transferred to Sugamo Prison.

See:
- Dutch East Indies.
- Indonesia.
- Netherlands Indies.
- SCAP.
- Sugamo Prison.
- Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
- Tanjung Priok, Indonesia.
- Yokohama, Japan.

Mucin.

Mudanjiang.

Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Mudanjiang Unit (IJA), Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Mukai Yoshihisa.

- Corpsman, Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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. 1695
- In 1947 Mukai was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.
  - He was sentenced to 10 years in prison. 1696

See:
- Caroline Islands
- Dubon Island
- Guam
- Truk Atoll
- 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Mukden, Northeast China.

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1694 De Groot, Berechting Japanese Oorlogsmisdadigers
Mukden, Northeast China was the site of deadly chemical and biological experiments, for injections, body dissections, blood and feces tests, freezing of body parts, infection of wounds with anthrax, the applications of plague bacillus, cholera, dysentery, and typhoid.

- Believed to be the site of Japanese experiments on captured Americans.
- See:
  - Anthrax.
  - Cholera.
  - Dysentery.
  - Mukden, Northeast China.
  - Northeast China.
  - Plague bacillus.
  - Typhoid.

**Mukden Army Arsenal (IJA).**

**Mukden Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.**

- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

**Mukden Camp, Liaoning Province, China.**

**Mukden Cattle Disease Research Laboratory, Mukden, Northeast China.**

- See:
  - Mukden, Northeast China.
  - Northeast China.

**Mukden Garrison Hospital (IJA).**

**Mukden Gendarme Unit (IJA).**

**Mukden Group, Liaoning Province, China.**

- US and Allied military label applied to Allied military personnel who were held prisoner and the Mukden POW Camp, China in Manchukuo.

- See:
  - Liaoning Province, China.

**Mukden Incident, China.**

**Mukden Military Police (IJA).**

**Mukden Province, China.**

**Mukden POW Camp, China.**

- There were four Japanese doctors assigned to the camp during the first six months.

  - The maximum number of Japanese doctors at the camp at any one time was three.

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1701 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 July 1946.

1702 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 July 1946.
• Captain Kawajima served as Chief of the Medical Section, Mukden POW Camp, China, until the Spring of 1945. \textsuperscript{1703}

• See:
  o Kawajima fnu.
  o Liaoning Province, China.
  o Mukden POW Camp, China.

Muleng Army Hospital (IJA), Muleng, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• DOI: 30 May 1945
• Subordinate to the 5\textsuperscript{th} Army Headquarters (IJA).
• See:
  o Army Hospital (IJA).
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Muleng, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o 5\textsuperscript{th} Army Headquarters (IJA).

Muleng, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• See:
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.

Muneaki Fujinara.

Muntok, Banka Island.
• See:
  o Banka Island.

Murakami fnu.
• Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Chief of Staff, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Murakami Takashi.
• See:
  o Murakami Takashi.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).
  o 2\textsuperscript{nd} Division, Unit 731 (IJA).

Murakami, fnu.
• Warrant Officer, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Believed to have committed suicide from his guilt over contaminating local water systems. \textsuperscript{1704}

Murakami Takashi.
• Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Army Medical Corps and Section Chief of Unit 731 (IJA). \textsuperscript{1705}
• Chief, Education Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Worked primarily on development and design of the bacteria bomb. \textsuperscript{1706}
• Sought by investigators from the USSR after the war in connection with Unit 731 (IJA). \textsuperscript{1707}

\textsuperscript{1703} 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 July 1946.
DRAFT

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Takashi Murakami.
- See:
  - Army Medical Corps (IJA).
  - Education Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Takashi Murakami.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - USSR.

Muramoto fnu.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Murase Battalion (Medical Service Unit, 30th Division).
- DOI: 17 April 1945.  
- Subordinate to the Headquarters, 30th Engineer Regiment, 30th Division (IJA).
- Subordinate to the Southern Sector Unit (Col. Koritaki Ouchi, Commanding Officer, 30th Engineer Regiment) (IJA).  
- See:
  - Koritaki Ouchi.
  - Southern Sector Unit (IJA).
  - 30th Engineer Regiment, 30th Division (IJA).
  - 30th Division (IJA).

Murata fnu.
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Commanded the Fourth Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA) on Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).
  - Fourth Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA), Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Murata Reiji.

Murata Ryosuke.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Army surgeon at Unit 1644 (IJA), Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.  

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28 October 2015  
Second Edition
Served with the “Tama Troop,” (IJA).

As human experiments and vivisection were common practice at the unit, it is assumed that he was active in these.  

He became an Honorary Fellow of Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.  

See:  
- Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.  
- Jiangsu Province, China.  
- Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.  
- Tama Troop (IJA).  
- Tokyo, Japan.  
- Unit 1644 (IJA).

Museum of the Martyrs.

Mussel poisoning.

Mustard gas.

Mustard gas-Lewisite mixture.

Mutankiang Branch (IJA), Mutankiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- Commanding Officer, Medical Major Okami M.  
- See:  
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  - Mutankiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  - Okami M.

Mutankiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- See:  
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  - Mutankiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Muto fnu.  
- Served in the Yoshimura Laboratory.  
- Conducted experiments using salt on Chinese prisoners.  
- Performed a salt overdose experiment on a Chinese captive in January 1945 in order to confirm that salt increases basal metabolism  
- See:  
  - Yoshimura Laboratory.

Muto Akira.  
- Lieutenant General.

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1711 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.  

1712 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.  

1713 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.  


Chief Of Staff, 14th Area Army (IJA).
Born: 15 December 1892 in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
Graduated from the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan with the 25th class of 1913.
Graduated from the Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, with the 32nd class of 1920.
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 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
Served as the Vice Chief of Staff of the Japanese Central China Area Army (IJA).
  Muto was in China for many of the initial campaigns of the conflict.
  Muto and was later charged with having led troops during the worst excesses of the Nanjing Massacre, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
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 April 1942 Muto was assigned command of the Second Imperial Guards Division, Singapore.
In June 1944 he was assigned to command Japanese forces on Sumatra Island in Japanese-occupied Netherlands East Indies.
In October 1944, he was transferred to the Philippines, where he was appointed chief of staff of the Japanese Fourteenth Area Army (IJA) under General Yamashita Tomoyuki.
  Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE) he was accused of having conducted a campaign of slaughter, torture and other atrocities against the Filipino civilian population, POW and civilian internees, and by ordering guerrilla containment.
  He was executed by hanging on 23 December 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 least some knowledge of Japan’s biological warfare program.
See:
  Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  CCAA.
  Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
  IMTFE.
  International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE)
  Japanese Central China Area Army (IJA).
  Japanese-Occupied Netherlands East Indies.
  Jiangsu Province, China.
  Kumamoto, Japan.
  Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
  Kwantung Army (IJA).
  Kwantung Army (IJA).
  Ministry of War.
  Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
  Nanjing Massacre, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
  Netherlands East Indies.
  Philippines.
  Philippine Islands.
  Second Imperial Guards Division, Singapore.
  Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
Myamoto fnu.

- 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). \[^{1716}\]
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - SCAP.
  - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).

(N)

- The letter “N” served as a US reference, code word or cover term for the disease, “anthrax.” \[^{1717}\]
- See:
  - Anthrax.

N731 (IJA).

Nabetani.

- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Surgeon.
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4\(^{th}\) Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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 bayonetting with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW. \[^{1718}\]
- See:
  - Caroline Islands.
  - Dubon Island.
  - Truk Atoll.
  - 4\(^{th}\) Naval Hospital (IJN).

Nagai Hisomu

- 1876-1957
- German trained physician who promoted the benefits of “racial hygiene” in part through sterilization. \[^{1719}\]
- Founder of the Japanese Race Hygiene Society (Nippon minzok u Eisei gakki) in 1930 which by 1939 boasted more than 1,300 members including two postwar prime ministers: Yoshida Shigeru (1878-1967) and Hatoyama Ichiro (1883-1959). \[^{1720}\]
- 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. \[^{1721}\]


• Assisted in drafting the National Eugenics Law passed in May 1940 and enacted into law in July 1941. 1722
• See:
  o Hatoyama Ichiro.
  o Japanese Race Hygiene Society (Nippon minzok u Eisei gakki).
  o National Eugenics Law.
  o racial hygiene.
  o Yoshida Shigeru.

Nagai Torao.
• Graduate, Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan.
• Graduate, Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
• Commissioned, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• See:
  o Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan.
  o Military Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Nagano Osami.
• Chief of the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) General Staff; April 1941 to February 1944.
• Fleet Admiral, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN), 1934.
• Born: 15 June 1880 in Kochi to a samurai family.
• Graduated with the 28th class of the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy (IJN); Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan in 1900.
• Ranked second in his class of 105 cadets.
• Served as a midshipman on the cruiser Hashidate and battleship Asahi
• 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, China.
• 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.
• Graduated from the Japanese Naval War College, Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, in 1909.
• In 1910, Nagano was promoted to lieutenant commander and assigned as chief gunnery officer on the battleship Katori.
• From January 1913 to April 1915, he was 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 December 1920, Nagano served as military attaché to the United States, in which capacity he attended the Washington Naval Conference.
• In December 1923, Nagano was promoted to rear admiral.
• In February 1924, Nagano was appointed Chief of the Imperial Japanese Navy General Staff Third Section (Intelligence) (IJN).
• From December 1924, he commanded the 3rd Battleship Division (IJN).
• In April 1925, he commanded the 1st China Expeditionary Fleet.
• In December 1927, Nagano was promoted to vice admiral.
• From 1928 to 1929, Nagano served as commandant of the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy (IJN); Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan.

From 1930 to 1931, he served as Vice Chief of the Navy General Staff, in which capacity he attended the Geneva Naval Conference.

In 1930, Nagano attended the London Naval Conference.

From 1933 to 1934, he served as Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval District.

On 1 March 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 Combined Fleet commander.

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 January 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.

See:

- Combined Fleet.
- Geneva Naval Conference.
- Harvard Law School.
- Hirohito.
- Hirota Koki.
- IJN Asahi.
- IJN Asama.
- IJN Hashidate.
- IJN Hirado.
- IJN Itsukushima.
- IJN Iwate.
- IJN Nisshin.
- IJN Shikishima.
- Imperial Japanese Naval Academy (IJN), Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan.
- IMTFE.
- International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
- Japanese Naval War College (IJN), Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Japanese Navy General Staff.
- Liaoning Province, China.
- London Naval Conference.
- Nanshin-ron.
- Navy Minister.
- Pearl Harbor.
- Port Arthur, Liaoning Province, China.
- Shimada Shigetaro.
- Sugamo Prison.
Supreme War Council.
Tojo Hideki.
Tokyo, Japan.
Washington Naval Conference.
Yamamoto Isoroku.
Yokosuka Naval District.
1st China Expeditionary Fleet.
3rd Battleship Division (IJN).

Nagano Yasuichi.
- Engineer at the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Taihoku Imperial University, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa.
- Member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
- Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Institute of Tropical Medicine, Taihoku Imperial University, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Nagashima fnu.

Nagashima Aiseien.

Nagata fnu.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Nagata Tetsuzan.
- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Head of the Military Affairs Bureau until his assassination in 1935.
- Born: 14 January 1884 in Suwa city, Nagano Prefecture, Japan.
- Graduated from the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan at the top of his class in October 1904, and from the Army Staff College (IJA); Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in November 1911.
- Served as military attaché to several Japanese embassies in Europe, including Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and Germany both before and during World War I.
- Promoted to colonel in March 1927 he commanded the Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Infantry Regiment (IJA).
- Promoted to Major General in 1932.

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1723 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.
1724 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.
Nagata served as commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 1st Infantry Brigade (IJA) 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. 1727
Nagata knew Ishii Shiro’s aspirations, and helped him advance his career.
Nagata was murdered in August 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.
See:
  - Aizawa Incident.
  - Aizawa Saburo.
  - Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Imperial Japanese Army 1st Infantry Brigade (IJA).
  - Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Infantry Regiment (IJA).
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Japanese Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Military Affairs Bureau (IJA).
  - Suwa, Nagano Prefecture, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

**Nagata Yukichi.**
- Hygienist, Headquarters, 59th Division, 54th Independent Infantry Brigade, 110th Brigade (IJA).
- Conducted experiments on human anatomy at Jinan Branch (IJA), Jinan, Shandong Province, China, of Bacteriological Troop 1855 (IJA) of the Northern Branch A (IJA).
See:
  - Bacteriological Troop 1855 (IJA).
  - Jinan, Shandong Province, China.
  - Jinan Branch (IJA) Jinan, Shandong Province, China.
  - Northern Branch A (IJA).
  - Shandong Province, China.
  - 54th Independent Infantry Brigade, 110th Brigade (IJA).
  - 59th Division, 54th Independent Infantry Brigade, 110th Brigade (IJA).
  - 110th Brigade (IJA).

**Nagayama fnu.**
- Chief, Clinical Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
See:
  - Clinical Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).

**Nagayama Taro.**
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Doctor of Medicine.

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- Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Nagai Hisomu.** 1728

Nagasaki Medical College, Nagasaki, Japan.

Nagasaki National Medical College, Nagasaki, Japan.
- Trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 1729

Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Nagasaki University, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.

Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.

**Nagoya Imperial University Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.**
- Prior to 1939 was known as the Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Nagoya Prefecture, Japan. 1730
- Trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 1731
- See:
  - Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.

**Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.**
- 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 (IJA). 1732
- Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA) include:
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kanazawa University.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
  - Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
  - Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.

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1728 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.

1729 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.

1730 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945

1731 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.


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Naha, Okinawa, Japan.

Nakaguro Hidetoshi. 1733
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA). 1734
- Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan. 1735
- Postwar he became the President - Defence Forces Medical School. 1736
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Nakajima Ki-4.

Nakajima Ki-4 Kyuyon-shiki Teisatsuki.

Nakano School (IJA).

Nakatsu, Oita Prefecture, Japan.

Nakhon Pathom, Thailand.

Nakhon Pathom Hospital POW Camp, Thailand (Japanese Installation). 1737
- Nakhon Pathom was primarily a hospital camp for POW who worked on the Burma-Thailand Railroad from Moulmein to Bangkok. 1738
- Nakhon Pathom is some 60 kilometers due west of Bangkok. 1739
- The prison camp was located just inside the city.
- See:
  - Bangkok, Thailand.
  - Burma-Thailand Railroad.
  - Moulmein, Burma.

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1734 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.
1735 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.
1737 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 July 1946.
1738 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 July 1946.
1739 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 July 1946.
Naito Ryoichi.

- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Experimented with and researched “Fugu Toxin.”
- In 1939 Naito Ryoichi approached the Rockefeller Institute, New York seeking to acquire the virus of yellow fever.
- Post-war Naito provided details of the UJI, HA and RO biological warfare bombs.
- Alleged that Ishii Shiro used POW as research subjects.
- Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan.
- Met with Norbert Fell over a period of four consecutive days, 28, 29, and 30 April and 1 May 1947.
- 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.
- One time Chief of Surgery at Sagamigahara Army Hospital (IJA).
- Founder and President of the Green Cross Company.

See:
- Army Hospital (IJA).
- Fell, Norbert.
- Fugu Toxin.
- Green Cross Company.
- HA bomb.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
- Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.
- Kaneko Jun’ichi.
- Masuda Tomosada.
- Naito Ryoichi.
- RO bomb.

1744 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.
DRAFT

- Sagamihara Army Hospital (IJA).
- Rockefeller Institute, New York.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- UJI bomb.
- 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Naito Yoshikazu.
- Successor to Ishii Shiro as Dean of the Institute of Epidemic Prevention (secret biological warfare research) of the Army Research School, Tokyo, Japan.\(^\text{1749}\)
  - See:
    - Army Research School, Tokyo, Japan.
    - Institute of Epidemic Prevention.
    - Ishii Shiro.
    - Tokyo, Japan.

Nakai Hisaji.
- Director of the Justice Correction Department (Manchukuo?).
  - Testified after the war “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 (IJA) for research experiments.”\(^\text{1750}\)
  - See:
    - Justice Correction Department (Manchukuo).
    - Manchukuo.
    - Manchuria, Northeast China.
    - Manchuria Medical College (IJA).
    - 1st Fengtien Prison.

Nakajima fnu.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  - Attached to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China.\(^\text{1751}\)
  - Possible reference to, or also known as:
    - Nakajima Seiichi.
  - See:
    - Kwantung Army (IJA).
    - Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China.
    - Manchuria, Northeast China.
    - Nakajima Seiichi.

Nakajima Kesago.
- Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- First commandant of the Narashino Chemical Warfare School (IJA).
  - See:
    - Narashino Chemical Warfare School (IJA).

Nakajima Seiichi.\(^\text{1752}\)
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

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Assigned to the Manchurian Occupational Army, 5th Unit (IJA).
Attached to the First Army Area.
Denied ever being at the Harbin Experimental Station; Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
See:
  - First Army Area.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin Experimental Station, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchurian Occupational Army, 5th Unit (IJA).

Nakamura fnu.

Nakamura fnu.
  - Quartermaster Office, Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - See:
    - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Nakana Ueda.
  - Author of “General Observations on the Increase in Pathogenicity of Organisms in Gastric Mucin Experiments with Plague, Cholera, Dysentery Organisms & Gartner’s Bacillus Enteritidis.”
  - See:
    - Cholera
    - Dysentery
    - Plague
    - Gartner’s Bacillus Enteritidis.
    - General Observations on the Increase in Pathogenicity of Organisms in Gastric Mucin Experiments with Plague, Cholera, Dysentery Organisms & Gartner’s Bacillus Enteritidis.

Nakano Minoru.
  - Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  - Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Plague prophylactic vaccine.
  - See:
    - Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
    - Plague.
    - Tokyo, Japan.
    - Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Nakano Takeo.

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.  

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.
- Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
- Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
- Toyoda Hokyo.

See Also:

- Asai Haruo.
- Hoia Tokijiro.
- Ishihara Kanji.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Kihara Yukio.
- Kuhara Fnu.
- Kojima Kinji.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
- Mizumo Fnu.
- Sasaki Sankichi.
- Shono Kiyoshi.
- Suguhara Tetsugi.
- Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
- Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
- Toyoda Hokyo.
- Toyoda Group.

The Nakano School (IJA).

Nakatone Kinzo.

- Sought by investigators from the USSR in connection with Unit 731 (IJA).

See:

- Unit 731 (IJA).
- USSR.

Nakayama, Japan.

Namatame Kazuo.
• Corpsman, Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
• Assigned to Dubon Island.
• Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
• On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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.
• On or about 30 January 1944 while serving at the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN), at Dubon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, caused to be killed six (6) American POW by medical and other experiments.
• In 1947 Namatame was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.
  ○ He was sentenced to 10 years in prison.
• See:
  ○ Caroline Islands.
  ○ Dubon Island.
  ○ Guam.
  ○ Truk Atoll.
  ○ 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Nami Unit (IJA).

Nan Gang District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• A district of Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, and location of Ishii Shiro’s initial 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.
• The site was established in 1932.
• See:
  ○ Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  ○ Heilongjiang, China.
  ○ Heilongjiang Province, China.
  ○ Ishii Shiro.

Nana Research Commission.

Nana-san-ichi buta.
• Unit 731 (IJA).
• See:
  ○ Unit 731 (IJA).

Nanano fmu.
• Noted in 1948 as authoring reports related to cholera, glanders, bacilli and mucins.
• See:
  ○ Cholera.
  ○ Dysentery.
  ○ Glanders.

Nanchang, Jiangxi Province, China.

Naniwa Yasunao.

Nanjing, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
- See:
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.

Nanjing Massacre, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
- See:
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.

Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
- The Nanjing War Crimes Tribunal, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China 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 July 1937 – 9 September 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 July 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, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - He was found guilty on 6 February 1947 and executed by a firing squad on 26 April.
- See:
  - Asaka, Prince.
  - Chiang Kai-Shek.
  - Gunkichi Tanaka.
  - Heisuke Yanagawa.
  - Hisao Tani.
  - Isamu Cho.
  - Iwane Matsui.
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Kesago Nakajima.
  - KMT.
  - Kotohito Kan’in.
  - Kuomintang (KMT).
  - MacArthur, Douglas.
  - Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking Massacre, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Tribunal, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Toshiaki Mukai.
  - Tsuyoshi Noda.
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
Nankai Shitai (IJA).

Nankai Task Force.
- Located at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.

Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
- Site of the 1937 “Rape of Nanking,” Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
- Location of a biological warfare unit, Unit Ei 1644, the Tama Unit (IJA).  
  - Experiments were not limited to adult male prisoners. Women and young children were also used in the Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, tests in proportionately larger numbers than in either the Pingfan, or Changchun, Jilin Province, China testing programs.
- Alleged to have deployed cholera, typhoid, dysentery and other diseases in local water systems throughout the area.  
- In July 1942, Ishii Shiro led a BW expedition to Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, 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.
  - Epidemics broke out in the region shortly afterwards, much to the delight of the researchers.
- Ishii was transferred to Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, on 1 August 1942, where he assumed the position of Chief of the First Army Medical Department (IJA).
- Identified by US intelligence as involved in biological research not later than autumn 1944.
- See:
  - See:
    - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
    - Cholera.
    - First Army Medical Department (IJA).
    - Dysentery.
    - Gartner’s Bacillus Enteritidis.
    - Glanders.
    - Heilongjiang, China.
    - Heilongjiang Province, China.
    - Ishii Shiro.
    - Jiangsu Province, China.
    - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
    - Paratyphoid.
    - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    - Plague.
    - Rape of Nanking, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
    - Tama Unit (IJA).
    - Typhoid.
    - Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).

Nanking BW Unit (IJA), Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

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1770 Lt. Colonel Harold Fair to the Chief of Staff, Washington, DC, 6 October 1944.
Nanking Detachment Ei 1644 (IJA), Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
- See:
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

Nanking Massacre, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
- See:
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

Nanking Seventh Wonder Unit, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
- Derisive term used by other Japan units stationed in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China to refer to the Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Units (IJA). 1771
- Also known as the:
  - Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Units (IJA).
- See:
  - Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Units (IJA).
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

Nanking Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
- See:
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

Nanshin-ron.

Nanyang, Hoan Province.
- Reported site of airdrops of plague pathogens in April 1942. 1772
- Site of the fifth reported Japanese biological warfare attack during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945). 1774
- See:
  - Lung Chuan, Shanxi Province, China.
  - Plague.
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
  - Shanxi Province, China.

Narahsino, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.


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Narashino Chemical Warfare School (IJA).

- See:
  - Narashino School (IJA).

Narashino Military College (IJA).

Narashino School (IJA).

- Located in the Tokyo suburb of Narahsino, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Narashino, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Narashino School, Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China

Narui Noboru.

National Cancer Center.

National Epidemic Prevention Institute.

- See:

National Eugenics Law.\(^{1775}\)

National Harbin Polytechnic, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

National Health Administration.

National Institute of Health, Japan.

National Institute for Development Science of Manchukuo.\(^{1776}\)

- Also known as the:
  - Manchurian Development Science Research Institute
- See:
  - Manchurian Development Science Research Institute

National Institute for Veterinary Research, Pusan, Korea.

- The National Institute for Veterinary Research was located at Pusan, Korea.\(^{1777}\)
- 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.”\(^{1778}\)

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\(^{1777}\) WEEKLY BULLETIN. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE. ######, GHQ, SCAP. 14th to 20th October 1945.

\(^{1778}\) WEEKLY BULLETIN. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE. ######, GHQ, SCAP. 14th to 20th October 1945.
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 Japanese.

The North Korean Veterinary Research Institute (IJA) 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.

- According to North Korea media sources, Kim Il Sung met with institute founder Kim Chong Hŭi in 1947 to discuss education and research in the field of animal diseases, as well as the need for veterinary vaccines.
  - Reference to:
    - Kim Sung Hyu.
  - 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 Hŭi was reportedly working at a “livestock hygiene institute” in Pusan, Korea.
    - Reference to:
      - Kim Sung Hyu.
    - 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) (IJA) reportedly conducted research in cooperation with the “livestock hygiene institute,” including the development of a powdered, Rinderpest virus weapon against cattle.

- In his book 731 Menseki no Keifu, Japanese journalist Masakatsu Ota reported that this Rinderpest weapon was successfully tested outside Pusan, Korea.

Given Kim Chong Hŭi’s history with the “livestock hygiene institute” in Pusan, Korea and his role in the North Korean Veterinary Research Institute (IJA), 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.

- Reference to:
  - Kim Sung Hyu.

See:
- Kim Chong Hŭi.
- Kim Sung Hyu.
- Kim Il Sung.
- Korea.
- Livestock Hygiene Institute, Pusan, Korea.
- North Korean Veterinary Research Institute (IJA) Mount Taeseong, Taeseong-kuyeok, Pyongyang, North Korea.
- Pusan, Korea.
- Rinderpest.
- SCAP.
- Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).

1779 WEEKLY BULLETIN. PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE. ######, GHQ, SCAP. 14th to 20th October 1945.
Unit 731 (IJA).
9th Technical Research Institute (Noborito Institute) (IJA).

National Medical Care Law.
- Enacted in April, 1942.

National Medical Care Law of April 1942.

National Mobilization Law.
- Exerted systematic Japanese government control over all scientists.
- Enacted in 1938.

National Physical Strength Research Committee.
- Established by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science in 1936.
- See:
  - Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

National Physical Strength Law.
- Passed in April 1940.
- Required all citizens to have a physical examination and maintain documentation of its results.
- All citizens were examined for tubercular diseases, venereal diseases, leprosy, mental illness, trachoma, parasites, beriberi, malnutrition, and tooth decay.
- Eventually the examination included a testing of basic motor skills.
- See:
  - Beriberi.
  - Leprosy.
  - Trachoma.
  - Tuberculosis.
  - Venereal disease.

National Preventive Hygiene Research Center.

National Research Council (US).

National Revolutionary Army.

National Sanatorium Nagashima aiseien.

National Tokyo Higher Dental School, Tokyo, Japan.
- A private medical college that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Nationalist Chinese.

1784 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.
1785 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.
1786 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.
1787 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.
Nationalist Chinese Army.

Nato fnu.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Identified as being assigned to Singapore.
- Member, Unit 9420 (IJA).
- See:
  - Singapore.
  - Unit 9420 (IJA).

Nausea gases.

- United States Navy.
- In-depth report on biological warfare and its developments worldwide, divided into country-specific sections.
  - Russia emphasized.
- See:
  - Naval Technical Intelligence (US).
  - Russia.

Naval Disarmament Conference, Geneva, Switzerland.

Naval Gunnery School (IJN).

Naval Landing Party Hospital (IJN).1789
- One of several Japanese hospitals in the area of Mukden, Northeast China that provided medical and dental care to Allied POW held at the Mukden POW Camp, China.1790
- See:
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Mukden, Northeast China.
  - Mukden POW Camp, China.
  - Northeast China.

Naval Medical Bureau (IJN).1791

Naval Medical Corps (IJN).1792

Naval Medical School (IJN).

Naval Technical Intelligence (US).

Naval Torpedo School (IJN).

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1789 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 July 1946.
1790 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 July 1946.
1791 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
1792 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
Navy Affairs Bureau (IJN).
Navy General Staff (IJN).
Navy Medical College (IJN).
Navy Minister (IJN).
Navy Ministry (IJN).
Nazi Germany.

Needham, Joseph, Sir.

- 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.”
- See:
  - Chinese Military Medical Bureau.
  - Plague.

Nielsen, Chase.


- Flight Lieutenant, RAAF,
- In November 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. 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, the document says. After the POW collapsed, Japanese military police (IJA) tabbed 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.
- A deposition by the lieutenant, dated April 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.
- See:
  - Cyanide gas.
  - Dutch East Indies.
  - Engelsman, F.

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1793 Mark & Bomb. Appendix 29-D-a-1. Subject: Mark 7 Bomb. Commander Hiroshi Ichiwata. 3 October 1945.

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- Iwasaki Yoshimo.
- Kondo Hideo.
- No. 5 Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

**Nen River, 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, northeast China.
- The dumping was part of a secret campaign to erase evidence of Japan’s chemical warfare effort against China.
- See:
  - Mustard gas.

**Nenjiang River.**

**Netherlands.**

**Netherlands East Indies.**

**Netherlands Indies.**

**Neurotropic Encephalitides.**

**Newcastle disease.**

**New Britain Island.**

**New Guinea.**
- See:
  - Papua New Guinea.

**New Guinea Mandate.**

**New Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.**
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

**New Ireland.**

**New Order in East Asia.**

**Newman, Barclay Moon.**
- Science and medical editor for the Literary Digest.
- Conducted malaria research for the US Public Health Service.
- Served briefly with the Navy as a Lieutenant Junior Grade (JG).
- See:
  - Malaria.
  - US Public Health Service.

**Nichiren Sect of Buddhism.**

**Nihon Minzoku Eisei Gakkai.**
Nihon Tokushu-Kogyo Co. Ltd.

- Japanese construction company granted a monopoly to build the facilities at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China and to supply “every necessary equipment to the Unit.”  

- The company provided kickbacks to Ishii Shiro for every invoice he authorized.  

- 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, Heilongjiang Province, China.  

- See:  
  - o Heilongjiang, China.  
  - o Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  - o Ishii Shiro.  
  - o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  - o Unit 731 (IJA).

Niigata, Japan.

Niigata Branch, Army Medical College (IJA), Niigata, Japan.

- The Niigata Branch (IJA) of the Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (School) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan, maintained a duplicate set of records covering all experimental work done in Tokyo, Japan from 1935 through the end of the war.  
  
- See:  
  - o Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Niigata, Japan.  
  - o Niigata, Japan.  
  - o Tokyo, Japan.

Niigata Branch, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (School) (IJA), Niigata, Japan.

Niigata Medical College.

- Location of alleged experiments on POW.  

- See:  
  - o Niigata, Japan.

Niigata National Medical College.

- Trained surgeons prior to and during the war.  

- See:  
  - o Niigata, Japan.

Niigata Prefectural Laboratory.
Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Niigata, Japan.

See:
- Niigata, Japan.

Niizuma Seiichi.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Japanese General Staff, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Senior Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) technical expert.
- Head of the Japanese Army Technical Research Department (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- From 1931 to 1932 he served as a Professor of Bacteriology, Army Medical School (College) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Oversaw scientific information at the wartime Army Ministry’s military affairs Department (IJA).
- Interviewed 1 October 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 February 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 BW 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.”
- Interviewed 1 October 1945:
  - 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.
- Post-war he provided details of Japan’s Mark 7 bacillary bomb to US investigators.
- 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.
- See:
  - Army Medical School (College) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Army Medical College (School) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Japanese Army Technical Research Department (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

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1806 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945

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Niki fnu.

Niki Hideo.
- Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
- Studied tuberculosis.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Futaki Hideo.
- See:
  - Futaki Hideo.
  - Tuberculosis.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Niki Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

Niki team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Serum Research.
- One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Běiyínē, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for Serum Research. 1815
- The label “Niki” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time.
- See:
  - Běiyínē, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - General Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Nikolaevsk Incident, 1920.

Nimpo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- See:
  - Zhejiangsheng Province, China.

Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- See:
  - Zhejiangsheng Province, China.

Ningpo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- See:
  - Zhejiangsheng Province, China.

Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- Maybe found spelled as “Ningbo,” “Ningpo” or “Nimpo.”
- A community south of Hangchow, Zhejiang Province, China.
- Ning Bo was an important Treaty Port in the nineteenth century.

• Birthplace of Chiang Kai Shek.
• Site of a biological warfare attack by Unit 731 (IJA) which began in July 1940 and continued for six months. 1816
  o Pathogens used included 70 kilograms of typhoid bacteria, 50 kilos of cholera, and five kilos of plague infest fleas. 1817
  o Pathogens were dropped into water reservoirs, ponds and wells.
  o On 29 October 1940, aerial spraying was used to dispense infected wheat and millet over Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
    ▪ Cholera, typhus, and plague spread throughout Ning Bo and at least five surrounding counties.
  o The resulting epidemic lasted 34 and killed 99 people in Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China, 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. 1819
  o On 26 November aircraft from Unit 731 (IJA) bombed nearby Jin Hua County, Zhejiang Province, China, with disease laden bombs.
• Plague again ravaged Ning Bo and nearby communities in 1941, 1946, and 1947. 1820
• See:
  o Chiang Kai Shek.
  o Cholera.
  o Hangchow, Zhejiang Province, China.
  o Jin Hua County, Zhejiang Province, China.
  o Nimpo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
  o Ning Bo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
  o Ning po, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
  o Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
  o Plague.
  o Typhoid.
  o Typhus.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).
  o Zhejiang Province, China.
  o Zhejiangsheng Province, China.

Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Ninoshima Island Quarantine Station, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, Japan.

Ninoshima Quarantine Station. 1821
• 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

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1821 Military facilities on Ninoshima Island in August 1945.
http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html
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, Japan.  

- 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.

- 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 1958.  

- 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 returned.

- See:
  - Hikoshima Island, Japan.
  - Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Ministry of Health and Welfare.
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Sakurajima Island, Osaka, Japan.
  - Sanyo Railway.
  - Shimonoseki, Japan.
  - Sino-Japanese War.
  - Ujina Port, Japan.

Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) (IJA).
  - Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

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1822 Military facilities on Ninoshima Island in August 1945.  
[http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html](http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html)  
1823 Military facilities on Ninoshima Island in August 1945.  
[http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html](http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html)  
1824 Military facilities on Ninoshima Island in August 1945.  
[http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html](http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html)  
1825 Military facilities on Ninoshima Island in August 1945.  
[http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html](http://www.pcf.city.hiroshima.jp/virtual/VirtualMuseum_e/exhibit_e/exh0403_e/exh04031_e.html)
Norobito Institute (IJA).
- 9th Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- 9th Technology Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA) Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) (IJA).
  - Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  - Norobito Institute (IJA).
  - 9th Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  - 9th Technology Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Nippon Medical School.
- A private medical college that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 1826

Nippon Tokushu Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha.
- The company that was given an absolute monopoly to manufacture and distribute Ishii Shiro’s’ water filtration device, and employed Ishii as a “consultant” on production design. 1827
- Ishii’s consultancy was worth at least 50,000 yen to the manufacturer, a sizable retainer by the standards of the day. 1828
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.

Nishi S. 1829
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Medical Officer.
- Commanding officer of the Sungwu Branch (IJA), Heilongjiang Province, China. 1830
- See:
  - Sungwu Branch (IJA), Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Nishi Toshihide.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served as Chief – Education/Training Division (Section V) (Unit 731) (IJA).
- In 1943 he served as the chief medical officer of the Songo Branch (IJA) (physical location unknown).
- Commanded Branch 673 (IIA) at Sunyu, Hebei Province, China. 1831
- Regarding gas gangrene, Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Toshihide testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR) about bomb experiments in Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- "In January 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." 1832

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1826 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.


1829 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.

1830 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.


“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.”

- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anta Station, China.
  - Branch 673 (IJA).
  - Detachment 731 (IJA).
  - Education/Training Division (Section V) (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Futaki fnu.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR).
  - Ikari fnu.
  - Pingfan Station, China
  - Songo Branch (IJA) (physical location unknown).
  - Sunyu, Hebei Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Nishida Seiichi.

Nishikawa.

- Commander, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Alias of Ishii Shiro.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Nishimura fnu.

- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Japanese hospital director in Shangxi Province, China.
- See:
  - Shangxi Province, China.

Nishimura fnu.

- Accused Yamaguchi Monji, Wakamatsu Yujiro, Matsuhita Shiro, Hosaka Yasutaro, & Takeshi Kino of infecting former POW with glanders.
- “former a veterinarian employed in No. 3 Station of the Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit at Hsinking, Liaoning Province, China.”
- See:
  - Glanders.
  - Hosaka Yasutaro.

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Nishimura Eiji.

Nishimura Takeshi. \(^{1840}\)
- Accused Yamaguchi Monji, Wakamatsu Yuijiro, 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 (IJA) and Hsinking, Liaoning Province, China. \(^{1841}\)
  - Served at the Quarantine Stables, Kwantung Army (IJA) under Wakamatsu Yuijiro. \(^{1842}\)
  - See:
    - Hozaka fnu.
    - Hsinking, Liaoning Province, China.
    - Kwantung Army (IJA).
    - MacArthur, Douglas.
    - No. 100 Army Corps (IJA).
    - Quarantine Stables, Kwantung Army (IJA).
    - SCAP.
    - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
    - Wakamatsu Yuijiro.
    - Yamaguchi Monji.

Nishimura Yeni.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Commander, Unit 1855 (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- See:
  - Unit 1855 (IJA).

Nishigaki Yutaro.
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Nishigaki was a civilian doctor in Manchuria, Northeast China during WWII, working for the Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC). \(^{1843}\)
  - He was interviewed by apparently had no knowledge of the Japanese Army work on biological warfare. \(^{1844}\)
  - He was held by the Russians for a year after the war.
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC).

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Nishiya fnu.

Nishiyama fnu.
- Private, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Unit 643 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 643 (IJA).

Nitrile Prussiate.

Nitro borm-benzyl
- Tested as chemical warfare agent at the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory. 1845
- See:
  - Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory.

Nitrocellulose.

Nitrogen Mustard Gas.
- A German chemical weapon. 1846
- The Japanese produced fifty kilograms of nitrogen mustard gas for experimental purposes. 1847
- See:
  - Mustard gas.

Nitto Hoken Institute Kyoto, Japan. 1848
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Kyoto, Japan.
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.

NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs).

No Leprosy Patients in Our Prefecture Movement.
- See:
  - Leprosy.

No.1.

No. 2 Field Hospital of the 18th Division Medical Unit (IJA).
- Took part in the Kota Bharu Invasion, Malaya in December 1941.
- Arrived in Thailand aboard the AA Transport Sakura Maru.
- See:
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - Kota Bharu, Malaya.
  - Kota Bharu Invasion, Kota Bharu, Malaya.
  - Sakura Maru.
  - Thailand.
  - 18th Division Medical Unit (IJA).

1845 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
1846 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
1847 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
1848 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######. GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
No. 2 Decontamination Agent.

No. 3 Station of the Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit (IJA). 1849
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit (IJA).

No. 4 Decontamination Agent.

No. 4 Naval Hospital (IJN), Dubon Island.
- See:
  - Dubon Island.

No. 5 Decontamination Agent. 1850
- Decontamination Agent.
- Mixture of 16 parts Choramine T (CH₃C₆H₄SO₂NNaCl·3H₂O), 81 parts “Bentonite” (3Al₂O₃·H₂OSiO₂n) and three parts “Exceline,” (O₁₂H₂₅OSO₃Na). 1851
- Was used in an aqueous solution as a decontaminant for clothing and the surface of the body. 1852
- See:
  - Bentonite.
  - Choramine T.
  - Exceline.

No. 5 Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

No. 6. 1853
- Decontamination Agent.
- Used to detect and decontaminate arsenic contaminated water. 1854
- See:
  - Arsenic.

No. 11 Water Supply And Purification Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).

No. 11. Water Supply And Purification Unit, 1st of the 4th.

No. 55 Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
- Was sent 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 went as noted by Savatari, “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.”

- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Savatari.

No. 100 Army Corps (IJA).

Noan County, Jilin Province, China.
- Lies just north of Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Experienced an outbreak of plague which began in June 1943.
- What is known for certain is that, on 12 June 1940, four young men selling fish canvassed the western part of the county.
  - 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, China, a squad Unit 100 Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA) doctors and technicians descended upon the community from their base in Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - The group, consisting of Japanese, Korean doctors and technicians, numbering between fifty and sixty men, quickly took control of the situation.
  - The Japanese headquartered themselves in the Beiguan Primary School; Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    - 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.
  - Pathologists worked fourteen- and fifteen-hour days, conducting autopsies of the hundreds of persons who perished from one.

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1856 Case # 330, Report by Neal R. Smith, 4 April 1947, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, pp. 2–3, The National Archives.
1858 Li Ji Xin, “The Plague in Nongan County, 1940,” Historical Material on Jilin History; (Changchun, 1987).
1859 Li Ji Xin, “The Plague in Nongan County, 1940,” Historical Material on Jilin History; (Changchun, 1987).
1860 Li Ji Xin, “The Plague in Nongan County, 1940,” Historical Material on Jilin History; (Changchun, 1987).
1861 Li Ji Xin, “The Plague in Nongan County, 1940,” Historical Material on Jilin History; (Changchun, 1987).
1862 Li Ji Xin, “The Plague in Nongan County, 1940,” Historical Material on Jilin History; (Changchun, 1987).
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 (IJA) 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.

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 January 1941, led to the end of the epidemic.
  - By February, the plague was gone, and residents of Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China, returned to their normal routines.
- During the prior six months, 353 citizens of Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China, are known to have perished.
- See also.
  - Beiguan Primary School, Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Jilin Province, China.
  - Korea.
  - Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Plague.
  - Primary School 21, Cao Jia Putun, Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Wakamatsu Tadakazu.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Unit 100 Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).

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

Noboru Hasegawa.

Noboru Yamashita.
- Sergeant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Arrested in China in August 1945.
- Returned to Japan in 1952.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Yamasita Noboru.
- See:
  - Yamasita Noboru.

Noguchi fnu.

Noguchi Iwao.

Noboshi Ryuichi.

Noguchi Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
Noguchi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Rickettsia flea Research.

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1864 Li Ji Xin, “The Plague in Nongan County, 1940,” *Historical Material on Jilin History*; (Changchun, 1987).
One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.

The Section was responsible for Rickettsia Flea Research.\(^{1865}\)

The label “Noguchi” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time.

See:
- Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Enoshima Section - Frostbite Research.
- Flea Research.
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Noguchi fnu.
- Rickettsia Flea Research.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Nomonhan Incident.

Nomonhan (Khalkhin Gol) Suicide Unit (IJA).

- 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, China technical staff he sped to the Kwantung Army’s principal staging site, the city of Hailar, in Inner Mongolia, China.
  - 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, Inner Mongolia, China, Ishii lobbied Kwantung Army (IJA) 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, Heilongjiang, China’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 (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Ishii developed a three-pronged plan for BW operations.
    - He 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.\(^{1866}\)
- Unit 731 (IJA) 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, China.

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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 July and August, with inconclusive results.

Lt. General Ueda Kenkichi, Kwantung Army (IJA) commander, 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 (IJA) 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 pathogens.

By July, however, the Japanese were in a precarious position, and Ueda gave Ishii permission to attempt BW.

On 12 July 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.

Unit 100 (IJA) personnel were at Nomonhan in 1939, and assisted Unit 731 (IJA) 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, recalled in 1982 still another field test during the Nomonhan conflict.

A Mr. Tsuruta told a reporter for a Tokyo, Japan, newspaper that he participated in a typhoid experiment against Soviet forces.

Tsuruta remembered:

- 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.

It is difficult to gauge the effectiveness of these efforts, but, if nothing else, Ishii and his men gained invaluable experience from the venture.

Ishii reportedly lost forty of his men to the pathogens they worked with at Nomonhan.

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.

See:
- A-type water filter.
- B-type water filter.

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Nomonhan Incident.

- The Battles of Khalkhyn Gol constituted the decisive engagement of the undeclared Soviet–Japanese border conflicts fought among the Soviet Union (USSR), Mongolia and the Empire of Japan in 1939.
  - 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 Manchuria, Northeast China. The battles resulted in the defeat of the Japanese Sixth Army (IJA).
- 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.
  - Manchukoan 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 Manchukoans were unable to dislodge them.
- After the occupation of Manchuria, Northeast China 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 Manchuria, Northeast China.
- In 1939, Manchuria, Northeast China was a puppet state of Japan known as Manchukuo, and Mongolia was a communist state allied with the Soviet Union (USSR), 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 (IJA), consisting of some of the best Japanese units in 1939.

However, the western region of Manchukuo was garrisoned by the relatively newly formed 23rd Infantry Division at Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China 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 Manchuria, Northeast China.
- 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, Comcor Georgy Zhukov, who arrived on 5 June and brought more motorized and armored forces (1 Army Group) (USSR) to the combat zone.

Accompanying Zhukov was Comcor Yakov Smushkevich with his aviation unit. J. Lkhavgasuren, 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) (IJA), consisting of the 3rd and 4th Tank Regiments (IJA), plus a part of the 64th Infantry Regiment (IJA), a battalion from the 28th Infantry Regiment (IJA), detached from the 7th Infantry Division, 24th Engineer Regiment (IJA), and a battalion from the 13th Field Artillery Regiment (IJA), 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 (IJA) (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 (IJA) 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 July threw the battered, depleted Yasuoka Detachment (IJA) back, it was dissolved and Yasuoka was relieved.

At 05:45 on 20 August 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.

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Second Edition
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 (IJA) 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, Heilongjiang, China technical staff he sped to the Kwantung Army’s principal staging site, the city of Hailar, in Inner Mongolia, China
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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.

See:
  - A-type water filter.
  - B-type water filter.
  - Baintsagan Hill.

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o Battle of Lake Khasan.
- C-type filter.
- Cholera.
- Dysentery.
- Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- Halha River.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- I Army Group (USSR).
- Imperial General Staff.
- Inner Mongolia.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Japanese Sixth Army (IJA).
- Japanese 23rd Infantry Division (IJA).
- Kawatama Bridge.
- Khalkha River.
- Khalkhyn Gol
- Komatsubara Michitaro.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Lake Baikal.
- Lake Buir.
- Lake Khasan.
- Lkhagvasuren, J.
- Manchukuo.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Mongolia.
- Mongolian People’s Republic.
- Mongolian People’s Revolutionary Army.
- Nomonhan.
- Nomonhan Incident.
- Nomonhan (Khalkhin Gol) Suicide Unit (IJA).
- North Strike Group.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Pingfan, Section II.
- Plague.
- Primorye.
- Salmonella.
- Shinichiro Sumi.
- Siberia, USSR.
- Strike North Group.
- Soviet Union (USSR).
- Soviet Air Force.
- Smushkevich, Yakov.
- Trans-Baikal Military District.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tsuruta fnu.
- Typhoid.
- Ueda Kenkichi.
- Unit 100 (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Wakamatsu Yujiro.
- Yasuoka Detachment (IJA).
- Yasuoka Masaomi.
- Zhukov, Georgy.
- 1st Tank Corps (1st TC) (IJA).
- 13th Field Artillery Regiment (IJA).
Nomur Kichisaburo.

Non Gan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Located 50 kilometers northwest of Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Site of a series of epidemics which struck the country in 1940 the origin of which remains unclear. 1876
  - Scene of field tests in the winter of 1942 believed to have been undertaken by members of Unit 100 (IJA). 1877
- Some scholars believe that waste from the Changchun, Jilin Province, China facility somehow seeped into the underground water table, and spread as far north as Nongan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Others are convinced that rats escaped from Unit 100 (IJA) 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 100 (IJA). 1878
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Non Gan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Nongan County Plague Epidemic, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Plague.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Nongan County Plague Epidemic, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Non Gan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Norobito Institute (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:

North China.

North China Area Army (IJA).

North China Area Army Water Purification Section (IJA).

North China Army (IJA).

North China Epidemic Prevention Office (Kahoku Boekisho), Beijing, Hebei Province, China.

See:
- Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
- Hebei Province, China.

North China Epidemic Prevention Team.

North China Expeditionary Army

North China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA) in Beijing.

Possible reference to, or also known as:
- Unit 1855 (IJA).

See:
- Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
- Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
- EPWSD (IJA).
- Hebei Province, China.
- North China Expeditionary Army (IJA).
- Unit 1855 (IJA).

North China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Beijing) (Tianjin)

Possible reference to, or also known as:
- Unit 1855 (IJA).

See:
- Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
- Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
- EPWSD (IJA).
- Hebei Province, China.
- North China Expeditionary Army (IJA).
- Tianjin, China.
- Tianjin Municipality, China.
- Unit 1855 (IJA).

North China Incident.

North China Prison.

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1879 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.

North China Railway.

North China 2nd Expeditionary Unit (IJA).

North China 2nd Expeditionary Unit 1856 (IJA). 1881

North Khingan Province.

North Korean Veterinary Research Institute.

- See:
  - Korea.

North Strike Group.

Northern China Area Force (IJA).

Northern Expansion Doctrine.

Northern Ezo.

Northeast Asia.

The Northeast Headquarters of the Nationalist government in Manchuria, Northeast China.

- In January 1947 furnished American intelligence officers with information concerning Unit 100 (IJA) and the Changchun, China operations. 1882

- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Northeast Judicial Department.

Northeast People’s Government Department of Public Health. 1883

Northeastern Lafa-Harbin Railroad Line.

- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Northern Army (IJA).

Northern Branch A IJA).

Northern China Area Army (IJA).

Northern Expedition Army (IJA).

Nose agents.

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1881 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.


1883 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)
Nose agents consisted of Diphenylchlorarsine, Diphenylcyanarsine and Adamsite. The agents were dispersed by artillery shells, mortars, aircraft bombs, candles and hand grenades. Weapons were differentiated by marking weapons with one red band. See: Adamsite, Diphenylchlorarsine, Diphenylcyanarsine.

Nose Ulcer.

Nozaki fnu.

Number One Chemical Experimental Battalion.
- Ordered on 27 July 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. See: Hirohito, Kogetsu Seiji.

Number Two Gas Unit of the Second Brigade (IJA).
- Used 835 red gas grenades during the attack on Guangzhou Castle, Guangdong Province, China, during the Battle of Wuhan. See: Battle of Wuhan, Guangdong Province, China, Guangzhou Castle, Guangdong Province, China.

Number 3 Station of the Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit at Hsinking (IJA), Liaoning Province, China.
- See: Kwantung Army (IJA).

Number 7 Block.

Number 8 Block.

Number 100 Army Corps at Hiainking (IJA); Changchun, Jilin Province, China. Also found referred to as “Changehum.” See: Changehum, Changchun, Jilin Province, China, Hiainking, Manchuria, Northeast China, Manchuria, Northeast China.

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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 December 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/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.

- See:
  o Nuremberg, Germany

Nuremberg, Germany

Obata Hideyoshi.
Obata Ishio. 1890
- Chief of the Cherry Blossoms at Night attack force planned to deploy biological warfare agents against San Diego, California. 1891
- See:
  - Cherry Blossoms at Night.
  - San Diego, California.

Obayashi Shizuo.
- Commissioned, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Assistant, Bacteriology, Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Oobayashi Shizuo.
- See:
  - Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Oobayashi Shizuo. 1892
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Oceanian.

Occupation of Japan (1945-1952).

October Incident.

Office of Naval Intelligence.

Office of Special Operations, Department of Defense (DOD).

Office of Strategic Services (OSS).


Ogami Masao.
- Mudanjiang Branch (IJA) Chief, Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Surgeon
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Onoe Masao.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Mudanjiang Branch (IJA), Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Onoe Masao.

Ogata Norio.
- Conducted research on biological warfare at Chiba Medical University under the commission of Unit 731 (IJA). 1893
- See:
  - Chiba Medical University.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

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1893 4 April 1947, Case # 330, Report by: Neal R. Smith, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives.
Ogasawara Incident.
- Also known as the:
  - Chichijima Incident.
- See:
  - Chichijima.
  - Chichijima Incident.

Ogasawara Islands.

Ogasawa Takeshi.
- Captain, Shinkyo Military Police (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Observed by Yoshitoshi Omino injecting Chinese prisoners with air to murder them. \(^{1894}\)
- See:
  - Shinkyo Military Police (IJA).
  - Yoshitoshi Omino.

Ogaw fnu.
- Alleged to have committed war crimes.
- Associated with Ishii Shiro. \(^{1895}\)
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.

Ogihara fnu.
- Served with the Unit 731 Detachment (IJA) at Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
- See:
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Unit 731 Detachment (IJA), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Ogihara Chikao.
- Pilot, Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Ogura Yoshikuma.

Ogyu Kikuo. \(^{1896}\)
- He wrote a single-author article published in the Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report.
- See:
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School.

Ohta Kiyoshi.

Ohyama fnu.

Oi Hisao. \(^{1897}\)
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

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\(^{1896}\) 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.
• Doctor of Medicine.
• Imprisoned by the Soviet Union (USSR) after the war.  
• See:
  o Soviet Union (USSR).

Oishi Tetsuo.
• Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
• Surgeon.
• Assigned to Dubon Island.
• Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
• On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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 bayonetng with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POWs.  
• In 1947 Oishi was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.
  o He was sentenced to twenty years confinement. 
• See:
  o Caroline Islands.
  o Dubon Island.
  o Guam.
  o Truk Atoll.
  o 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Oiso, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Oizaki fnu.

Oji, Japan.

Oka 9420 (IJA).

Oka 9420 Analyst Department (IJA).

Oka Takazumi.
• Vice-Admiral, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
• Naval Minister.
• Born: 11 February 1890.
• Graduated from the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy (IJN), Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan, in 1911 with honors. 
• 26 May 1915: Naval Torpedo School (IJN).
• 13 December 1915: Naval Gunnery School (IJN). 
  o Served on the battleship Uranami. 
• 1 December 1916: Attached to the Second Submarine Force. 

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1903 Case #37, Serial 1, OKA, Takazumi. 22 March 1946. Executive Committee. Case #37, Serial 1, OKA, Takazumi. 22 March 1946. Executive Committee. 
1904 Case #37, Serial 1, OKA, Takazumi. 22 March 1946. Executive Committee. 
1905 Case #37, Serial 1, OKA, Takazumi. 22 March 1946. Executive Committee.
Graduated from the Imperial Japanese Naval Staff College (IJN), Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan in October 1923.

- Served as Japanese Naval Attaché to France in 1924.
- 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 (IJN).
- In 1937 he was appointed Chief of the Third Department of the Naval General Staff.
- 1940 saw Oka appointed Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, holding that position until 1944.
- Oka was opposed to the Tripartite Pact and supported a Japanese withdrawal from China.
- Appointed Vice-Minister of the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) in 1944.
- 1945: Appointed as a member of the Navy General Staff.
- Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Sentenced to life imprisonment.
  - Paroled in 1954.

See:
- Geneva Disarmament Conference.
- IJN Uranami.
- Imperial Japanese Naval Academy (IJN), Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan.
- Imperial Japanese Naval Staff College (IJN), Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- IMTFE.
- International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
- Naval Gunnery School (IJN).
- Naval Torpedo School (IJN).
- Navy General Staff.
- Navy Ministry.
- Second Submarine Force (IJN).
- Tripartite Pact.

Oka Unit (IJA).

Okada Hiraku.
- Graduate of the Tokyo University, School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.
- Committed suicide in 1945.
- See:
  - Tokyo University, School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Okada Hisashi.
- Joined the 4th Research Section of the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkyusho), Tokyo Imperial University; Tokyo, Japan in April 1940 and was discharged three months later in July 1940.
- Wrote letters after the war stating that doctors at the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkyusho), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan performed bacteriological experiments on POW.
- Okada reported to CinCFE that bacteriological experiments were conducted on POW at the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory; Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:

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1906 Case #37, Serial 1, OKA, Takasumi. 22 March 1946. Executive Committee. http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-2711
1907 Case #37, Serial 1, OKA, Takasumi. 22 March 1946. Executive Committee. http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-2711
Okada Keisuke.

Okami M. 1910

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Medical Officer.
- Commanding Officer, Mutankiang Branch (IJA), Mutankiang, Heilongjiang Province, China. 1911
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Mutankiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Mutankiang Branch (IJA).

Okamura Yasuji.

Okamura Yasuji was born in Tokyo, Japan. He attended Waseda University, Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan in 1897, the Tokyo Junior Army School, Tokyo, Japan and Army Central Junior School in 1898, then the Japanese Army Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan from 1900 until 1904.

- He was posted to China as the vice chief of staff of the Shanghai Expeditionary Army and the Kwantung Army (IJA) between 1932 and 1933, and played a direct role in recruiting Korean-Japanese women from Nagasaki Prefecture into military brothels in Shanghai Municipality, China as noted in his memoirs.
- He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general in 1936 with command over the Japanese 2nd Division (IJA). 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 (IJA) three months later.
- In December 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 was the commander of OPERATION ICHIGO in southern China with personal command of the 6th Army (IJA).
- Later in the same year he was appointed commander of the China Expeditionary Army (IJA).
- When Japan surrendered on 15 August 1945, Okamura represented Japan in the China-Burma-India Theater in the surrender ceremony in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China, on 9 Sep 1945.
- Despite his usage 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 acted as an adviser to the Nationalist Chinese military for 10 years before returning to Japan.
- See:
  - Army Order Number 575.
  - Battle of Changsha.
  - Battle of Nanchang.
  - Battle of Wuhan.
  - China-Burma-India Theater.
  - China Expeditionary Army (IJA).

1910 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.
1911 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.
Geneva Convention.
Hebei Province, China.
Japanese Army Military Academy, Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
Japanese 2nd Division (IJA).
Jiangsu Province, China.
Korea.
Kwantung Army (IJA).
Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
Nationalist Chinese.
Northern China Area Force (IJA).
OPERATION ICHIGO.
Shandong Province, China.
Shanghai Expeditionary Army (IJA).
Shanghai Municipality, China.
Tokyo, Japan.
Tokyo Junior Army School, Tokyo, Japan.
6th Army (IJA).
6th Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
11th Army (IJA).

Okamura Yasutugu.
• General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Commander of Japanese forces in China.
• Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army (IJA) from August 1932 until November 1934.
• Visited the Beiyinhe facility as Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
• Was particularly impressed with the frostbite work of the Togo Unit in Beiyinhe.  

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.”

• See:
  • Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  • Heilongjiang, China.
  • Heilongjiang Province, China.
  • Ishii Shiro.
  • Kwantung Army (IJA).
  • Togo Unit (IJA).
  • Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Okamoto fnu.  
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
• Entry probably refers to
  • Okamoto Akira.
  • Okamoto Kozo.
  • Okamoto Tamiya.

• See:
  • Okamoto Akira.
  • Okamoto Kozo.
  • Okamoto Tamiya.

Okamoto fnu.  
• Died in 1945, never interrogated.

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1913 Morimura, Devil’s Gluttony, vol. 3.
Entry probably refers to
- Okamoto Akira.
- Okamoto Kozo.
- Okamoto Tamiya.

See:
- Okamoto Akira.
- Okamoto Kozo.
- Okamoto Tamiya.

Okamoto Akira. 1916
- Joined the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory (Densenbyo Kenkysho), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan on 30 May 1941 as an Assistant staff professor. 1917
- Died at the Institute for Infectious Diseases Hospital. Tokyo, Japan on 2 September 1945. 1918
  - Believed by many to have committed suicide.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Okamoto fnu.
- See:
  - Infectious Disease Research Laboratory, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Densenbyo Kenkysho, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Okamoto fnu.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Okamoto Kozo.
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Knowledgeable of or conducted autopsies at Harbin, Heilongjiang, China from 1938 to 1945. 1919
- Postwar he rose to become the Dean of the Kyoto University Medical School (Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine), Kyoto, Japan. 1920
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kozo Okamoto.
  - Okamoto Kouzou.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kozo Okamoto.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University Medical School, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Okamoto Kouzou.

Okamoto Kouzou.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:

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Okamoto Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

Okamoto team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Tuberculosis Research.

- One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for Tuberculosis Research.\(^{1921}\)
- The label “Okamoto” probably reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Okamoto Kozo.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kozo Okamoto.
  - Okamoto Kouzou.

See:
- Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- General Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Okamoto Kozo.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Okamoto Tamiya.\(^{1922}\) & 1923

Okamoto team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Tuberculosis Research.

- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Okano fnu.\(^{1924}\)

- Closely associated with Morita Toyoaki and was interviewed with him May of 1946.

See:
- Morita Toyoaki.

Okawa Shūmei.

- Born: 6 December 1886 in Sakata, Yamagata, Japan in
- Japanese nationalist, Pan-Asian writer, indicted war criminal, and Islamic scholar.
- In the prewar period, he was known for his publications on Indian philosophy, philosophy of religion, Japanese history, and colonialism.
- 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 October 1931, and the 15 May 1932 Incident, for which he was sentenced to five years in prison in 1935. He was released in 1937 and he briefly re-joined the South Manchurian Railway Company, headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province, China, (SMRC) before accepting a post as a professor at Hosei University, Tokyo, Japan in 1939.

Okawa was deeply involved in planning the Mukden Incident, China of 18 September 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 December 1957.

See:
- Class-A war criminal.
- Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
- East Asian Research Bureau.
- IMTFE.
- International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
- Japan and the Way of the Japanese.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- March Incident of 1931.
- Mukden Incident, China.
- SMRC.
- South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China,
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- Yamagata, Japan.
- 15 May 1932 Incident.

Okayama city, Okayama Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Okayama Prefecture, Japan

Okayama Medical College, Okayama, Japan.
- Known officially from 1922 through 1949 as the Okayama Medical College, Okayama, Japan.
- See:
  - Okayama Prefecture, Japan

Okayama National Medical College.
- Trained surgeons prior to and during the war.
- Known officially from 1922 through 1949 as the Okayama Medical College, Okayama, Japan.
- See:
  - Okayama Medical College, Okayama, Japan.
  - Okayama Prefecture, Japan

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1925 Brief Outline of Acts in the Career of Dr. Shumei Okawa. 14 March 1946. http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-413
1926 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.
Okayama Prefecture, Japan.

Okayama University School of Medicine, Okayama, Japan.
- Known officially from 1922 through 1949 as the Okayama Medical College, Okayama, Japan.
- See:
  - Okayama Medical College, Okayama, Japan.
  - Okayama Prefecture, Japan

Oki fnu. 1927
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Attached to the Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China. 1928
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Oki Masamu.
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Oki Masamu.

Oki fnu.
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served as the Hoten POW Camp’s Japanese Medical Officer; Hoten, Liaoning Province, China. 1929
- See:
  - Hoten POW Camp, Hoten, Liaoning Province, China.

Oki Masamu. 1930

Okii.
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
- Vivisected Chinese prisoners.
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Okinawa, Japan.

Okinawa Army Hospital (IJA), Okinawa, Japan.
- Manned by 204 officers and enlisted men. 1931
- Listed on the IJA 32nd Army Order of Battle, March 1945. 1932
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - 32nd Army (IJA).

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1929 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 July 1946.
Okinawa Army Hospital Unit 18803

- The Okinawa Army Hospital Unit 18803 was organized within the 32nd Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) forces in Kumamoto, Japan in 1944. Although medical activities started in Naha in June 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 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.

- In late March 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.

- 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.

- 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.

See:
- Army Hospital (IJA).
- Aza Kanegusuku, Japan.
- Aza Kyan, Japan.
- First Prefectural Girl’s High School (Himeyuri Gakuto).
- Haebaru National Elementary School.
- Hiroike Bunkichi.
- Infectious Diseases, Surgery, and Internal Medicine.
- Kumamoto, Japan.
- Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.
- Mabuni area, Okinawa, Japan.
- Naha, Okinawa, Japan.
- Okinawa, Japan.
- Potassium cyanide.
- 1st Surgical Department, 32nd Army (IJA).
- 2nd Surgical Department, 32nd Army (IJA).
- 3rd Surgical Department, 32nd Army (IJA).
- 32nd Army Engineering Unit (IJA).
- 32nd Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Okinori Kaya.

- Finance Minister to the first Konoe cabinet, from between 1941 and 1944.
- Born: 30 January 1889 to a samurai family.

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Footnotes:
1937 File Number 49. Kaya, Okinori. 30 April 1946. http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-1701
Graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan in 1911.
Attended the Naval Disarmament Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1927.
In November 1929 he attended the London Naval Conference as an attendant to the Plenipotentiaries.
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.
Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  o Sentenced to life imprisonment.
  o 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 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.
See:
  o IMTFE.
  o International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  o Justice Ministry.
  o Konoe Fumimaro.
  o London Naval Conference.
  o Naval Disarmament Conference, Geneva, Switzerland.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.

Okiyama fnu.

Sergeant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
Unit 643 (IJA).
See:
  o Branch 643 (IJA).
  o Unit 643 (IJA).

Okoshi Ikario. 1940

Unit 731 (IJA).
Diver for Ishii Shiro. 1941
Testified:
  o “Almost every day, there were special prison vans delivering “marutas” (logs), human beings for experiments, to Unit 731 (IJA). Every special prison van had 10 license plates. And the plates were frequently changed to deceive the public.” 1942
See:
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Oku Komyoen Sanatorium.

Okubo Fukunobo. 1943

1st Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

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1938 File Number 49. Kaya, Okinori. 30 April 1946. http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-1701
1939 File Number 49. Kaya, Okinori. 30 April 1946. http://lib.law.virginia.edu/imtfe/content/page-1-1701
1943 Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government
• Medical Officer. 1944
• Taken prisoner in Papua New Guinea. 1945
• See:
  o Papua New Guinea.

**Okuno Boom.**

• Construction boom period of the Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA) on Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan during the late 1920s.
• See:
  o Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

**Okuno Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.**

**Okunoshima Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.**

• Okunoshima technicians worked directly with Unit 731 (IJA) in conducting especially mustard-gas tests on Chinese prisoners in 1940, and again in 1943. 1946 1947
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
• See:
  o Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Mustard gas.
  o Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

**Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.**

• Small island, four kilometers in circumference located in the Inland Sea near Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o The northern part of the island is hilly and reaches 100 meters above sea level.
  o The southern part of the island is partially flat and faces an uninhabited island of Shokunoshima.
  o The nearest town to the island, Tadanoumi, lay three kilometers away.
    ▪ Tadanoumi was connected by rail to Mihara and Kure.
• On 5 August 1927, the Army established the Tadanoumi Branch (IJA) of the Army Arsenal Bureau (IJA) 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.
• 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.

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1944 Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

1945 Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government


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The facility had 6,000 workers and produced 1,200 tons of toxins annually for 7.5 million weapons.

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.

Possible reference to, or also known as:
- Okunoshima Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

See:
- Army Arsenal Bureau (IJA).
- Hiroshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Inland Sea.
- Kure, Japan.
- Mihara, Japan.
- Military Secrets Act.
- Okunoshima Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Shokunoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Tadanoumi, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA).
- Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Okuyama Tokikazu.
- Commander, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Surgeon.
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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 bayonet with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.
- On or about 1 February 1944 while serving at the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN), at Dubon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, caused to be killed two (2) American POW unlawfully.
- On or about 30 January 1944 while serving at the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN), at Dubon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, caused to be killed six (6) American POW by medical and other experiments.

See:
- Caroline Islands.
- Dubon Island.
- Truk Atoll.
- 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Old Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Omura Taro.
• 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. ¹⁹⁵¹
• See:
  o Douglas MacArthur.
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Occupation of Japan (1945-1952).
  o SCAP.
  o Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).

**Onadera fnu.**
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

**Onodera Yoshio.**

**Ong Yuan, Guang Dong (Guangdong) Province, China.**
- See:
  o Guang dong (Guangdong) Province, China.
  o Guangdong Province, China.

**Ono fnu.** ¹⁹⁵²
- Military Surgeon.
  o Xinjing No. 2 Army Hospital (IJA), Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  o Army Hospital (IJA).
  o Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  o Jilin Province, China.
  o Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.
  o Xinjing No. 2 Army Hospital (IJA), Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.

**Ono Taiji**
- Used a Chinese name, Wang Taishan or Wang Tai.
- Ono was born in 1900 in Japan, and came to China in January 1935. ¹⁹⁵³
- Like Giichi Sumioka, after the Japanese surrender in 1945, Ono joined a bandit troop in Shanxi, and subsequently entered the Bao’an duo (Department for protecting the peace) in Datong, Shanxi Province, China.
- After working at a middle and an elementary school in Datong, Shanxi Province, China, he was finally arrested in 1950 by the Gong’an ju (Communist) in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China 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).” ¹⁹⁵⁴
- See:
  o Bao’an duo.
  o Datong, Shanxi Province, China.
  o Gong’an ju.
  o Shanxi Province, China.
  o Sumioka Giichi.

Onodera fnu. 1955

Onoe Masao.
- Surgeon.
- Branch Chief at the Mudanjiang Unit (IJA), Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Tried at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ogami Masao.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
  - Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Mudanjiang Unit (IJA), Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ogami Masao.

Onoye Masao.

Oobayashi Shizuo.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Obayashi Shizuo.
- See:
  - Obayashi Shizuo.

Ooki fnu
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- From the testimony of Tamura Yoshio given on 10 October 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.” 1956
- See:
  - Camphor.
  - Hosojima.
  - Plague.
  - Tamura Yoshio.

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1956 Information adopted from “Unit 731: Did Emperor Hirohito Know?” by TVS Peter Williams 1986.

Oono Kenji.
- Professor or researcher in the Department of Anatomy at the Manchuria Medical College (IJA).
- 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 June 1942 wrote: “Healthy and fresh brains of Northern Chinese adults without a history of mental illness” were used in the study.
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchuria Medical College (IJA).
  - Study on the Cerebral Cortex of Chinese, with Special reference to the Cellular Composition of the Occipital Region.

Oota Akira.
- Chief, General Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Chief of Second Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Second Division, Unit 731 (IJA).

Oosawa Matsuo.

Oota Kiyoshi.
- Head of Section 2 at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Oota Kiyoshi.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kiyoshi Ota.
- See:
  - Kiyoshi Ota.

Ootsuki Akira.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Akira Otsuki.
- See:
  - Akira Otsuki.

OPERATION ALL THREE.

OPERATION ASHING.

OPERATION BLACKLIST.

OPERATION CHAHAR.

1957 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.

1958 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.
• See:
  o Chahar Province, China.

OPERATION DOWNFALL.

OPERATION ICHIGO.

OPERATION N

OPERATION NIPOFF.
• British repatriation effort which returned 300,000 Japanese soldiers from the Dutch East Indies to Japan.
  1959
• OPERATION NIPOFF left approximately 3,000 Japanese in the Dutch East Indies, most suspected of war crimes. 1960
• See:
  o Dutch East Indies.

OPERATION TOLEDO.

OPERATION U-GO.

Operations Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Operations Order Number 222 of the Kwantung Gendarmerie (IJA) for mass “special consignments.”

Operations Order Number 659-He, Kwantung Army (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Opium.

Order 224.
• Order issued by then, Major General Shirokura Yoshi, Chief of the Kwantung Army Kempeitai (IJA) and head of Military Police (Kempeitai) Northern China Area Army (IJA) which sent thirty prisoners on “special consignment” to the death factory.
• See:
  o China Area Army (IJA).
  o Kempeitai (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army Kempeitai (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army Police (IJA).
  o Military Police (Kempeitai) Northern China Area Army (IJA).
  o Shirokura Yoshi.

Order No. 10. 1961
• Issued in 1919.
• Established the Army Scientific Research Institute (IJA), Tokyo, Japan. 1962

1961 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦

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- See:
  - Army Scientific Research Institute (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Order No. 100 (IJA).
- Chief of General Staff Order No. 100 (IJA).
- More commonly known in the West as “Order No. 100” (IJA).
- Also known as Mainland Order No. 100 (IJA).
- Issued on 11 April 1938 by Prince Kan’in Kotohito.
- The order, released on 28 July 1937, issued for use, vomiting, nausea and sneezing gas for use against Chinese forces.
- See:
  - Chief of General Staff Order No. 100 (IJA).
  - General Staff Order No. 100 (IJA).
  - Kan’in Kotohito.
  - Mainland Order No. 100 (IJA).
  - Nausea gas.
  - Sneezing gas.
  - Vomiting gas.

Order Number 575.

Orihata Takeomi.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Furihata Takeomi.
- See:
  - Furihata Takeomi.

Osaka, Japan.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief, 2nd Division, Unit 100 (IJA).
- See:
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - 2nd Division, Unit 100 (IJA).

Osaka City Medical School.

Osaka Bacteriological Institute, Osaka, Japan. ¹⁹⁶³
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Osaka, Japan.
- See:
  - Osaka, Japan.

Osaka Chemical Research Institute, Osaka, Japan.
- Document on Japanese chemical & biological warfare dated 31 January 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. ¹⁹⁶⁴

¹⁹⁶³ BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
¹⁹⁶⁴ WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #468, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
The report indicated that the plague produced was shipped to Shanghai Municipality, China on 15 December 1944.  

- The Osaka Chemical Research Institute, Osaka, Japan reportedly produced tuberculosis, plague, malaria, & typhoid.  
- See:  
  - Chemical Research Institute, Osaka, Japan.  
  - Osaka, Japan.  
  - Malaria.  
  - Plague.  
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.  

Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan.  

- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Osaka, Japan.  
- See:  
  - Osaka, Japan.  

Osaka Medical College.  

Osaka Municipal University Medical School, Osaka, Japan.  

Osaka Serum Institute, Osaka, Japan.  

- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Osaka, Japan.  
- See:  
  - Osaka, Japan.  

Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.  

- Postwar Osaka University, Osaka, Japan was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA).  
- Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA) include:  
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.  
  - Kanazawa University.  
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.  
  - Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan  
  - Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.  
  - Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.  
  - Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.  
- See:  
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.  
  - Kyoto, Japan.  
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.  
  - Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.  
  - Osaka, Japan.  
  - Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.  
  - Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.  

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1967 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945  

1968 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, #######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945  

Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan.
- Trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 1970
- See:
  - Osaka, Japan.

Osaka Imperial University, School of Medicine, Provisional Special Division of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
- A national medical school that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 1971
- See:
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan.

Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
- Postwar Osaka Municipal University’s School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA). 1972
- Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA) include:
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kanazawa University.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
  - Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Imperial University, School of Medicine, Provisional Special Division of Medicine Osaka, Japan.
  - Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Osamu Yamamoto.
- Veterinarian.
- Served with Unit 100 (IJA).
- See:

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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.

Oshima Hiroshi.
- Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Ambassador to Germany.
- 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.”
- Born: 19 April 1886 the son of a prominent Japanese family from Gifu Prefecture, his father Oshima Ken’ichi having served as Minister of War from 1916 to 1918.
  - Oshima graduated from the 18th class of the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in June 1905 and was promoted to second lieutenant in June 1906 and to lieutenant in June 1908.
  - He graduated from the 27th class of the Army War College (IJA), 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 January 1922 and served as a military attaché to Budapest and Vienna from 1923-1924.
  - He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in August 1926
  - Following his promotion to colonel in August 1930 he served as commander of the 10th Field Artillery Regiment (IJA) 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 September 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 February 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 November 1936 and the Tripartite Pact on 27 September 1940.
- 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.
- 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 November 1948 and sentenced to life imprisonment.
  - Oshima was paroled in late 1955 and granted clemency three years later.
- Oshima died on 6 June 1975 unaware to the end of his life that he had provided the Allies with invaluable intelligence during the war.
- See:
  - Anti-Comintern Pact.
Oshima Ken’ichi.

Oshima Saburo.

- Professor, Tokyo Imperial University, Medical Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
- Visited the Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, biological warfare facility on a number of occasions beginning in 1941, and encouraged his students to volunteer to work there.
- After the war, Oshima served in a number of important posts dealing with preventive medicine.
- In March 1954 he became Director of the National Preventive Hygiene Research Center within the Ministry of Health and Welfare, holding the position into 1958. 1973

- See:
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Ministry of Health and Welfare (Japan).
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - National Preventive Hygiene Research Center.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Imperial University, Medical Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).

Oshioka Shinichi. 1974

OSS (Office of Strategic Services).

OSS Detachment 202 (US). 1975

- Office of Strategic Services (OSS) (US) located in Kunming, China during WWII.
- The detachment was established in 1944 as the primary base for OSS operations in the China Theatre.

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Detachment 202 (US) collected intelligence on the Japanese and supported Chinese forces in order to tie down as many Japanese troops 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.

Ota Fujiichiuro.
- Produced a study under the direction of Haneyama Yoshio: "Bacteriological Investigation of Air-Raid Casualties," 1977
  - See:
    - Bacteriological Investigation of Air-Raid Casualties
    - Haneyama Yoshio

Ota Hideo.

Ota Kiyoshi. 1978
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA)
- Aide and protégé to Ishii Shiro
- Doctor of Medicine
- Former section Chief, Third Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), 1979
- Graduate of the Okayama University School of Medicine (Okayama Medical College), Okayama, Japan
- Surgeon
- Leader of the Japanese biological warfare attack launched against Changteh, Hunan Province, China on 11 April 1941. (a) 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. 1980 (b) An estimated 400 to 500 people died from his attacks. 1981
- Served as the Chief of the General Affairs Department, Unit 731 (IJA)
- Expert in Vivisection 1982
- Changteh, Hunan Province, China
- Commander of Unit Ei 1644 (IJA)
- Conducted experiments on anthrax 1983
- Conducted defensive biological warfare at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China 1984

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• Responsible for the biological warfare attack against Changde, China in November 1941. 1985
• One of the last commanders of Unit Ei 1644 (IJA). 1986
• Interviewed in November 1947 regarding brucellosis. 1986
• See:
  o Anthrax.
  o Brucellosis.
  o Changde, China.
  o Changteh, Hunan Province, China.
  o General Affairs Department, Unit 731 (IJA).
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  o Okayama Medical College.
  o Okayama Prefecture, Japan.
  o Okayama University School of Medicine, Okayama, Japan.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Third Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  o Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  o Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).

Ota Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
Ota team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Plague Research.
• One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
• The Section was responsible for Plague Research. 1987
• The label “Ota” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time.
• See:
  o Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Plague Research.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).
  o Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Ota team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Plague Research.
• Refers to the:
  o Ota Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
• See:
  o Ota Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
  o Plague Research.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Otani fnu.
• Major General.

• Materials Director, Unit 731 (IJA).
• Possibly in charge of Pharmacy studies.
• See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Othman Wok.
• Singapore citizen who was employed by Unit Oka 9420 (IJA) in the city during the war.
  o According to his testimony, Singapore (Tampoi, Johor; Malay Peninsula) was also an important biological Japanese weapons base.
  o A laboratory, Unit 9420 (IJA), the Southern Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA) (Singapore) was established in Singapore within days of the Japanese conquest.
  o The laboratory became one of the largest Japanese BW installations outside the China mainland.
  o The laboratory was staffed with approximately 150 physicians and scientists, and produced huge quantities of pathogens annually.
• Unit 9420 (IJA) 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.

• See:
  o Central Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA).
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  o EPWSD (IJA).
  o Hareyama Yoshio.
  o Kitagawa Masataka.
  o Kono Unit (IJA).
  o Naito Ryoichi.
  o Pesticides.
  o Plague.
  o Southern Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (IJA) (IJA) (Singapore).
  o Tampoi, Johor, Malay Peninsula.
  o Typhus.
  o Umeoka Unit (IJA).
  o Unit Oka 9420 (IJA).
  o Unit 9420.

Otomari, Sakhalin Island.

Otsuka Fumio.
• Noted in 1948 as authoring reports related to cholera, glanders, bacilli and mucins.
• See:
  o Bacilli.
  o Cholera.
  o Glanders.
  o Mucins.

Otsuka Fumio.
• Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Surgeon.
DRAFT

- Member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA). 1988
- Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan. 1989
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Ouchi Mamoru.
- Blacksmith. 1990
- Attached to Unit 100, Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA). 1991
- Unit 731 (IJA). 1992
- Interrogated on 14 March 1947. 1993
- Interrogated on 17 March 1947. 1994
- 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.” 1995
- 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].” 1996
- See:
  - BISO.
  - Glanders.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Quarantine Stables (IJA).
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Ouchi fnu.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ouchi Mamoru.
- See:
  - Ouchi Mamoru.

The Outline for the Arrangement of the Plan for the Mobilization of Scientists. 1997

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1988 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.
1989 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.
1995 Smith, Neal R. Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, National Archives. 4 April 1947.
1996 Smith, Neal R. Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, National Archives. 4 April 1947.
1997 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.
DRAFT

- Provided for the conversion of legal clerks into engineers or engineering sections. 1998
- Lowered the age of conscription to 18. 1999

- Decided upon by the Japanese Cabinet in August 1943. 2001

Owen Stanley mountain range.

Oyama Ayao.

Ozawa K fnu. 2002
- Coauthored with Inouye T.: “Fundamental Research on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio.” 2005
- Linked to the wartime study of typhoid, paratyphoid, cholera, glanders, bacilli & mucins. 2007
- Refers to:
  o Ozawa Kiyoshi.
- See:
  o Bacilli.
  o Basic Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Bacilli - Report No. 1, Experiments with Egg Cultures.
  o Cholera.

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1958 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.
1959 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.
1960 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.
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 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.
Experiment on the Resistance of the Glanders Bacillus to Drying by Ultra Violet Rays.
Fundamental Experiment on the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio Experiments on Serial Animal Passage.
Fundamental Research on Increasing the Toxicity of the Cholera Vibrio.
Glanders.
Inoue T.
Inouye T.
Mucins.
Ozawa K.
Ozawa Kiyoshi.
Paratyphoid.
Sato O.
Typhoid.

Ozawa Kiyoshi.
* Coauthored in 1936 with Watanabe Matsuo “Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of Paratyphoid Bacilli A and B.”
* See:
  * Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of Paratyphoid Bacilli A and B.
  * Watanabe Matsuo.

Ozeki Shigeo.
P Pestis.
Pacific Campaign.
Pacific Ocean Coast.
(PT).
Palembang, Sumatra Island.
Pamientung Army Hospital (IJA).
* DOI: 30 May 1945.
* Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).
* See:
  * Army Hospital (IJA).
  * 5th Army (IJA).
Panay Incident.
Paoching Army Hospital (IJA).
* DOI: 30 May 1945.
* Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).
* See:
  * Army Hospital (IJA).
  * 5th Army (IJA).
Papua New Guinea.
Paratyphoid.

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Paratyphoid A.

Paratyphoid B.

Pasteurella pestis.

Pathology Research.

Paulus, Friedrich.

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Peaty, Robert.

- Major.
- Maintained a diary while at Mukden POW Camp, China.
- 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. 2009
- In his diary Robert Peaty noted that a team of doctors had been sent to the camp in February 1943. 2010
  - The team spent several days touring the facility, interviewing personnel, and inspecting the available amenities. 2011
  - On 24 February, 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.” 2012
  - 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.” 2013
  - Peaty noted that on “12.9.43 Blood tests taken of every man in camp.”
  - Peaty recorded the return of the doctors on 18 December 1943 writing, “The Propaganda Corps is back again. I think this camp must be a ‘propaganda camp.’” 2014
- 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.” 2015
- See:
  - Diarrhea.
  - Formosa.
  - Keijo, Korea.

Korea.
- Liaoning Province, China.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Manchurian Chinese.
- Mukden, Northeast China.
- Mukden POW Camp, China.
- Northeast China.
- Propaganda Corps (IJA).
- Siam.

Peiping (Peking), China.
- Peiping - often referred to as “Peking” (Municipality), China.
- Modern day – Beijing.
- Scene if a 1943 outbreak of cholera.\(^{2016}\)
- See:
  - Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Cholera.
  - Peking Municipality, China.

Peiping (Peking) Kempetai Training School (IJA), Peking (Municipality), China.

Peking (Municipality), China.
- See:
  - Peking (Municipality), China.

Peking Field Epidemic Prevention Department, Peking (Municipality), China.

Peking Union Medical College, Peking (Municipality), 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.”\(^{2017}\)
- The reported was later discounted as probably being related to public health issues.\(^{2018}\)
- See:
  - Peking (Municipality), China,
  - Virus Cultivation Centre.

Peking Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration Peking (Municipality), China.
- See:
  - Peking (Municipality), China.

Peiyin River.

Penicillin.

People Magazine.

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People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD).

People’s Liberation Army (PLA).

People’s Republic of China (PRC).

Permai Hospital, Tampoi, Johor, Malay Peninsula.

Permyakov, Georgy.
- Soviet language instructor and chief translator for the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR) held in the USSR in 1949.  
- See:
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR).

Pesticide.

Pestilence bacteria.

Peter Sugar.

Pharmacological Research.

Phay Seng Whatt.

Philippines.

Philippine Islands.

Phosgene.

Phosphorus.

Pianguan City, Shanxi Province, China.
- See:
  - Shanxi Province, China.

Pingdingshan Massacre.
- The site of the first mass killings of civilians by the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- The Pingdingshan Massacre took place on 16 September 1937, soon after the outbreak of all-out war in China.
- 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.

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2019 WORKING, RUSSELL. The trial of Unit 731. Special to The Japan Times. 5 June 2001.
Although Japanese commanders intended to exterminate the whole population of the village, including women and children, some 30 villagers survived by hiding under the dead bodies and subsequently escaped to shelter in neighboring villages.  

The corpses were burned and put into a ditch at the massacre site.  

The Pingdingshan Massacre was first introduced to a broader audience by Asahi Shinbun journalist, Honda Katasuichi, in Travels in China (first published in 1972).  

See:  
- Asahi Shinbun.  
- Honda Katasuichi (Journalist).  
- Kwantung Army (IJA).

**Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.**

- Location where in the autumn of 1935 several villages, upwards of ten villages, in the Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China area were ordered to be evacuated.
  - 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.
  - In sum, at least eight villages were taken over by the invaders between 1936 and 1938.
  - Seven hundred xiang (840 acres) of cultivated land were eventually appropriated by the Japanese, along with thousands of xiang of meadowland and forest.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China was located kilometers south of Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- No Chinese were permitted to reside within a certain radius of the top-secret compound, and, as at Beiyinghe, the military’s construction of the new, secret installation forced the displacement of hundreds of poor local families.
  - On 15 August 1938, according to the Chinese lunar calendar, three additional villages were requisitioned by the Japanese for their biological warfare facility.
- The initial 1936 budget for Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China and 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.”
- By 1944 the yearly budget for Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China had grown to six trillion yen, about $2.5 million dollars based on the 1944 rate of exchange.
- Seventeen hundred structures were lost by their owners, and a minimum of 600 families were left homeless as a consequence of the Japanese actions.
- The facility was completed in 1938.
  - Unit 731 (IJA) is believed to have occupied Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China that same year.

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2026 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.
2041 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.
Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China was secluded yet conveniently located near the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC) line to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China. 2036
  - The stretch of track into Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China was officially secret – the South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province, China, did not acknowledge its existence – and it served no other purpose than to ferry victims and supplies into Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China. 2037

Procurement of test subjects for Unit 731 (IJA) was delegated to the military police (IJA) and the Special Service Agency (IJA). 2038
  - According to the Unit’s demands, a health exam determined when people would be sent to the unit. 2039

Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China was a 6 km² complex of secret laboratory-factories surrounded by trenches and high voltage electric wires. 2040
  - The entire complex, six square kilometers, was surrounded by a dry moat. 2041
  - The whole district became a special military area, which meant anyone approaching without permission was to be shot by the guards. 2042
  - The main building had two special prisons in its inner yard, so that escapees could never get outside.

Surgeon Major General Kiyoshi Kawashima, who was chief of a division of Unit 731 (IJA), 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 (IJA) units in Manchuria, Northeast China sent 400 to 600 captives to Unit 731 (IJA) every year under the Special Transfer Procedure (Tokui Atsukai), a system the Japanese army developed to supply human subjects. 2043

The Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China blueprint lists at least seventy-six structures in the base compound. 2044
  - 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 greenhouses that were used for plant biological warfare experiments, a special prison that housed human test subjects, a power plant.
  - To make Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China bearable for Japanese scientists, workers, and armed guards, the camp included twenty-two state-of-the-art dormitory buildings for Japanese residents, a 1000-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 and their
family members. And a combined primary and secondary school provided a traditional Japanese education to the children of civilian employees and soldiers. 2045
  o Buildings two stories or higher were reserved exclusively for Japanese housing or for Japanese enterprises.
  o Of the 150 or so buildings constructed at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China, none was more important for Ishii’s plan than buildings numbers 7 and 8.
  o 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.
  o The prison compound was the most heavily guarded part of this most elaborately defended base.
  o 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.
  o Airspace near Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China was closed to civilian aircraft. The airspace over Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China became restricted territory as well, with no civilian aircraft allowed to fly over. 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 zone. 2046
  o Kwantung Army (IJA) officials decreed that Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China 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. 2047
  o The Special Military Region was guarded by three different police forces: the Japanese Military Police (the dreaded Kempei) (IJA), the Kwantung Army (IJA) 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. 2048
  o In order to ensure airtight security in and around Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China, a fleet of Japanese army aircraft constantly patrolled the airspace overhead. 2049
  o The air route from the city of Zhoujia to the Simjia airport north of Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China 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.
  o Passenger trains routed through Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China were required to have curtains drawn covering all passenger windows.
    ▪ The windows were to be covered at the station before the stop at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China.
    ▪ 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 charges. 2050
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China’s headquarters was protected by a complex series of barriers and fortifications. 2051
    o The headquarters perimeter was surrounded by a deep and extremely wide moat. 2052
    o A tall brick wall at least 5 meters high complemented the moat. 2053
    o Several layers of high voltage wire as well as two strands of barbed wire adorned the wall. 2054
    o Watchtowers were located on each of the wall’s four corners. 2055
    ▪ Additional watchtowers were built on the highest points within the Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China factory. 2056

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Guards were placed on top of the large chimneys of the plant’s power station, since the chimneys were the tallest structures in Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China and offered an unparalleled observation site. 🅰️

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 empire. 🅱️

- 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 facility. 🅰️

- Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China also included a landing strip.
- 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, Heilongjiang, China from the time construction began in 1936 until its destruction in August 1945.
  - Once employed at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China, 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 seven days.
    - No medical care was given to the Chinese laborers.
- During the last days of World War II Ishii used more than 3000 laborers in Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - 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, Heilongjiang, China from 1936 until 1945 died of mistreatment at the camp.
  - Those who died were buried in wasteland outside Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China’s north gate. So many victims were ultimately buried in this common grave that the site became known as the “laborers’ graveyard.” 🅱️
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China began conducting operations in 1938.
- Victims came to Pingfan from a processing location near Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - 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, Heilongjiang, China over the railroad spur that linked the two communities.
    - Others were transported by special vehicles that were under the jurisdiction of the Kempeitai (IJA) in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
      - 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. 🅱️
  - Yue Zhen Fu, a former laborer at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China, remembers that soldiers drove to the Japanese Consulate in Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, every other day, and returned usually with eight or more Chinese prisoners for experimentation.
- Ishii’s unit was formed in 1936 with a complement of men estimated to number roughly 300.
- By 1940, when the facility was finally completed, approximately 3000 personnel—a tenfold increase—were stationed in Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - 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.

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• Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China 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.
    - Section One concentrated on research dealing with viruses and rickets, plague, dysentery, cholera, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, anthrax, tetanus and gas gangrene.
    - Plague, anthrax, cholera and typhus were regarded as the most effective BWs.
  - Was at one time headed by Kikuchi Hitoshi.
  - Section II was Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China’s Experimental Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
    - Section 2 (Director: Ohta Kiyoshi) carried out operational studies, possessed departments for studying plant extermination (Yagisawa Yukimasa), entomology (Tanaka Hideo), and an aviation team (Masuda Yoshi). 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, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China, some 146 kilometers north of Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    - This section maintained Unit 731’s (IJA) 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 (IJA).
      - 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 (IJA) produced at any given time.

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2062 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
2065 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
The germ manufacturing division, with an alleged productive capacity of 300 kilogram plague germ per month. It also claimed 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.  

Was at one time headed by Kawashima Kiyoshi.

- Section V - the Education Section trained 731’s (IJA) newly assigned personnel.
  - This was an important responsibility since personnel, with certain exceptions, were rotated from the Home Islands to Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China 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 (IJA) personnel.
  - In essence, it was the medical dispensary for Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- At least 20 million doses of vaccine were prepared each year Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China operated.
- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anda Airfield, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anthrax.
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Building 7.
  - Building 8.
  - Cholera.
  - Chrysler Corporation (Dodge).
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Department of Bacteriology.
  - Diagnosis and Treatment Section (Section VIII).
  - Dodge (Chrysler Corporation).
  - Dysentery.
  - Education Section (Section V).
  - Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Unit (Section III).
  - Experimental Section (II).
  - Fleas.
  - Frostbite experiments.
  - Gangrene.
  - Gas gangrene.
  - Gendarme (IJA).
  - Gendarmerie (IJA).
  - General Affairs Section (Section VI).
  - Ha building.
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Hailin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.

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DRAFT

- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Inner Mongolia, China.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Japanese Military Police (IJA).
- Kawashima Kiyoshi.
- Kempei (IJA).
- Kempeitai (IJA).
- Kikuchi Hitoshi.
- Kiyoshi Kawashima.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Linkow, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Manchuria Airline Company.
- Manufacturing and Fabricating Division (Section IV).
- Maruta.
- Masuda Yoshio.
- Materials Section (Section VII).
- Ohta Kiyoshi.
- Paratyphoid.
- Plague.
- Pu Yi.
- Rickets.
- Ro building.
- Shinto.
- Simjia (NFI), China.
- South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
- Special Military Region.
- Special Service Agency (IJA).
- Special Transfer Procedure (Tokui Atsukai).
- The Square Building.
- Sunyu, Hebei Province, China.
- Tanaka Hideo.
- Tetanus.
- Tokui Atsukai (Special Transfer Procedure).
- Transfer Procedure (Tokui Atsukai).
- Typhoid.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Yagisawa Yukimasa.
- Yue Zhen Fu.
- Zhoujia, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- 60 li Boundary Line.
- 60 li (30 kilometers) Boundary Line.

The Ping Fan Institute, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Ping Fan Station, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Ping Fan Vaccine Squad (Unit 731) (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Refers to the:
Péngfān, Héilóngjiāng Shěng, Zhōngguó.

- See:  
  - Heilongjiang, Zhōngguó.  
  - Héilóngjiāng Shěng, Zhōngguó.

Péngfān, Héilóngjiāng Shěng, Zhōngguó, Shěng Èr (731) (IJA).

- See:  
  - Unit 731 (IJA).  
  - Heilongjiang, Zhōngguó.  
  - Píngfān, Héilóngjiāng Shěng, Zhōngguó.

Píngfǎnzhàn, Héilóngjiāng Shěng, Zhōngguó.

- See:  
  - Heilongjiang, Zhōngguó.  
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China.

Pingyang, Zhejiang, China.  

- See:  
  - Pingyang, Zhejiang, Zhōngguó.  
  - Zhejiang, Zhōngguó.

Pingyangchen Army Hospital (IJA), Pingyang County, Zhejiang Province, China.

- DOI: 30 May 1945  
- See:

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Pirzai, Captain R.U.
- Indian Army (UK).
- Butttressed charges leveled by VCO Jemadar Abdul Latif of Japanese cannibalism in Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Indian Army (UK).
  - Jemadar Abdul Latif.
  - 4/9 Jat Regiment of the Indian Army (UK).

PLA - People’s Liberation Army.

Plague.

Plague Research.

Planning Section (Unit 100) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Plant Agents.

Plant Research (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Plasmochin.

Plasmodium falciparum.

Plasmodium vivax.

Pneumonia.

Policy All Three.

Policy and Intention of the Japanese Navy in the use of Chemical Weapon.

Policy of Wartime Emergency Measures on Education.  
- The “Policy of Wartime Emergency Measures on Education,” was the basic plan for mobilizing Japan’s students to support industrial war related output.  
- The plan reduced education in humanities and increase educational emphasis on the sciences.  
- The plan was passed in December 1943 with the first mobilization of scientists occurring that month.
The plan followed the Battle of Midway and Guadalcanal.  

- See:  
  - Battle of Midway.  
  - Guadalcanal.

Politzer, H.  
- Epidemiologist from the National Health Administration formerly of the League of Nations’ Epidemic Commission.  
- Politzer arrived at Changde in December 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.  
- Despite his warning, no effective measures were taken and the result was the secondary infection of at least 31 people in April and May, 1942.  
  - The epidemic spread further to many neighboring villages, resulting in more than 5000 infected.

- See:  
  - Changde, China.  
  - Epidemic Commission.  
  - League of Nations.  
  - National Health Administration.  
  - Plague.

Porcupine fish.

Port Arthur, Liaoning Province, China.  
- See:  
  - Liaoning Province, China.

Port Maizuru, Japan.  
- Location where members of Unit 731(IJA) disembarked the Asian mainland for Japan following their evacuation from Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China through southern Korea at the end of the war.  
- See:  
  - Heilongjiang, China.  
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  - Korea.  
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

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2073 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.

2074 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.


Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

Porton Down.

Potassium Cyanide.

Potassium Permanganate (KMnO₄)
- Referred to as “No.1.”
- Decontamination Agent.
- Packed in tin-plated cans containing 150 grams.
- Used in solution as a spray to decontaminate sneezing and tear gases
- See:
  - No.1.

Potsdam Declaration.

Powell, John W.
- 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.”
- Powell’s comments concerning these allegations were carried on the popular CBS weekly television program Sixty Minutes and in People Magazine.
- See:
  - Bulletin of Atomic Scientists.
  - Japan’s Biological Weapons: 1930–1945, a Hidden Chapter in History.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - People Magazine.
  - Sixty Minutes.

Practical training.

Precautions of Defense against the Enemy Airplanes Spreading of Plague, Anthrax and Glanders.

Precious Human Material.
- Human samples awaiting harvest.

Preparation of Culture Media for Determining Cause of Diseases in the Field.

Primary School 21.
- Located in Cao Jia Putun, the County seat of Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Primary School 21 was the second public building taken over by members of a Unit 100 Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA) that descended upon Nongan County, Heilongjiang Province, China, in early 1940 to manage or observed an outbreak of plague.  
- Primary School 21 was used as an isolation center for ill patients.
- See:

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2080 Powell, “Japan’s Biological Weapons.”
Primorsky Krai, USSR.

Primorsky Military District, USSR.

Privett, Colonel.

Privy Council.

Production (Unit 731) (IJA).

Project Department, Ministry of Financial Affairs, Manchukuo.

Propaganda Corps (IJA).

Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (IJA).
  • See:
    o Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (IJA).

Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division of Unit 731 (IJA).
  • See:
    o Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (IJA).

Provisional Department of Epidemic Prevention Work in China (Rinji Taishi Boeki Jigyobu)

Provisional Infectious Disease Prevention Squad (IJA).

Prussic (Hydrocyanic) acid.

Psittacosis.

Pseudomonas mallei.

Public Health Department, US.

Pujie.

Puppet County Guards.

Pusan, Korea.
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Fusan, Korea.
    o Fusen, Korea.
Pu Yi.

Pulmonary anthrax.

Pyongyang, Korea.

- See:
  - Korea.

Qian Guifa.

- Witness to the October 1940 biological warfare attack on Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China. 2083
  - See:
    - Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
    - Zhejiangsheng Province, China.

Qingdao, Shandong Province, China.

Qingdao Medical School, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China. 2084

- The Qingdao Medical School, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China, was originally founded as the Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School to train Chinese doctors; however most of its students were Japanese. 2085
  - The Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School was later renamed the Qingdao Medical School, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China. 2086
  - See:
    - Dojin Association Qingdao Medical School.
    - Qingdao, Shandong Province, China
    - Shandong Province, China.

Qingfengdian Station.

Qingxu County, Shanxi Province, China.

- See:
  - Shanxi Province, China.

Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.


Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Province, China.

- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Quarantine Stables, Kwantung Army (IJA). 2087

- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army (IJA). 2088

- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Quarantine Station (IJA).

Quinine.

Quinine Urethane Cum Caffeine.

Quinn, Thomas. 2089

Quwo City, Shanxi Province, China.

- See:
  - Shanxi Province, China.

Quxian, Sichuan Province, China.

- See:
  - Sichuan Province, China.

Quzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.

- See:
  - Zhejiang Province, China

Quzhu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.

- In late 1941 or early 1942, plague jumped from Quzhu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China to Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China a distance of 130 kilometers through the movement of one person. A 36 year-old railway man was infected in Quzhu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China and returned to his home in Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China by train. 2090
  - On the following day he was dead, and from his house the plague spread to the whole city, resulting in 215 deaths by February 1942. 2091
- The plague then spread from Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China to at least ten surrounding villages.
  - In one, Chongshan cun, Jilin Province, China out of 1200 inhabitants about 400 died. 2092

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• 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, Zhejiangsheng Province, China to Chongshan cun, Jilin Province, China through Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China has been identified as the target of a Japanese biological warfare attack.

• See:
  o Chongshan cun, Jilin Province, China.
  o Plague.
  o Quzhu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
  o Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
  o Zhejiangsheng Province, China.

Rabaul, New Britain Island, Papua New Guinea.
• In late September or early October 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.
  o 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 and they were weighed on the last day.
  o 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.
  o In this way, infection was artificially induced. The prisoners were then injected with serum supposedly produced by this military doctor.

• See:
  o Cassava.
  o Malaria.
  o New Britain Island, Papua New Guinea.
  o Rabaul, New Britain Island, Papua New Guinea

Rabbit Island.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Okunoshima Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

• See:
  o Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Okunoshima Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Racial hygiene.

Raffles Medical University, Singapore.

Raiding Diversionary Unit (IJA).

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


TACHIKAWA Kyoichi. The Treatment of Prisoners of War by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Focusing on the Pacific War. NIDS Security Reports.

Tanaka, “Jintai jikken ni shiyo sareta renogun horyo” (The POWs of the Allied forces who were used in the human experiments).

DRAFT

- Reported title of biological warfare attack units assigned to Unit 731 (IJA).²⁰⁹⁷
  - Usually organized for tactical warfare.
- See:
  - Biological warfare attack units (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Railway of Death.**
- Refers to the Thai-Burma Railway.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Burma-Thailand Railway.
  - Death Railway.
  - Thai-Burma Railway.
  - Thailand-Burma Railway.
- See:
  - Burma-Thailand Railway.
  - Death Railway.
  - Thai-Burma Railway.
  - Thailand-Burma Railway.

**Rako, China.**
- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA).²⁰⁹⁸
  - Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings.
- The site was reportedly destroyed by retreating Japanese forces in August 1945.
- NFI – precise location unknown.
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

**Rangoon, Burma.**

**Rape of Nanking, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.**
- See:
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

**RBNO - Regeringsbureau tot Nasporing van Oorlogsmisdrijven (RBNO).**

**Realm of Peace and Prosperity.**
- Japanese government slogan promoting a utopian Asia led by Japan.

**Red candle.**

**Red Cross.**

**Red Army.**

**Red gas.**

**Red gas grenades**

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Red Number One.
- Red number one was a sneezing and nausea gas.
- See:
  - Nausea gas.
  - Sneezing gas.

Red Rust.

Regeringsbureau tot Nasporing van Oorlogsmisdrijven (RBNO). 2099
- Dutch: Government Bureau for the Tracing of War Crimes. 2100
- Created on 11 September 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. 2101
  - 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. 2102
  - 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. 2103
    - In many cases, victims had not known the names of their tormentors, and many Japanese surnames were shared by thousands of soldiers. 2104
      - 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. 2105
        - Many Japanese units, too, had destroyed their records immediately after the surrender.
- The RBNO began functioning effectively only in April 1946.
- The RBNO eventually focused on members of the Japanese military police, the Kempeitai (IJA), who were widely reputed to have carried out the worst atrocities. 2107
- See:
  - Allied War Crimes Investigation Team.
  - Government Bureau for the Tracing of War Crimes.
  - Indonesia.
  - Jakarta, Indonesia.
  - Kempeitai (IJA).
  - Netherlands Indies.
  - RBNO.

Regulation Governing Observation of the Law Concerning the Preservation of Military Secrets in Manchuria, Northeast China.
- See:

Manchuria, Northeast China.

Reorganization Act of 1939 (US).

Reorganized National Government of China.

Report of A (Anthrax):
- A 406-page Japanese produced study of autopsies perfumed on humans infected with Anthrax. 2108
- “The Report of ‘A’,” analyzes thirty anthrax cases in 406 pages, complete with pastel illustrations and photographs of cellular structures. 2109
- 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.” 2110
- See:
  - Anthrax.
  - Case Number 54.

Report of G (Glanders):
- A 372-page Japanese produced study of autopsies perfumed on human beings artificially infected with Glanders. 2111
- This report contained numerous pastel-colored illustrations and hundreds of photographs of body cells. 2112
- 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 infects.
    - 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. 2113
  - Case number 224 endured a four-day course of treatment before dying.
In addition, their organs disclosed (Number 180) “Military glanders-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.”

- See:
  - Case Number 16.
  - Case Number 24.
  - Case number 180.
  - Case number 224.
  - Glanders.

Report of Q (Plague):
- A 744-page Japanese produced study of autopsies perfumed on humans purposefully infected with plague.

- See:
  - Plague.

Report on Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, 1 November 1945.

Report to the Secretary of War by Mr. George W. Merck, Special Consultant for Biological Warfare.

Republic of China (ROC).

Republic of Korea (ROK).
- See:
  - Korea.

Republic of the Philippines (RP).

Research and Development Section of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Research Center for Epidemic Prevention of Army Horses.

The Research Committee for Local and Infectious Disease.

Research Center for Epidemic Prevention of Army Horses.

Research Department, Unit 731 (IJA).

Research Institute, Formosa.

Research Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

The Research Mobilization Committee Organization Order.

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2118 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦

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Second Edition
Imperial Order Number 778.
Issued in October 1943.
See:

- Imperial Order Number 778.

**Research Neighborhood Groups.**

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 of the country.

The Research Neighborhood Groups scheme was planned by the Cabinet Technology Agency and carried out by its extra-governmental organization.

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.

See:

- Cabinet Technology Agency.

**Research on Culture Media for Glanders Bacillus.**

**Research on Gram Positive Twin Bacteria.**

**Research on Increasing the Toxicity of Novy’s Bacillus.**

**Research on Substance Promoting the Growth of Bacillus Pestis Research on Mass Production.**

**Research Section (Unit 100) (IJA).**

See:

- Unit 100 (IJA).

**Research Society for Continental Medicine.**

Tairiku Igaku Kenkyukai. (Established at the Nagasaki Medical College, Nagasaki, Japan.

See:

- Nagasaki Medical College, Nagasaki, Japan.
- Tairiku Igaku Kenkyukai.

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2120 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.

2121 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.


2122 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.


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Second Edition
Rifle Smoke Grenade.
- This 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.
  - This cartridge is wrapped in paper and stored in the grenade tube.
- The grenade weighed 583 grams (1.29 lbs.) and was 8 1/2 inches in length.
- The grenade was painted a silver color and was thoroughly waterproofed with coats of heavy lacquer and paraffin.
- The nose and body proper was 2 inches in diameter and was made of No. 23 gauge (B&S) tinplate (.0226 inch thick).
- 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.  

• 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 2/3/16 inches long, were soldered to and equally spaced around the grenade tube, which was 1/16 inches in diameter.  

• The smoke mixture, weighing 273 grams (0.6 lbs.) had the following analysis:
  o Hexachlorethane: 56.1 percent.
  o Zinc dust: 27.6 percent
  o Zinc chloride: 2.9 percent.
  o Zinc oxide: 13.4 percent.

• See:
  o Hexachlorethane.
  o Zinc dust.
  o Zinc chloride,
  o Zinc oxide.

RIKEN, Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Rinderpest.

Rinji Shicho Tai (Provisional Transport Unit).

Rinsan-mei.

River Kwai.

River Songhuajiang, China.

RO Bomb.
• Bacteriological weapon, an aerial bomb, designed at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.  

• Nomenclature: “RO Bomb, Bacterial, All Purpose Type.”  

• A high-altitude bomb that held two quarts of bacteria-rich fluid.  

• The RO bomb never performed as its designers had anticipated and was abandoned after several failed tests.  

• See:
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

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2134 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 July 1943.  

2135 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 July 1943.  

2136 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 July 1943.  


“Ro” Building.

- Laboratory 7 and 8 located at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China, known also as the “Ro” and “Ha” buildings were prisons that housed the human subjects who were to be the victims of biological warfare experiments. 

- 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 housed members of both sexes.
  - 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 (IJA) loyalists, who filled several trucks with 50-kilogram bombs and rammed the buildings, setting off a giant blast which reduced them to rubble.

- 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.
- See:
  - Building 7.
  - Building 8.
  - Ha building.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Laboratory 7.
  - Laboratory 8.
  - Ro building.

Roberts, Jack.

Rockefeller Institute, New York.

Rodriguez, Greg, Jr.

- The son of Greg Rodriguez Sir, who served as prisoner-of-war 768 at the Mukden POW Camp, Manchuria, Northeast China.
- 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 (IJA). 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 (IJA) at Mukden, Northeast China were forfeited in the name of national security.”

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2142 Williams and Wallace. Unit 731.
2144 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
Gregory Rodriguez, Jr, testified on behalf of his father and other former Mukden POW.  

He charged that “the Pacific War was a racial war. American POW were experimented upon by the Japanese at Mukden, China.”

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, 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.”

See:

- Far East Prisoners of War (FEPOW).
- FEPOW.
- Liaoning Province, China.
- MacArthur, Douglas.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Mukden, Northeast China.
- Mukden Camp, Liaoning Province, China.
- Mukden POW Camp, China.
- Mukden Group.
- Northeast China.
- Sanders, Murray.
- Unit 100 (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- 1987 Senate Subcommittee on Veteran’s Affairs.

Rockefeller Institute, New York.

**Rogoutou (Unit 731) (IJA).**

The Rogoutou (Unit 731) (IJA) 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 August 1945 Yamada Otozo ordered the facilities at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China to be destroyed.

All inmates in special prisons were killed with poison gas.

- In the afternoon the dead bodies were burnt in the inner garden and their bones and ashes brought by lorries to Harbin City, Heilongjiang, China, to be thrown into the River Songhuajiang, China.

- 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 (IJA) until much later.

- The main building, Rogoutou (Unit 731) (IJA) was not so easy to destroy because of its extremely solid structure.

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2145 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
2146 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
2147 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
Eventually a special team came in and blew it up with dynamite on 13 and 14 August 1945. 2152

- See:
  - Building 7.
  - Building 8.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Maruta.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - River Songhuajiang, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Yamada Otozo.

Roosevelt Corollary.

Roosevelt, Franklin Delano (FDR).

Rotting Leg Disease.
- Lanjiao Bing.
- Term used by local Chinese to describe the symptoms of anthrax which invaded the area of Zhejiang Province in August 1942 after a biological warfare attack by Japanese forces earlier that month. 2153
- See:
  - Anthrax.
  - Lanjiao Bing.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Rotten Leg Villages.
- Remote villages in the area of the Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign where victims of Japanese biological warfare attacks continued to exist for years and decades after the end of WWII.
  - Anthrax.
  - Jiangxi Province, China.
  - Lanjiao Bing.
  - Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Russia.

Russian Concession.

Russian Far East.

Russian Trial of Japanese for Biological Warfare.
- Soviet war crimes trial of twelve Japanese former Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) officers and enlisted personnel of the Kwantung Army (IJA) due to their alleged involvement in Japan’s biological warfare program in Manchuria, Northeast China.
- The trial was used at one point to legally implicate Japanese Emperor Hirohito in the establishment of Unit 731 (IJA) and the Japanese biological research and weapons program.

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2153 Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 March 2003.
http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37
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 (IJA): 25 years.
- Lieutenant General Kajitsuka Ryuji. Chief of Medical Administration: 25 years.
- Major General Sato Shunji, Chief, Medical Service, 5th Army (IJA): 20 years.
- Lieutenant Colonel Nishi Toshihide. Chief of a division of Unit 731 (IJA): 20 years.
- Major Kasasawa Tomio. Section Chief, Unit 731 (IJA): 18 years.
- Major Onoue Masao. Branch Chief, Unit 731 (IJA): 12 years.
- Lieutenant Hirazakura Zensaku. Researcher, Unit 100, (IJA): 10 years.
- Senior Sergeant Mitomo Kazuo. Member, Unit 100, (IJA): 15 years.
- Corporal Kikuchi Norimitsu. Medical orderly, Branch 643, Unit 731 (IJA): 12 years.
- Kurushima Yuji, Lab orderly, Branch 162, Unit 731 (IJA): 3 years.

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 (USSR) to cloud issues related to the return of nearly 400,000 Japanese held POW in Russia.

*Kawashima Kiyoshi committed suicide shortly before his scheduled repatriation in 1956.

See:
- Branch 162 (IJA).
- Branch 643 (IJA).
- Hirazakura Zensaku.
- Hirohito.
- Kajitsuka Ryuji.
- Kasasawa Tomio.
- Kawashima Kiyoshi.
- Kikuchi Norimitsu.
- Kurushima Yuji.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Nishi Toshihide.
- Mitomo Kazuo.
- Onoue Masao.
- Otozo Yamada.
- Sato Shunji.
- Takahashi Takaatsu.
- Unit 100 (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Russkii.

Russo-Japanese War, 1904-1905.

Ryōjun (Dairen), Liaoning Province, China.

See:
- Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Liaoning Province, China.

Ryūkichi Tanaka.

Ryukyu Islands.
“S” Shell.
- 75 or 80mm artillery shell with bacterial suspensions replacing the powder charge. 2154
- Performed unsatisfactorily, abandoned in 1937.

S.J. Company, Ltd.
- Postwar S.J. Company Ltd. was one of several companies that employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA). 2155
- Other companies known to have employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA) include:
  - Hayakawa Medical Company.
  - Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Takeda Pharmaceutical Company.
- See:
  - Hayakawa Medical Company.
  - Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Takeda Pharmaceutical Company.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

S.Y. fnu.
- Family and first name unknown.
- Technical Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- 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.” 2156


Saburo Araki.

Saburo Endo.
- Director-General of Aviation Ordnance Bureau, Ministry of Munitions.
- Director of the Army Aviation School (IJA).
- Head of General Affairs Bureau, Inspectorate-General of Army Aviation.
- Commandant of the Army Aviation School (IJA).
- Commanding Officer (Col), Kwantung Tokunu Kikan (intelligence) Unit (IJA).
  - Saburo visited Beiyinhe, known to him as the “Transportation Company Experimental Station” on 16 November 1933 with a Colonel Ando and Lieutenant Tachibara. 2157
    - 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 December 1933.

Endo “inspected the germ warfare research facility” in depth, and was most impressed. He noted that laboratory space was “600 meters square. A huge compound, a superb facility. Operating cost of 200,000 yen may not be unreasonable.”

See:
- Ando fnu.
- Army Aviation School (IJA).
- Aviation Ordnance Bureau, Ministry of Munitions.
- Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- First Squad (Unit 731) (IJA).
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Kwantung Tokunu Kikan (intelligence) Unit (IJA).
- Ministry of Munitions.
- Phosgene.
- Potassium cyanide.
- Second Squad (Unit 731) (IJA).
- Tachibara fnu.
- Transportation Company Experimental Station (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Saburo Idezuki.

- Chief, Division of Preventive Medicine, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Sadao Kashi.

- Testimony of Kashi Sadao -- Former Member of Unit 731 (IJA).
  - “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 (IJA). 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.

- See:
  - Maruta.
  - Second Aviation Unit (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Sadataka Tanemura.
- Staff Officer, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Testified at the Khabarovsk War Crime Trials (USSR) absolving Emperor Hirohito of any knowledge of Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) biological warfare plans.
- See:
  - Hirohito.
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crime Trials (USSR).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Sado Koshi.
- Driver, Unit 731 (IJA).
- 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.”
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Sagami Arsenal (IJN), Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- The Sagami Arsenal (IJN) served as the naval chemical weapons research arm and chemical weapons storage site.
- The Sagami Arsenal (IJN) stored 60 kilogram mustard gas bombs.
- See:
  - Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  - Mustard gas.

Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory.

Sagami Chemical Works.
- Located on the West Coast of the Miura Peninsula, north of Zushi, at Chigasaki, Japan.
• Sagami Chemical Works wartime production listed by the number of tons produced:
  - Adamsite. 2
  - Chloracetophenone. 120
  - Diphenylcyanarsine. 120
  - Lewisite. 20
  - Mustard gas. 500
• See:
  - Adamsite.
  - Chloracetophenone.
  - Diphenylcyanarsine.
  - Lewisite.
  - Miura Peninsula.

Sagami Naval Yard
  - Located on the West Coast of the Miura Peninsula, north of Zushi, at Chigasaki, Japan.
  - See:
    - Chigasaki, Japan.
    - Miura Peninsula, Japan.
    - Zushi, Japan.

Sagamigahara Army Hospital (IJA).
  • Suspected in 1947 of injecting a British POW with experimental medications.
  • Incident was possibly reported by Kihara Kazio.
  • Alleged that during the war 48 POW underwent experimental operations or surgery by “Medical Non-Coms” and that 13 perished as a result.
  • Commanding officer, Sagamigahara Army Hospital, Hottori Yasuiichi.
  • ATIS Doc No. 22408B (US) is 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.”
  • POW affidavits taken after the war report abusive treatment.
  • Subsequent investigation 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.

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2169 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2170 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2171 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2172 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2173 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
• See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - ATIS 17934 (US).  2179
  - ATIS Doc No. 22408B (US).
  - Hottori Yasuichi.
  - Kihara Kazio.
  - Log of Prisoner of War Clinical Records Sagamigahara Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Medical Non-Coms.

Sagaren.

Saghalien.

Sahallin.

Saigon, French Indochina.

Saipan Island, Marianas Islands, Japan.
  • See:
    - Marianas Islands, Japan.

Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

Saito Koichiro.
  • Assistant Professor of Physiology at Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  • Served with Unit 731 (IJA) from 1938 to 1941.
  • Professor of Medicine, Nagasaki University (Nagasaki Medical College) Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
  • See:
    - Kyoto, Japan.
    - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
    - Nagasaki Medical College, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
    - Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
    - Nagasaki University, Nagasaki City, Nagasaki Prefecture, Japan.
    - Unit 731 (IJA).

Saito Makoto.

Saito Mibu.

Saito Mio
  • According to his written confession Saito Mio was born in Tokyo, Japan in 1890.
  • In April 1929, he was appointed as unit commander of Changchun Branch (IJA) of the Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China, captain of Japanese Expeditionary Military Police (IJA) in South China and later rose to major general of the “Manchukuo” and section chief of Military Police Training Section (IJA).  2180
  • Incidents:

8 August 1939: Saito ordered subordinates “to take over 90 Chinese people, who were sent from Hebei by Hebei Escort Troops, in Shanthaiguan 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 June 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.”

- See:
  - Army Military Police (IJA).
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Changchun Branch of the Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Hebei Escort Troops (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Unit (IJA), Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Japanese Expeditionary Military Police in South China (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA).
  - Narashino School, Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchukuo.
  - Military Police Training Section (IJA).
  - Narashino School (IJA).
  - Shanhaiguan District, Hebei Province, China.
  - Shirahama fnu.
  - Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

**Saito Takao.**

**Saito Yoshi.**

- Chief, police section of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Revealed after the war that the term “special transfer” referred to sending prisoners to Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Special Transfer.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Sakagami Shinji.**

- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Corpsman.
- Strangled to death two Allied airmen used in a test of explosives on Ambon Island, Indonesia on 1 February 1944.
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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

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Empire, willfully, feloniously, with premeditation and malice forethought, and without justifiable cause, assault, strike and kill, by bayonetng with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.  

- On or about 1 February 1944 while serving at the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN), at Dubon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, caused to be killed two (2) American POW unlawfully.  
- In 1947 Sakagami was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.  
  - He was sentenced to life in prison.  
- See:  
  - Ambon Island, Indonesia.  
  - Caroline Islands.  
  - Dubon Island.  
  - Guam.  
  - Indonesia.  
  - Truk Atoll.  
  - 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Sakaguchi Detachment (IJA).

Sakai, Japan.

Sakakibara Hideo.

- According to his written confession, Sakakibara Hideo was born in Okayama Prefecture, Japan in 1908.  
- Graduate of the Okayama Medical College.  
- Graduated with the 15th class of the Japanese Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
- He served as military doctor of the 57th Infantry Regiment of the 1st Division, Manchukuo, in September 1936.  
- Through 1941 he served as a surgeon with the 11th Army (IJA).  
- From November 1942 through February 1944 Hideo served as the Deputy Director of the Anti-Epidemic and Water Supply Department, 10th Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).  
- In 1944 he served as the Chief of the Linkou Branch (IJA); Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- Received specialized biological warfare training at the Harbin Pingfanzhan Station in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- Served as the Deputy Chief of Branch 162, the Linkou Branch, Unit 731, Kwantung Army (IJA), Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  - Studied:  
    - Dysentery.  
    - Cholera.  
    - Type-A, paratyphoid.  
    - Type-B, paratyphoid.  
    - Typhoid Fever.

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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 (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

• According to his written confession:
  o “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.” 2188
  o “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 June and 7,000 in July 1945, totaling 26,000 mice.” 2189
  o Early March 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.” 2190
  o April 1945: in Anda County, Heilongjiang Province, China, “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.” 2191
  o August 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.” 2192

• See:
  o Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Anda County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Anthrax.
  o Anti-Epidemic and Water Supply Department, 10th Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Branch 162 (IJA).
  o Branch 162, Linkou Branch, Unit 731, Kwantung Army (IJA), Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Cholera.

Dysentery.
First Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Harbin Pingfanzhan Station, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Heilongjiang, China.
Heilongjiang Province, China.
Japanese Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
Japanese 11th Army (IJA).
Kurushima Yuji.
Kwantung Army (IJA).
Linkou, China.
Linkou Branch (IJA).
Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Madokoro fnu.
Nishiya fnu.
Okayama Prefecture, Japan.
Okayama Medical College.
Pulmonary anthrax.
Soviet Union (USSR).
Tokyo, Japan.
Toxicity Testing Squad, First Division (Unit 731) (IJA)"
Type-A, paratyphoid.
Type-B, paratyphoid.
Typhoid Fever.
Unit 731 (IJA).
10th Division (IJA).
11th Army (IJA).
57th Infantry Regiment of the 1st Division, Manchukuo (IJA).

Sakakihara H

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Medical Officer.
- Commanding officer of the Linkow Branch (IJA), Linkow, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Sakakura Guanghai.

Sakakurashita Kiyoshi.

Sakaki Ryohei

- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- May be a pseudonym for another person.

Sakhalin Island.

Sakumura Tetsu

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2193 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.
2194 Memoir excerpts printed in the Sunday Mainichi (Tokyo), 27 January 1952.
He wrote a single-author article published in the Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report.

See:

*Sakura* fnu. 2197

*Sakura at Night* (flowers at night).
- Planned 1945 Japanese biological warfare attack against San Diego, California.
- See:
  - San Diego, California.

*Sakura Maru.*

*Sakura-Club.*

*Sakura Kai.*

*Sakura Zensaku.*

*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 January 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.” 2198
- 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. 2199
- 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 prisoner. 2200
- See:
  - Chubu (Central Japan) Army (IJA).
  - Fukuoka Main Camp.
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Potassium cyanide.
  - Sakurajima Branch Camp, Osaka, Japan.
  - Sugasawa Inoshige.

*Sakurajima Island, Osaka, Japan.*
- See:

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2195 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.

2196 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.


Sakurakai.

Sakuyama Gonji [?].
- Conducted experiments with typhus on animals in Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, from 1939 to 1945. 2201
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang, China
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Typhus.

Sakuyama Genji.

Sakuyama Motoharu
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Sayama Motoharu.
- See:
  - Sayama Motoharu.

The Sakura-Club.
- Japanese-owned bar/nightclub located in Indonesia that forced Dutch national females into prostitution during World War Two.
- See:
  - Indonesia.

Salamaua, Papua New Guinea.

Sally (Type 97, Heavy bomber).

Salmonella.

Samukawa, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Location of the Imperial Japanese Navy’s chemical weapons production plant.

San Diego, California.

Sansapor, New Guinea. 2202

Sansapor Outbreak.
- The Sansapor Outbreak refers to an outbreak of Scrub Typhus that attacked American troops shortly after the Invasion of Sansapor, New Guinea on 30 July 1944. 2203
  - The first case was reported on 6 August 1944. 2204
  - By 11 August 1944 there were 135 victims. 2205
  - By 30 September there were 931 men hospitalized to include the commander of the Regiment Colonel Privett. 2206

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At two weeks into the epidemic the hospital case rate stood at more than 900 per thousand. This was the highest case rate among all causes for the US Army in any theater for single episode during the entire war. There is no evidence that this outbreak occurred due to a Japanese biological warfare attack.

- Invasion of Sansapor.
- Mar Village.
- New Guinea.
- Privett, Colonel.
- Sansapor, New Guinea.
- Sansapor Village.
- Sansapor Plantation.
- Sansapor Outbreak.
- Scrub Typhus.

Sansapor Plantation.

Sansapor Village.

Sanders, Murray.
- American microbiologist.
- 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 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.”
  - 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 Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - 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 Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Sanders also concluded that the Army’s Medical Department in Tokyo, Japan “exercised no control” over Ishii’s operations.

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2210 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 March 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., Record Group 165, National Archives.
2211 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 March 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., Record Group 165, National Archives.
DRAFT

- 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. 2217
- 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.” 2218
    o Interrogated Lt. Colonel Niizuma Seiichi in October 1945. 2219
      - Lt. 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 clothing. 2220
    o 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 (IJA) and Navy (IJN), a tentative conclusion had been drawn that Japanese BW activities in the military program constituted an unimportant minor activity.” 2221
  - 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 told. 2222
  - Murray Sanders’s November 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. 2223

- 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. 2224

- According to Gregory Rodriguez, in his testimony before the 17 September 1986 House of Representatives Veterans’ Affairs Subcommittee Jr, “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. 2225

2216 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 March 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., Record Group 165, National Archives.
2217 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 March 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., Record Group 165, National Archives.
2218 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 March 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., Record Group 165, National Archives.
2220 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 March 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., Record Group 165, National Archives.
2221 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 March 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., Record Group 165, National Archives.
2222 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 March 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., Record Group 165, National Archives.
2223 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 March 1946, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., Record Group 165, National Archives.
2224 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
2225 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
• See:
  o Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  o College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City.
  o Columbia University, New York City.
  o Division of Preventive Medicine, Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Fort Detrick, Maryland.
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Home Islands.
  o Inoue Takatomo.
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Japanese Army Medical Department, Tokyo (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o MacArthur, Douglas.
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Mukden, Northeast China.
  o Niizuma Seiichi.
  o Northeast China.
  o Rodriguez, Gregory.
  o Saburo Idezuki.
  o Surgeon General (IJA).
  o Surgeon General (IJN).
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  o 1986 House of Representatives Veterans’ Affairs Subcommittee.

The Sanders Report.
• Written by Murray Sanders the report was issued in November 1945.
• The Sanders Report (US) was followed by the Thompson Report (US) of May 1946.
• See:
  o Thompson Report (US).

Sanhe Military Police (IJA).

Sanitary Division of the Medical Administration of the Japanese Ministry of War.

Sanitary Water Section (IJA). 2226

Sanji Honosawa.

Sanko Sakusen.

Sanoda fnu.
• Former Chief of the Education/Training Division (Section V) (Unit 731) (IJA).
• See:
  o Education/Training Division (Section V) (Unit 731) (IJA).
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Sanyo Railway.

Sanyu Kazuo.

Sapporo, Japan.

Sarangani District Unit (IJA).

Sasake Bunzo.

- Assigned to the Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Sasake Bunzo.
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Sasake Bunzo.

Sasaki Kosuke.

- According to the written confession of Sasaki from August 1954 to May 1956, he was born in 1893 in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. In September 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 (IJA).
- In July 1945, he became lieutenant general and commander of the 39th Division of the 3rd Front Army of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- On 23 August 1945, he was arrested by the Soviet Army.
- August 1940: in Moganshan, Zhejiang Province 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).”

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In October in Zhuji, Zhejiang Province Sasaki admitted that;
- "about 600 soldiers of Chongqing Army were killed, and among them, 40 had been seriously wounded in combat or taken as captives." 2234
- "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." 2235

January 1945: in Dangyang, Hubei Sasaki wrote that:
- "We killed around 5 captives." 2236
- "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." 2237
- "The Medical Department of the Division then put another 4 captives into the gas chamber for the gas effect test." 2238
- "All of them were eventually killed by the poison gas." 2239

See:
- Chongqing Army (PLA).
- Dangyang, Hubei Province, China.
- Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.
- Japanese War of Aggression against China.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Moganshan, Zhejiang Province, China.
- Soviet Army.
- Zhejiang Province, China.
- 3rd Brigade of the 63rd Infantry Regiment of the 10th Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- 3rd Front Army of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- 10th Division of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- 39th Division of the 3rd Front Army, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- 63rd Infantry Regiment, 10th Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).

Sasaki Ryoheï.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Member Unit 713 (IJA).
- Conducted research at the Tokyo Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan. 2240
- Provided details of the air-dropping of rats and voles over occupied China.
- See:
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Unit 713 (IJA).

Sasaki Sankichi. 2241
- 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. 2242

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2234 Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki’s confession.China.org.cn. 6 July 2014. [link to source]
2235 Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki’s confession.China.org.cn. 6 July 2014. [link to source]
2236 Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki’s confession.China.org.cn. 6 July 2014. [link to source]
2237 Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki’s confession.China.org.cn. 6 July 2014. [link to source]
2238 Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki’s confession.China.org.cn. 6 July 2014. [link to source]
2239 Abstract of Nosuke Sasaki’s confession.China.org.cn. 6 July 2014. [link to source]
Sasaki began his overseas service in North China in September 1942 and was repatriated from Manchuria, Northeast China in June 1946.  

The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included:
- Asai Haruo.
- Hoia Tokijiro.
- Ishihara Kanji.
- Kihara Yukio.
- Kuhara Fnu.
- Kojima Kinji.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
- Mizumo Fnu.
- Nakano Takeo.
- Sasaki Sankichi.
- Shono Kiyoshi.
- Suguhara Tetsugi.
- Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
- Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
- Toyoda Hokyo.

See Also:
- Asai Haruo.
- Hoia Tokijiro.
- Ishihara Kanji.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Kihara Yukio.
- Kuhara fnu.
- Kojima Kinji.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
- Mizumo fnu.
- Nakano Takeo.
- Shono Kiyoshi.
- Suguhara Tetsugi.
- Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
- Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
- Toyoda Hokyo.
- Toyoda Group.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Sasakura fnu.  

Sasebo, Japan.  

Sato Atsushi.  
- Alleged that seven wounded Japanese & Chinese soldiers were given artificial blood with successful recoveries.
Sato Atsusushi. 2246

Sato Kenryo.

- Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  - Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau (IJA).
- Born: 1 June 1895, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Entered the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) on 29 October 1914.
- Entered the Imperial Japanese Military Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan on 28 November 1915.
- 14 December 1922 the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff College (IJA).
- 6 August 1926, promoted to Captain and assigned as an artillery officer.
- Promoted to Major while assigned as an artillery officer on 8 August 1932.
- 1 August 1935, Appointed as an Instructor on Strategy at the Army General Staff College (IJA).
- 6 August 1937, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and assigned to the Imperial Japanese Army Air Force (IJA).
- 15 October 1941, promoted to Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- 1 March 1945, promoted to Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- 7 April 1945, appointed Commander, 37th Division (IJA). 2247
- Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - 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 least some knowledge of Japan’s biological warfare program.
- See:
  - Imperial Japanese Army General Staff College (IJA).
  - International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Imperial Japanese Military Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Military Affairs Bureau (IJA).
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - 37th Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Sato Ofu. 2248

- Coauthored in 1936 with Ozawa K: “Experiment on the Resistance of the Glanders Bacillus to Drying by Ultra Violet Rays.” 2249
- See:
  - Biological Properties of Glanders.
  - Experiment on the Resistance of the Glanders Bacillus to Drying by Ultra Violet Rays.
  - Glanders.
  - Ozawa K.

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Sato Shunji.

- Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Conducted autopsies on prisoners murdered between 1934 and 1936 while serving under the Togo Unit (IJA).
- Chief, Unit Ei 1644 (IJA), Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, 1941-1943.
- Chief, Detachment Nami 8604 (IJA), Canton, Guangdong Province, China.
- 1944-1945, Chief of Medicine or Medical Services, 5th Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Tried in 1949 at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
  - Sentenced to 20 years’ incarceration
- Sato noted at his trial in Khabarovsk, USSR that over a three-year period, 1941–1943, the detachment, “trained about 300 bacteriologists with the object of employing them in bacteriological warfare.”
- Returned to Japan in 1956.
- See:
  - Canton, Guangdong Province, China.
  - Detachment Nami 8604 (IJA).
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Togo Unit (IJA).
  - Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).
  - 5th Division (IJA).
  - 5th Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).

Sato Yoshinao.

Satoshi fnu.

Satoshi Sugawara.

- Civilian doctor or researcher known to be at Unit 731 (IJA) in 1935 and 1936.
- Conducted or directed research with distilled water on human subjects.
- One of those Satoshi Sugawara experimented on was a Chinese doctor named “Zou Guangya.”
- The Chinese doctor lived 45 days.
- See:

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2254 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.
2255 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.
2256 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.
2257 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.
Savatari Zengoro. 2258

2nd Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
Medical Officer.
Rinji Shicho Tai. (Provisional Transport Unit). 2259
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.’” 2260

“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 boiled before use, but river water was more often than not drunk straight from the streams.” 2261

“all ranks were lectured on the need for hygiene, but on active service it was practically impossible to enforce any set rule or regulation.” 2262

Savatari reported 100% incidence of malaria at the front lines with morbidity rate of at least ten percent. 2263
See:

Papua New Guinea.
Rinji Shicho Tai. (Provisional Transport Unit).

Sawada fnu. 2264
Professor.
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. 2265

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2258 Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

2259 Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

2260 Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

2261 Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

2262 Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

2263 Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government

2264 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 Expedition at the 27th General Assembly of the Japan Medical Congress.

2265 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 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.  

See:
- A Surgical Study on Chronic Malarial Splenomegaly.
- Formosa.
- Journal of the Medical Association of Taiwan.
- Malaria.
- Muneaki Fujinara.

Sawada Tsuneo.
- Paymaster, Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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 Sawada was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.
- He was sentenced to ten years confinement.

See:
- Caroline Islands.
- Dubon Island.
- Guam.
- Truk Atoll.
- 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Sawyer, Wilbur.
- Director, Rockefeller Institute, New York.
- Solicited by Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa in August 1939 to issue a supply of Yellow Fever virus to Japan.
- Sawyer refused to comply and reported the incident to US authorities in Washington D.C.,
- See:
  - Rockefeller Institute, New York.
  - Yellow Fever.
  - Yoneji Miyagawa.

Sayama Motoharu.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Sakuyama Motoharu.
- See:
  - Sakuyama Motoharu.

SCAP - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
- See:
  - SCAP.
  - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).

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2266 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.


Scarlet Fever.

Schreiner, Sigmund “Sig.”
- From New Britain, Connecticut.
- American.
- Private, US Army.
- Held POW during the war first at Cabanatuan and later at the Mukden POW Camp in Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Of the move from Cabanatuan to the transport ship Totori Maru at Manila, Schreiner noted:
  - “Oct. 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 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.” 2269
- Maintained a detailed diary during the war documenting the day-to-day routine at the Mukden POW Camp, China.
  - Never noted in his diary anything untoward in the area of BW human experiments. 2270
- Documented Japanese autopsies of POW dead at Mukden Camp, Liaoning Province, China conducted outdoors in February 1943. 2271
- See:
  - Cabanatuan POW Camp.
  - Filipino Red Cross.
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manila.
  - Manila Railroad Station.
  - Mukden POW Camp, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Totori Maru

Schwichtenberg, A.H.
- Colonel, US Army.
- Colonel A.H. Schwichtenberg along with Colonel S.E. Whitesides was the first to debrief Kitano Musaji, interviewing him on 11 January 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, Heilongjiang, China, or denied that research that could be considered a human rights violation took place during his watch.

2269 Typescript copy of Sig Schreiner Diary, 6 October 1942.
2270 Typescript copy of Sig Schreiner Diary, 6 October 1942.
According to Kitano, only “Monkeys, rats, squirrels and other small animals” were used when testing ordnance developed at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

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.”

- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kitano Musaji.
  - Kobayashi fnu.
  - Whitesides, S.E.

Science Council of Japan.

Scientific Intelligence Survey to Japan (US).

- Summarized the findings of a small group of scientists led by Karl Compton and Edward Moreland who, in September and October 1945 made a quick survey of the Japanese organization for scientific research and development.
- Served as the principal basis of American understanding of Japan’s wartime achievements in science and technology.
- Also known as the:
- See:
  - Compton, Karl T. Dr.
  - Moreland, Edward.

Scientific Mobilization Association.

- Extra-governmental organization of the Cabinet Planning Board.
- See:
  - Cabinet Planning Board.

Scientific Research Division (IJA).

Scientific Research Institute (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Scorched earth policy.

Scrub Typhus.

Sechuan Province, China.

Second Aviation Unit (IJA).

Second Department, Army Scientific Research Institute (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  

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2273 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.
• Established in 1919 and created by Order No. 10.
• Subsequently becomes Department 3, Army Scientific Research Institute (IJA); Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Army Scientific Research Institute (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Department 3, Army Scientific Research Institute (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Order No. 10.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Second Division, Unit 731 (IJA).

Second Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
• Headquartered on Niigata.
• Had semi-permanent branches in Fushiki and Sakai, Japan.
• See:
  o Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  o Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).
  o Fushiki, Japan.
  o Niigata, Japan.
  o Sakai, Japan.

Second General Army (IJA).

Second Imperial Guards Division at Singapore.


Second Section (Unit 516) (IJA).

Second Section, 2nd Division – Pathology (Unit 100) (IJA).
• See:
  o Unit 100 (IJA).

Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).

Second Squad (Unit 731) (IJA).
• See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Second Submarine Force (IJN).

The Secret of Secrets.

Secret Service, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.

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2274 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
2275 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中の細菌戰
The Secret Unit (IJA).

- Derisive term used by other Japan units stationed in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, to refer to the Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Units (IJA).

- Also known as the:
  - Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Units (IJA).
  - Nanking Seventh Wonder Unit (IJA), Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

- See:
  - Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Units (IJA).
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking Seventh Wonder Unit (IJA), Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

Section II of Unit 731 (IJA).

Section III, Unit 731 (IJA).

Section VI of Unit 731 (IJA).

Section V of Unit 731 (IJA).

Section VIII of Unit 731 (IJA).

Sedimentation Quantification in Sedimentation Reactions.

Sedimentation Rate of Artificially Transplanted Malaria Blood Cells and Their Effects.

SEF - Shanghai Expeditionary Force (IJA).

- See:
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.

Segoshi Kenichi.

- Sub-Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Laboratory Assistant, 4th Section, Materials Division, Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- Testifying as a witness at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR), a former Unit 731 (IJA) 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 (IJA): “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.”

- See:
  - Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Kenichi Segoshi.
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Materials Division (IJA).
  - Materials Division, Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.

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- Unit 543 (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- 4th Section, Materials Division, Hailar Branch, Unit 731 (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.

Seitaro Adachi.
- Director of the Veterinarian Division of the Institution of Scientific Research in Manchuria, Northeast China, known in public as the Research Center for Epidemic Prevention of Army Horses.
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Institution of Scientific Research in Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Research Center for Epidemic Prevention of Army Horses.
  - Veterinarian Division, the Institution of Scientific Research, Manchuria, Northeast China.

Sekiguchi Susumu.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Interrogated in 1946 Sekiguchi claimed that only the use of tear gas and vomiting gas were permitted within the Japanese Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Tear gas.
  - Vomiting gas.

Sekihara Susumu.
- Engineer, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
- Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

Sekkan, Sechuan Province, China.
- Scene of a report biological warfare test or attack using cholera.
- Involved the participation of a Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Sechuan Province, China.

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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.
2282 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.
2283 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.
SEKKAN OPERATION (CHEKIANG-KIANGSI).

Self-Projecting Smoke Candle, Model 99.

- This candle was almost the same in size and construction as the self-projecting toxic smoke candle 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.
- 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.
  - Hexachlorethane: 56.5 percent.
  - Zinc dust: 30.0 percent.
  - Zinc chloride: 2.8 percent.
  - Zinc oxide: 10.7 percent.

Self-Projecting Smoke Candle/ Model 1612-K.

- This candle (fig. 30), captured by US troops in the Southwest Pacific, consists of an outer, light steel cylinder approximately 8 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, and is painted a brown color, with a 39-inch red band about 3 inches from the bottom. On the top there is a large black circle and the number “1612” in white, beneath which there is a red letter “K.”
- Along the side of the candle there is a white sighting line.
- The candle is equipped with a sliding pointed rod to hold the candle in an inclined position when the spiked point is inserted into the ground.
- The candle weighs 958 grams (2.1 lbs.) and contains an inner light steel cylinder containing 151 grams (5.3 oz.) smoke mixture of the following composition:
  - 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.

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2285 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 July 1943.
2286 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 July 1943.
2287 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 July 1943.
2288 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 July 1943.
2289 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 July 1943.
2290 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 July 1943.
2291 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 July 1943.

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.  

- See:
  - Ash.
  - Camphor.
  - Chloracetophenone.
  - Diphenylchlorarsine.
  - Diphenylcyanarsine.
  - Nitrocellulose.

Semmon Gekko (class B medical school).
- In 1937, the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) 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.  
- See:
  - Class B Medical School (IJA).

Sendai, Japan.

Senzaki, Japan.

September 18 Incident.

Sepik Bay.

Serum Research.

Seto f nu.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Seto Inland Sea, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Setogawa team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Cholera.
- A section under the General Division, (Unit 731) (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- The team was responsible for Cholera Research.
- See:
  - Cholera Research.
  - General Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Seventeenth Army (IJA).

Sexually transmitted diseases.

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2292 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 July 1943.

Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Shaanxi Province, China.
- See:
  - Shaanxi Province, China.

Shandong, China.
- See:
  - Shandong Province, China.

Shandong Peninsula, China.
- See:
  - Shandong Province, China.

Shandong Province, China.

Shanghai Municipality, China.
- Reported site of a Japanese laboratory located at Hongkew Park, Shanghai Municipality, China which produced cholera, typhoid, & plague bacteria. 2294
- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Hongkew Park, Shanghai Municipality, China.
  - Plague.
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.
  - Typhoid.

Shanghai Biological Warfare Unit (IJA).
- There is currently no concrete evidence of a Japanese biological warfare unit positioned at Shanghai Municipality, China; however Kitano Masaji worked in the city from early 1945 until captured there at the end of the war.
- Reported site of a Japanese laboratory located at Hongkew Park, Shanghai Municipality, China which produced cholera, typhoid, & plague bacteria. 2295
- See:
  - Cholera.
  - Hongkew Park, Shanghai Municipality, China.
  - Kitano Masaji.
  - Plague.
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.
  - Typhoid.

Shanghai Expeditionary Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.

Shanghai Expeditionary Force (SEF) (IJA).
- See:
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.

Shanghai Municipal Council Jail, Shanghai Municipality, China.
- See:
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.

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Shanghai Municipal Health Department, Shanghai Municipality, China.  
- Treated Allied POW in the immediate area when no Japanese doctors were available.  
- See:  
  o Shanghai Municipality, China.

Shanghai Institute for Natural Science, Shanghai Municipality, China.  
- See:  
  o Shanghai Municipality, China.

Shanghai Natural Science Committee, Shanghai Municipality, China.  
- Suspected of preparing bacteriological warfare.  
- See:  
  o Shanghai Municipality, China.

Shanhaiguan District, Hebei Province, China.  
Shanhaikwan.

Shantung Peninsula, Shantung Province, China.  
- See:  
  o Shantung Province, China.

Shanxi, China.  
- See:  
  o Shanxi Province, China.

Shanxi Province, China.  
Shanxi Province Academic Research Team, Shanxi Province, China.  
- Established under the sponsorship of the Asahi Shimbun.  
- See:  
  o Asahi Shimbun.  
  o Shanxi Province, China.

Shanxi Public Security Bureau, Shanxi Province, China.  
- See:  
  o Shanxi Province, China.

Shaokuan, Northern Kwantung (Guangdong) Province, China.

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2296 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 July 1946.  
2297 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 July 1946.  
2301 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.  
2302 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.
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- Scene of a 1943 outbreak of malaria affecting more than 100,000 people.  
- See:
  - Guangdong Province, China.
  - Kwantung (Guangdong) Province, China.
  - Malaria.

Sheep Plague.

Sheep pox.

Shellfish poisoning.

Shengyang, Liaoning Province, China.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.
- See:
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.

Shensi Province, China.

Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.

Shenyang Medical School, Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.

Shenyang War Crimes Trials, Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.
- Began on 19 June 1956.
- Most of the prisoners at this trial were held at Fushun, Liaoning Province, China.
  - 967 Japanese were held at Fushun, Liaoning Province, China.  
  - Fushun’s prison population consisted of over 1000 Japanese, Manchukuo hanjian or traitors (a label which included former puppet emperor Pu Yi [1906-1967] and members of his court), and Guomindang (KMT) POW.  
- Most of the Japanese men and many of the Manchukuo “traitors” had been previously held in the Soviet Union (USSR).  
  - From 1945 to 1950, these Kwantung Army (IJA) officers and high officials in the Manchukuo government had been held in a special prison outside of the Soviet Far Eastern city of Khabarovsk, USSR.  
- The PRC indicted 51 of the 1,063 Japanese incarcerated in China.

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The trial of forty-five Japanese defendants began in June 1956 in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.

- Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China was chosen as the site of the trial as it was the site of the September 18 Incident that had opened Manchuria, Northeast China to Japan’s annexation of in 1931.  

- 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.

- The remaining ten also had strong ties to war crimes committed in Manchuria, Northeast China – nine were in the Kwantung Army, one as a member of Unit 731 (IJA).  

- On 2 July 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).

- 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 Manchukuo.

- The Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China 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.

- See:
  - Furumi Tadayuki.
  - Fushun, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Guomindang (KMT).
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuko.
  - Manchukuo State Council (Manzhouguo guowuyuan).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Pu Yi.
  - September 18 Incident.
  - Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Soviet Far East.
  - Soviet Union (USSR).
  - Takebe Rokuso.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - War of Resistance.

Shibata Shingo.

- Professor Emeritus of Philosophy and Sociology at Hiroshima University, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

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• 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.

• See:
  o Hiroshima University, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  o Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Shibayama Kameshiro.
• Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• 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. 2314

Shiga Dysentery.

Shiga Yoshio.
• Editor of postwar Japan’s Communist newspaper, Red Flag.
• Postwar, sought to unmask Ishii Shiro. 2315
• See:
  o Ishii Shiro.

Shigeharu Asaeda.

Shigeru Honjo.

Shigella.

Shigemitsu Mamoru.
• Born: 29 July 1887.
• Shigemitsu 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.
  o The 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 September 1945 ending WWII in the Pacific.
• Shigemitsu was born 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 April 1932, while attending a celebration for the birthday of Emperor Hirohito in Shanghai Municipality, China, a Korean independence activist, Yoon Bong-Gil threw a bomb at a reviewing stand killing General Shirakawa Yoshinori and wounding several others, to including Shigemitsu.
  o 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 later became Ambassador to the Soviet Union (USSR), 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 June 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, D.C. 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 April 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.
  o He was foreign minister during the Greater East Asia Conference.
  o From 22 July 1944 to 7 April 1945 he served as Minister of Greater East Asia in the Koiso administration, and again briefly in August 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.
  o He was released from Sugamo Prison in November 1950.
• In October 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.
  o Shigemitsu held the position of Deputy Prime Minister of Japan until 1956.
• Shigemitsu died of angina pectoris on 26 January 1957), aged 69, at his summer home in Yugawara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
• See:
  o Anglo-Japanese Alliance.
  o Battle of Lake Khasan.
  o Bungo-ono, Oita Prefecture, Japan.
  o Changkufeng Hill.
  o FDR.
  o Greater East Asia Conference.
  o Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
  o Grew, Joseph.
  o Higashikuni Naruhiko.
  o Hirohito.
  o Hatoyama Ichiro.
  o IMTFE.
  o International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  o Japan Democratic Party.
  o Keenan, Joseph B.
  o Koiso Kuniaiki.
  o Konoe Fumimaro.
  o Korea.
  o Masayuki Tani.
  o Nomur Kichisaburo.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Reorganized National Government of China.
Roosevelt, Franklin Delano (FDR).
SCAP.
Shanghai Municipality, China.
Shiggy.
Shirakawa Yoshinori.
Sugamo Prison.
Soviet Union (USSR).
Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
Tojo Hideki.
Tokyo, Japan.
Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
Tripartite Pact.
Umezu Yoshijiro.
Yosuke Matsuoka.
Yoon Bong-Gil.
Yugawara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Shiggy.

Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, China.

**Shijiazhuang Dojin Association.**
- Medical care team of the Dojin Association located in Shijiazhuang Hebei Province, China.  
  - See:  
    - Dojin Association.
    - Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, China.

**Shikoku Island.**
- Site, Kagawa Prefecture, Japan, 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.
- See:
  - Encephalitis.
  - Japanese B.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kagawa Prefecture, Japan

**Shimada Shigetaro.**
- Admiral, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Naval Minister.
- Born: 24 September 1883) was an admiral in the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) during World War II.
- Shimada graduated with Yamamoto Isoroku from the 32nd class of the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy (IJN); Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan in 1904.  

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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 August 1905, he served aboard the cruisers IJN *Niitaka* and *Otowa*, and was promoted to sub-lieutenant on 28 September 1907.
Promoted to lieutenant on 11 October 1909, he served on the battlecruiser IJN *Tsukuba* and battleship *Settsu*.
After graduating with highest honors from the Naval War College (IJN); Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan in December 1915, Shimada was promoted to lieutenant commander on 13 December 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 (IJN) in 1920.
He was promoted to commander on 1 December 1920 and assigned as executive officer of the battleship IJN *Hyuga* in 1922; served as instructor at the Naval War College, Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, in 1923, and commander of the 7th Submarine Division (IJN) in 1926.
He was promoted to captain on 1 December 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 November 1929, and assigned as Chief of Staff to the Imperial Japanese Navy 2nd Fleet (IJN).
After transferred to the Imperial Japanese Navy 1st Fleet (IJN) in December 1930, he served as Commandant of the Submarine School, and was later assigned to the Imperial Japanese Navy 3rd Fleet (IJN) in February 1932.
As commander of the Imperial Japanese Navy 3rd Fleet (IJN), 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 November 1932-October 1933 when he assumed total command.
Shimada became Vice Chief of the Naval General Staff in December 1933 and was promoted to vice admiral on 15 November 1934.
He was named Minister of the Navy on 18 October 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.
  o 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.”
  o 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.
  o 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 February 1944 Tojo assumed the role of Army Chief of Staff while Shimada became Naval Chief of Staff concurrent with his position as Naval Minister.
  o The reorganization left Shimada supreme commander of the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
  o Shimada’s power grab, however, gained him many enemies in the Navy General Staff (IJN) and the Emperor’s court.
  o Hirohito made his displeasure with Shimada known to Tojo in July 1944, shortly after the fall of Saipan in the Marianas Islands.
  o Tojo immediately asked for Shimada’s resignation, and replaced him as Navy Minister with Yonai Mitsumasa on 17 July 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 January 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 Ichirō Hatoyama.

- He died on 7 June 1976 as one of the last living admirals and the last living full admiral of the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).

See:
- Battle of Tsushima Straits.
- First Shanghai Incident -1932.
- Japanese Naval War College (IJN), Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- IJN Hiei.
- IJN Hyuga.
- IJN Karasaki.
- IJN Niitaka.
- IJN Otowa.
- IJN Settsu.
- IJN Tama.
- IJN Tsukuba
- Imperial Japanese Naval Academy (IJN), Etajima, Hiroshima, Japan.
- Imperial Japanese Navy 1st Fleet (IJN)
- Imperial Japanese Navy 2nd Fleet (IJN).
- Imperial Japanese Navy 3rd Fleet (IJN).
- IMTFE.
- International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
- Japanese Navy General Staff (IJN).
- Marianas Islands, Japan.
- Nagano Osami.
- Navy Ministry (IJN).
- Netherlands.
- SCAP.
- Saipan, Marianas Islands, Japan.
- Shanghai Municipality, China.
- Sugamo Prison.
- Sugiyama Hajime.
- Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
- Tojo Hideki.
- United Kingdom (UK).
- Yamamoto Isoroku
- Yonai Mitsumasa.
- 7th Submarine Division (IJN).

Shimada Tsuneji.
- Assigned to Unit 731 (IJA).
- Served with Unit 731(IJA) from early 1939 until the end of the war.
- Was attached to the Minato Group, the Dysentery Group (Unit 731) (IJA) (a group run by researcher Minato).
- Visited the Mukden POW Camp, China with the Minato Group (IJA) 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, China 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.

- **See:**
  - Dysentery.
  - Dysentery Group (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Minato fnu.
  - Minato Group (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Mukden POW Camp, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Shimamoto Regiment (IJA).**

- Unit assigned to guard the Japanese-owned South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province, China, which arranged for army engineers to secretly set explosive charges along a stretch of its track near the city of Mukden, (now known as Shenyang), Liaoning Province, China, which was later known as the Manchurian Incident.

- **See:**
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchurian Incident.
  - Mukden, Northeast China.
  - Northeast China.
  - Shenyang, Liaoning Province, China.
  - SMRC.
  - South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC); Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.

**Shimazaki Masao.**

- Researcher at the Manchukuo National Hygiene Technology Agency.

- **Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan.**

- **See:**
  - Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Manchukuo National Hygiene Technology Agency.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

**Shimomora Sadamu**

- **Army Minister (IJA).**

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2319 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.

2320 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.
Shimomura S fnu

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Shimomura Sadamu.
  - Shimura S fnu.
- See:
  - Shimomura Sadamu.
  - Shimura S fnu.

Shimonoseki.

Shimpei Asano.

Shimura S fnu.

- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- War Minister & as head of Northern Army in China asked 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. 2321
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Shimomura Sadamu.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Northern Army (IJA).
  - Shimomura S fnu.
  - Shimomura Sadamu.
  - War Minister.
  - War Ministry.

Shimomura fnu.

Shimomura Sadamu.

- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- War Minister & as head of Northern Army in China asked 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. 2322
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Northern Army (IJA).
  - Shimomura fnu.
  - Shimura S fnu.
  - Shimomura Sadamu.
  - War Minister.
  - War Ministry.

Shimura Yukio

- 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 (IJA). 2323

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Incidents:

- Around 20 December 1944: Military Surgeon Matsumoto (name not very clearly remembered), Colonel of Ishii Unit (IJA) in Harbin, came to Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China 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.”

- March 1945: “The Hailar Military Police Branch arrested a Communist Party member who was dispatched from Yunnan. We disposed of this person in special transfer.”

- April 1945: “The Contingent of Sanhe Military Police (IJN) arrested 3 Communists and disposed of them in special transfer.”

- Early July 1945: The Manzhouli Military Police Branch (IJA), Inner Mongolia, China, uncovered a case where a Chinese agent for the Soviet Consulate in Manzhouli set fire to the Japanese army in Manzhouli under the command of consular officers, and “the person was disposed of in special transfer.”

See:

- Frostbite research.
- Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- Hailar Japanese Military Police Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- Hailar Military Police Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- Hailar Station, Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Hyogo Prefecture, Japan.
- Inner Mongolia, China.
- Ishii Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Japanese War of Aggression.
- Manzhouli, China.
- Manzhouli Military Police Branch (IJA), Inner Mongolia, China.
- Matsumoto fnu.
- Sanhe Military Police (IJA).
- Japanese War of Aggression against China.
- Special transfer.
- Yunnan Province, China.

Shin S.C.

- Doctor of Medicine.
- Testified to the use of gas by the Japanese in an attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province, China.

See:
- Shensi Province, China.


Shinagawa POW Camp.
- The Shinagawa POW Camp was attached to the Shinagawa Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Shinagawa Hospital (IJA).

Shinagawa Hospital (IJA).
- POW Camp.
- Began as a normal POW camp but became the chief POW Hospital in the Tokyo, Japan area. ²³²⁹
- See:
  - Shinagawa POW Camp.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Shinagawa POW Hospital (IJA).

Shinbo fnu. ²³³⁰

Shindo fnu. ²³³¹
- Lieutenant, later Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Medical Doctor.
- Served as the Japanese medical officer at the Mukden POW Camp, China. ²³³²
- See:
  - Liaoning Province, China.
  - Mukden POW Camp, China. ²³³³

Shing King (Changchun), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Shinichiro Sumi.

Shiniuka Yoshio. ²³³⁴

Shiqiao Village, Guangdong Province, China.

Shinji Kawagen.

Shinjuku Ward, Toyama District, Tokyo, Japan.
- Shinjuku Ward, Toyama District, Tokyo, Japan.
- Location of the Epidemic Research Laboratory of the Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- 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. ²³³⁵
- See:

²³³¹ 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 July 1946.
²³³² 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 July 1946.
²³³³ 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 July 1946.
Shinjuku Unit 731 (IJA) Site.

- Located in Shinjuku Ward, Toyama District; Tokyo, Japan.
- Location where an Army Medical School (College) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan once stood and later a health ministry facility for researching infectious diseases.

See:
- Army Medical School (College) (IJA); Tokyo, Japan.
- Japanese Ministry of Health.
- Shinjuku Ward, Toyama District, Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Toyama district, Tokyo, Japan.

Shinjuku Ward, Toyama District, Tokyo, Japan.

See:
- Tokyo, Japan.

Shinko, Hebei Province, China.

- City located in Noan County, north of Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Experienced an outbreak of plague which began in June 1943.
- Plague had been known in Noan County, Jilin Province, China, but not in Shinko City, Hebei Province, China.
  - A Japanese pathologist from Unit 100 (IJA), called to the scene to take advantage of the opportunity to study plague victims, noted with some bewilderment that the June flare-up “occurred suddenly…by some means.”
  - Hundreds of people died until the epidemic ran its course.
- Shinko City, Hebei Province, China, lost eighteen persons to the disease over the course of only a few days in mid-September 1943.
  - The city and Noan County, Jilin Province, China, contributed forty-nine patients to the Japanese pathologists during the period 29 September to 5 November.
  - Many other victims went to their deaths unrecorded, escaping the skilled postmortem examinations of Unit 100’s (IJA) pathologists.

See:
- Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Hebei Province, China.
- Jilin Province, China.
- Noan County, Jilin Province, China.
- Plague.
- Shinko, Hebei Province, China.
- Shinko City, Hebei Province, China.

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2336 Work starts at Shinjuku Unit 731 site. Digging follows nurse’s grisly account. The Japan Times.

2337 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).


Shinkyo.
- Japanese language name for Hsinking and Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- See:
  - Hsinking, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

Shinkyo Military Police (IJA).

Shinoda fnu.
- Director of the Norobito Institute (IJA).
- See:
  - Norobito Institute (IJA).

Shinoda Osamu.
- Head of the Bacteriological Research Section under Bacteriological Troop 1855 (IJA) of the Northern Branch A (IJA).
- Formerly assigned to Unit 731 (IJA).
- Entomologist, Faculty of Science, Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
- See:
  - Bacteriological Research Section (Unit 1855) (IJA).
  - Bacteriological Troop 1855 (IJA).
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Northern Branch A (IJA).
  - Troop 1855 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Shinozuka Yoshio.
- Birth name – Tamura Yoshio.
- Japanese Army Youth Corps (IJA).
- In his testimony, Shinozuka admitted being conscripted into Unit 731 (IJA) at the age of 16.
- According to Shinozuka in February 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. 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 (IJA) in the city of Pingfan, just outside Harbin, Heilongjiang, China in Japanese-controlled northeast China.
  - 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.”
- Shinozuka claimed to have been involved in conducting experiments and vivisections on Chinese captives near the northern Chinese city of Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- In March 2003, Shinozuka stated:

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2342 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE: 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戰
2344 Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 March 2003.
http://www.theguardian.com/theobserver/2003/mar/02/features.magazine37
“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.‘” 2346

“At the same time, another of us took all the organs, sliced them up and put them into test tubes.” 2347

“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.” 2348

“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.” 2349

- Yoshio Shinozuka, a former junior assistant of Unit 731 (IJA) with his birth name 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!” 2350
Shinozuka was held in detention in Fushun, northeastern Liaoning Province, China for many years, finally being released in 1965.

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 (IJA) today who will talk openly about what happened in Manchuria, Northeast China.2351

See:
- Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Fushun, Liaoning Province, China.
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Hosoda fnu.
- Japanese Army Youth Corps (IJA).
- Karasawa Division (IJA).
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Liaoning Province, China.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Maruta.
- Ohyama fnu.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Plague.
- Tamura Yoshio.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Shinoda fnu.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Shioda fnu.
  - Shinoda Osamu.
- See:
  - Shioda fnu.
  - Shinoda Osamu.

Shinoda Ryo.
- As a captain in 1927 he stabled the Noborito Institute (Army 9th Technology Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan under the Army Science Research Institute (IJA).
- 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.
- See:
  - Army Science Research Institute, Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan (IJA).
  - Noborito Institute (Army 9th Technology Institute), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan (IJA).

Shinpei Ejima.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Head of the Dysentery Section (Unit 731) (IJA).2352
- The Dysentery Section was also known as the Ejima Team (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Dysentery Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Ejima Team (Unit 731) (IJA).

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2352 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
Unit 731 (IJA).

Shinshu-War Exhibition.

Shintaro Ishii.
- Conducted experiments with dengue fever on humans. 2353
- Postwar he served as Chief of the Department of Parasites, Japanese National Institute of Health; Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Dengue Fever.
  - Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Shinto.

Shioda fnu.
- Gendarme, Kempetai (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Shinoda fnu.
  - Shinoda Osamu.
- See:
  - Gendarme (IJA).
  - Kempetai (IJA).
  - Shinoda Osamu.
  - Shinoda fnu.

Shiotani Soichiro.

Shirahama fnu.

Shirakawa Hatsutaro.

Shirakawa Yoshinori.
- Promoted to full general in March 1925, he subsequently 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 (IJA). He graduated from the 1st class of the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in 1890 and was commissioned as a second lieutenant the following year.
- In June 1911, Shirakawa became Chief of Staff of the 11th Division (IJA), and was promoted to major general later that year. From 1913–1915, he was commander of Japanese forces in central China. 2354
- With tensions in China rapidly ramping up towards open war, Shirakawa was dispatched to China on 25 February 1932 to become commander in chief of the Shanghai Expeditionary Army (IJA). However, two months later, on 29 April 1932 he was severely injured in a bomb set by Korean independence activist Yoon Bong-Gil and died on 26 May 1932.

2353 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
• See:
  o Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Korea.
  o Minister of War.
  o Shanghai Municipality, China.
  o Shanghai Expeditionary Army (IJA).
  o Supreme War Council.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o War Minister.
  o War Ministry.
  o 11th Division (IJA).
  o 21st Infantry Regiment (IJA).

Shirahama
• Senior Captain.
• Changchun Branch, Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
• See:
  o Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  o Changchun Branch, Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Ishii Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Shiratori Toshio.
• Japanese Ambassador to Italy from 1938 to 1940.
• Born: 8 June 1887.
• He served as Director of Information Bureau under the Foreign Ministry from 1929 to 1933.
• Served as 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.
• Shiratori was found guilty of conspiring to wage aggressive war by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in November 1948 and sentenced to life imprisonment.
• Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  o Died of laryngeal cancer in on 3 June 1949 at Sugamo Prison.
• See:
  o Foreign Ministry.
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o IMTFE.
  o International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  o Nazi Germany.
  o Sugamo Prison.

Shirokura Yoshie.

• Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Chief of the Military Police, Northern China Area Army (IJA).
• Issued Order 224 which sent a “special consignment” of thirty prisoners to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Former head of the Military Police (Kempeitai) (IJA) Keijo, Korea.
• Former Commandant of the Military Police (Kempeitai) Academy (IJA).
• Former head of Military Police (Kempeitai) Northern China Area Army (IJA).
• Committed suicide at the time of the Japanese surrender.
• See:
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Keijo, Korea.
  o Kempeitai (IJA).
  o Korea.
  o Military Police (Kempeitai) (IJA).
  o Northern China Area Army (IJA).
  o Order 224.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Shizuo Tanisuga.
• Assigned to a poison gas unit in 1937 and trained in the use and cleanup of chemical weapons.
• Described how he used red canisters in combat.
• Tanisuga states that he only used gas one time in combat and describes how the Chinese fled, as they often did not have gasmasks.
• The gas used was sneezing gas, or adamsite, the same substance used in joint Unit 731 (IJA) and Unit 516 (IJA) tests on prisoners.
• See:
  o Adamsite.
  o Sneezing gas.
  o Unit 516 (IJA).
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Shizuo Yoshii.
• Captain Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).

Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Shobu Group.

Shogo Amitani.
• Civilian scientist at who worked at the Tokyo Imperial University, Laboratory for Communicable Diseases conducting military research in Tokyo, Japan.
• He remained at this post after the war.
• Eventually received the Asahi Prize “for outstanding scientific performance.”
• See:
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo Imperial University, Laboratory for Communicable Diseases, Tokyo, Japan.

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Shoichi Yamaguchi.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- First Commander of the Linkou Branch (IJA).
- See:
  - Linkou, China.
  - Linkou Branch (IJA).
  - Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Shoji Noriyuki.
- Professor of Physiology, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Rector, Hyogo Prefectural Medical University, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan (an institution of higher learn established after WWII).
- Member, Science Council of Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Masamichi Rinnosuke.
- See:
  - Hyogo Prefectural Medical University, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Masamichi Rinnosuke.
  - Science Council of Japan.

Shoji Rinnosuke.
- Conducted biological warfare research at Kyoto and Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.  
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.

Shoji Thmonosuke.  
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Shoji Rinnosuke.
- See:
  - Shoji Rinnosuke.

Shokunoshima, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Shono Kiyoshi.  
- 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.  
- The known and suspected membership of the Toyoda Group included:
  - Asai Haruo.
  - Hoia Tokijiro.

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2361 4 April 1947, Case # 330, Report by: Neal R. Smith, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives.
DRAFT

- Ishihara Kanji.
- Kihara Yukio.
- Kuhara Fnu.
- Kojima Kinji.
- Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
- Mizumo Fnu.
- Nakano Takeo.
- Sasaki Sankichi.
- Shono Kiyoshi.
- Suguhara Tetsugi.
- Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
- Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
- Toyoda Hokyo.

- See Also:
  - Asai Haruo.
  - Hoia Tokijiro.
  - Ishihara Kanji.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kihara Yukio.
  - Kuhara fnu.
  - Kojima Kinji.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
  - Mizumo fnu.
  - Nakano Takeo.
  - Sasaki Sankichi.
  - Suguhara Tetsugi.
  - Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
  - Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
  - Toyoda Hokyo.
  - Toyoda Group.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Showa Army.

Showa Era.

Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.

- Postwar Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA).

- Other universities known to have employed former members of Unit 731(IJA) include:
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kanazawa University.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
  - Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
  - Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.

- See:
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kanazawa University.
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

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DRAFT

• Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
• Osaka, Japan.
• Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
• Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
• Tokyo, Japan.
• Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.
• Unit 731 (IJA).

Shozo Toda.
• President of Kyoto Imperial University’s Medical Department, Kyoto, Japan.
• President, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Japan (1949-1961)
• Member, Science Council of Japan.
• Supporter of Ishii Shiro.
• See:
  • Ishii Shiro.
  • Kanazawa University.
  • Kyoto, Japan.
  • Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
  • Science Council of Japan.

Shuichi Yamada (Suuichi).
• Professor, Dalian University, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
• See:
  • Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  • Dalian University, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.

Siam.

Sian (Xian), Shaanxi Province, China.
• See:
  • Shaanxi Province, China.
  • Xian, Shaanxi Province, China.

Siberia, USSR.

Sick Horse Depot, 30th Division (IJA).
• DOI: 17 April 1945.
• Subordinate to Headquarters, 30th Division (IJA).
• See:
  • 30th Division (IJA).
• Subordinate to the 30th Division Headquarters Unit (Lt. Gen. Gyosaku Morozumi, Commanding General, 30th Division) (Located in the Central Sector Unit’s Area) (IJA).


Sgt. Leonard Siffleet being led to his execution

Yashiro-San executing Sgt. Leonard
Siffleet Leonard
- 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 presented herein were found as negatives in a small album of negatives in a Japanese officer’s bivouac in Hollandia, Papua New Guinea, Dutch East Indies.
- 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.
- See:
  - Dutch East Indies.
  - Hollandia, Papua New Guinea/Dutch East Indies.
  - M Special Unit.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Yamashita Paul.
  - Yashiro-San.
  - Yunome Kunio

Silicon tetrachloride.

Silverman, I.
- US doctor who, in August 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.2369
- See:
  - Army Technical Division.
  - Germany.
  - Public Health Department.

Simjia, China.
- NFI – precise location unknown.

Simmons, James S.
- Medical Corps (US).
- Wrote in 1937, 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.2370
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 July 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. Simmons believed in the notion 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.”
- 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 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.”

- See:
  - Bundy, Harvey H.

Singapore General Hospital.

Singh, Subedar Dr Gurcharan
- Buttressed charges leveled by VCO Jemadar Abdul Latif of Japanese cannibalism in Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Jemadar Abdul Latif.
  - Papua New Guinea.

Sinification.

Siping, Jilin Province, China.
- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA).
- Such branch offices are also believed to have conducted locally designed experiments on human beings.
- See:
  - Jilin Province, China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Sixth Section, 2nd Division, Unit 100 (IJA).

Sixth Section, 2nd Division – Biological (Unit 100) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

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2370 “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.
2371 Colonel James S. Simmons to H.H. Bundy, 14 August 1941, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, 26 WBC, 61–253, National Archives.
2372 Colonel James S. Simmons to H.H. Bundy, 14 August 1941, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, 26 WBC, 61–253, National Archives.
2373 Colonel James S. Simmons to H.H. Bundy, 14 August 1941, Record Group 112, Entry 295A, Box 6, 26 WBC, 61–253, National Archives.
Sixty Minutes.

Smallpox.

Smoke candle (large).
- The large smoke candle 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. 2375
- The candle’s diameter was approximately 3\(\frac{1}{3}\) inches and its length 31\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches. 2376
- The total weight was given as 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) pounds, including the Berger-type smoke mixture weighing 15 pounds. 2377

Smoke candles.

Smoke Candle (Small), Model 94.
- The container of this candle is green in color and the markings show the usual date and place of manufacture. 2378
- The candle is 2.1 inches in diameter and 7.25 inches long.
- The total weight of the candle was given as 2.17 pounds, including the Berger-type smoke mixture weighing 1.87 pounds, which consists mainly of carbon tetrachloride, zinc dust, and zinc oxide. 2379

SMERSH.

SMRC - South Manchurian Railway Company, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
- See:
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

Smushkevich, Yakov.

Smut.

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 is 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.
- See:
  - Adamsite.
Diphenylaminarsincyanide.
- Diphenylarsincyanide.
- Diphenylchloroarsine.
- DM.
- Maskenbrecher.
- World War I.

Socho fnu.

Sodium carbonate.

Soldier Club.

The Soldiers of the Gods.
- One of more than 500 right-wing groups in the Japan of the 1930s.

Solomon Islands.

Sone Arsenal (IJA).
- Located in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - 2nd Tokyo Military Arsenal (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - 2nd Tokyo Military Arsenal (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Songhua River.

Songhuajiang River, China.

Songo, China (physical location unknown).

Songo Branch (IJA) (physical location unknown).

Songo Fever.

Songo Unit (IJA) (physical location unknown).

Sonoda Saburo.
- Chief, Education Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Education Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Education Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Sonoda Taro.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
• Surgeon.
• Pathologist.
• Sonoda was one of only four pathologists at Unit 731 (IJA).
  o Only three of which are known, Kozo Okamoto, Sonoda Taro and Kiyono Kenji.
• See:
  o Kiyono Kenji.
  o Kozo Okamoto.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Sonoguchi fnu.
• Noted in 1948 as authoring reports related to cholera, glanders, bacilli and mucins.
• See:
  o Bacilli.
  o Cholera.
  o Glanders.
  o Mucins.

South Army Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Corps (IJA).

South China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA) Canton, Guangdong Province, China.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Bo Zi.
  o Unit 8604 (IJA).
  o The Wave Unit (IJA).
• See:
  o Bo Zi.
  o Canton, Guangdong Province, China.
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  o EPWSD (IJA).
  o Unit 8604 (IJA).
  o The Wave Unit (IJA).

South China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA) Nanjing, China.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Unit 1644 (IJA).
• See:
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  o EPWSD (IJA).
  o Jiangsu Province, China.
  o Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
  o Unit 1644 (IJA).

South Guan Tao, Shantung Province.

South Kahn-gol River.

South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
• See:

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2380 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.
Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
Manchuria, Northeast China.

South Seas Detachment (IJA).

Southeast Asia.

Southern Army Command Headquarters (Indochina HQ) (IJA), Saigon French Indochina.

Southern blight.

Southern Army (IJA).

Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA).

Southern Manchuria Railway (SMRC).
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

Southern Sector Unit (IJA).

Southwest Pacific.

Sorokdo Rehabilitation Center, Korea.
- Conducted sterilization of males having Hansen’s disease prior to marriage.\(^{2381}\)
- See:
  - Hansen’s disease.
  - Korea.

Southern Army Command Headquarters (Indochina HQ) (IJA), in Saigon, French Indochina.\(^{2382}\)

Southern Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (IJA) (Singapore).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Unit 9420 (IJA).
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  - EPWSD (IJA).
  - Unit 9420 (IJA).

Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA).

Southern Field Railway Headquarters (IJA).

Soviet Air Force (USSR).

Soviet Army (USSR).

Soviet Army Officers’ House (USSR).\(^{2383}\)

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\(^{2383}\) WORKING, RUSSELL. The trial of Unit 731. Special to The Japan Times. 5 June 2001.
Located in Khabarovsk, USSR the Soviet Officer’s House served as the location for the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial staged by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) in 1949.

See:
  o Khabarovsk, USSR.
  o Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR).
  o Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).
  o USSR.

Soviet Far East.

Soviet Invasion of Manchuria.
  See:
    o Manchuria, Northeast China.

Soviet Red Army (USSR).

Soviet Siberia.

Soviet Union (USSR).


SPD Mark 1 Bomb.
  • US biological warfare bomb, developed during WWII, a burster-type munition. 2384
  • The forerunner of the SPD Mark 2 Bomb.
  • See:
    o SPD Mark 2 Bomb.

SPD Mark 2 Bomb
  • Successor to the SPD Mark 1.
  • Gas-expulsion type bomb developed during WWII. 2385
  • Co-agent bomb. 2386
  • See:
    o SPD Mark 1 Bomb.

Special Bomb.
  • See:
    o Bacillus Bomb.

Special Bomb, Mark 7 “Bacillus Bomb.”
  • Viewed by the US during the war as an offensive biological warfare weapon. 2387

“Special Bombs (Tokushubakudan): Mark 7 – cities, water reservoirs, animals, personnel (bacillus) Example: Air Arsenal (Kushu) Type 13 Experimental 1 kg Mark 7.” 2388
  • From a notebook discovered on a dead Japanese engineering officer killed at Kwajalein Atoll.
  • See:
    o Kwajalein Atoll.

Special Camp № 48 Cherntsy, USSR. 2389

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• Known also as:
  o The Generals Camp, USSR.
  o Special Camp № 48, USSR.
  o Vladimir Prison № 2, USSR.
  o Voykovo, USSR.
• See:
  o The Generals Camp, USSR.
  o Special Camp № 48, USSR.
  o Vladimir Prison № 2, USSR.
  o Voykovo.

Special City.

Special Consignment. 2390
• Defined by Machibana Takeo in 1949 as:
  o “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.”
• See:
  o Hunghutzu.
  o Machibana Takeo.

Special Deportation.

Special Division (IJA).
• Administered Unit 731’s (IJA) special prison at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China. 2391
• See:
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Special Emergency Fund.

Special Handling Forces (IJA).

Special Military Area. 2392
• Heilongjiang, China.
• Heilongjiang Province, China.
• Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

The Special Military Region.
• Area of Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China declared off limits to all civilians, Japanese or Chinese, unless they received special permission to be in its confines. 2393

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2389 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 October 2013. http://apircenter.org/archives/1099
The Special Military Region was guarded by three different police forces: the Japanese military police (the dreaded Kempei) (IJA), the Kwantung Army Police (IJA), and the local gendarmerie (IJA) 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.

See:
- Gendarme (IJA).
- Gendarmerie (IJA).
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Kempei (IJA).
- Kempeitai (IJA).
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Police (IJA).
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Pu Yi.

“Special mobile treatment” (tokuiatsukai).
- Euphemism used by Kempetai (IJA), soldiers which referred to the act of transporting victims from Harbin to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

See:
- Kempetai (IJA).
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Special order.

Special Plantation (Unit 100) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Special Projects Division (US).

Special transfer.

Special Service Agency (IJA).

Special Service Department (SSD).

Special Transfer Procedure (Tokui Atsukai).
- The Special Transfer Procedure, Tokui-Atsukai, was procedural and operational a system developed by the Japanese army to supply human test subjects to Unit 731 (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

See:
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

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Tokui-Atsukai.
Unit 731 (IJA).

Spirochatae icterohaemorrh.
Spheroideas.

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. 2397
- 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 warfare. 2398

Square Building (Unit 731) (IJA). 2399
- The Square Building, a huge structure measuring more than 9200 square meters, 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 at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - 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.
    - 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 (IJA) were permitted to enter.
    - Those who entered as prisoners never emerged alive.
- 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.
- On average, a detail of 750 laborers would be on hand for work at the camp. 2400
  - On occasion as many as 1500 workers maintained the base. 2401
    - 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. 2402
    - Work details were arranged in ten-person teams.

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2397 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 July 1943.
2398 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 July 1943.
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, Heilongjiang, China’s 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 (IJA).
- Workers who died were buried outside Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China’s north gate.
- The bodies were stripped of clothing and whatever little valuables existed.
- The clothes were turned over to fellow workers who needed them.
- The naked remains were then dumped into a shallow pit for burial. Initially, just one corpse was lowered into each pit.
- 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.
- A thin layer of earth covered the bodies, and the decomposing cadavers often cast offensive odors over a wide area.
- During the last days of World War II more than 3000 laborers worked at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- It is estimated that more than one third of all the workers employed at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China from 1936 until 1945 died of mistreatment at the camp.

- The administration building at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

See:
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Kempei (IJA).
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Sun Ru Xue.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Zheng Juang Qi.

SSD - Special Service Department (IJA).

Stannic chloride.

State Department (US).

State Opium Monopoly Bureau.

State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWGNC).
- The State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee (SWGNC) was an informal organization of State, War, and Navy Department representatives who wielded great power collectively.
- SWGNC 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, SWGNC’s Subcommittee functioned in Tokyo, Japan.


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- Permanent members 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.”
- The 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 July 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.
  - See:
    - State Department (US).
    - State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee Subcommittee.
    - Tokyo, Japan.

**Stationary Epidemic Prevention Institutions.**
- Consisted of the various sub-units of Unit 731 (IJA) such as Unit 1855 (IJA), Unit 8604 (IJA), etc.
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Unit 1855 (IJA).
  - Unit 8604 (IJA).

**Stationary Forces, China.**

Steed, Wickham.
- British journalist.
- 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.

Stilwell Road,

Stilwell, Joseph.

Strait of Tartary.

**Strategic Section of the Japanese General Staff.**

**Strategic Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).**
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

**Streptococcus.**

Streptococcus bacteria.

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2412 Washington (Joint Chiefs of Staff) To CINCAFPAC (For MacArthur), 24 July 46, p. 2, Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives.

Strike North Group.

Strike North Theory.
- 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.
- See:
  - Siberia, USSR.
  - Southeast Asia.

Stokes-Brandt infantry mortar.

Strychnine.

Stubblefield, H. I. 2414
- 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. 2416
- 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. 2417
- See:
  - Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
  - CIA.
  - Department of State (US).
  - Department of War (US).
  - Soviet Union (USSR).
  - Wetter, Edward.

Study on the Cerebral Cortex of Chinese, with Special reference to the Cellular Composition of the Occipital Region.

Suaid (Papua New Guinea)
- 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. 2418
- See:
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Indian Army (UK).

Suda fnu.
- Sergeant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Unit 643 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 643 (IJA).

Sugamo Prison.

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2418 Sharma, Manimugdha S. Japanese ate Indian PoWs, used them as live targets in WWII. The Times of India. 11 August 2014. [http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Japanese-ate-Indian-PoWs-used-them-as-live-targets-in-wwii/articleshow/40017577.cms](http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Japanese-ate-Indian-PoWs-used-them-as-live-targets-in-wwii/articleshow/40017577.cms)
Suganuma fnu.
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Commanded the 3rd Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA) on Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Probable graduate of the Military Surgeon College, Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
- See:
  - Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Military Surgeon College, Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  - Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - 3rd Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA), Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Sugasawa Inoshige.
- Sugasawa Inoshige, first camp commander of the Fukuoka Main Camp, was later charged with the killing of an escapee prisoner and was sentenced to death by hanging by a war crimes tribunal after the war.
  - 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.
  - 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 January 1943).
- See:
  - Fukuoka Main Camp.
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Potassium cyanide.
  - Sakurajima Branch Camp, Osaka, Japan.

Sugawara, Satoshi.

Sugiwara Satoshi.
- Performed experiments on Chinese captives involving distilled water.
- See:
  - Distilled water.

Sugiyama Hajime.

Suguhara Tetsugi.
- 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.
- Never served outside Japan.
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.
- Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
- Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
- Toyoda Hokyo.

See Also:
- Asai Haruo.
- Hoia Tokijiro.
- Ishihara Kanji.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Kihara Yukio.
- Kuhara Fnu.
- Kojima Kinji.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
- Mizumo Fnu.
- Nakano Takeo.
- Sasaki Sankichi.
- Shono Kiyoshi.
- Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
- Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
- Toyoda Hokyo.
- Toyoda Group.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Suicide squads (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Suiyang Army Hospital (IJA).
- DOI: 30 May 1945
- Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Unit 769 (IJA).
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

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2425 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
Suiyuan Province, China.

Sukeyawa Institute.  
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Tauchiura, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan.
  - Tauchiura, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan.

Sulfonamides.

Sulfur Mustard.

Sulphur.

Sumatra Island.

Sumioka Giichi.  
- 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, China in the same month.  
- Incident  
  - Late February 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.”  
- After Japan’s surrender in August 1945, he took refuge in Yan Xishan’s troops.  
- He was arrested on 10 July 1948 in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
- See:
  - Anhui Province, China.
  - Cholera.
  - Guanchitang, Heshun County, Anhui Province, China.
  - Heshun County, Anhui Province, China.
  - Longmen, Heshun County, Anhui Province, China.
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
  - Typhoid.
  - Yan Xishan.
  - Yanglezhuang, Heshun County, Anhui Province, China.
  - Xuancheng County, Anhui Province, China.

Sumioka Yoshikazu

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http://www.china.org.cn/china/2014-07/16/content_32967816.htm

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.  

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.  

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.

- In August 1942, he ordered the extermination of seventy civilians – including fifty female students – by bayonet and sword.
- On another occasion he ordered the killing of fifteen Chinese with handguns.
- Areas under his command assumed the ominous nomenclature of “de-peopled regions.”

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.
- He evaded capture in late 1945, and from February to April 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.
- 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 soldiers.

Within 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.”

- Sumioka staunchly opposed communism.
- He ended up in Shanxi Province, China, under the wing of warlord Yan Xishan (1883-1960).
- From October 1946 to March 1947, Sumioka acted as the head of education (jiaoyu kezhang) at the Shanxi Public Security Bureau Headquarters (Shanxi gong’anju silingbu) (JIA), Shanxi Province, China, building up the security forces and training troops around Yan.

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On 10 July 1948 the PLA found Sumioka holed up in a village in Qingxu County, Shanxi Province, China, 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.

See:

- CCP.
- Chinese Communist Party (CCP).
- Kansai Academy.
- Osaka, Japan.
- Qingxu County, Shanxi Province, China.
- People’s Liberation Army (PLA).
- PLA.
- Shanxi Province, China.
- Shanxi Public Security Bureau (IJA).
- Siberia, USSR.
- Sinification.
- War of Resistance.
- Yan Xishan.
- Zhu Zhenbang.

**Sumitomo Chemical Company, Niihama, Japan.**

- Began manufacturing arsenical war gases for the Japanese Army in June 1940. 2437

See:

- Arsenic.

**Sumiyoshi Tadashi**

- February 10, 1893 – March 24, 1976) was a major general in the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) during the Pacific Campaign of World War II.
- Sumiyoshi was born in Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- He graduated from the 26th class of the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); 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 (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in 1923.
- After serving in various staff positions at the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA), Artillery School and in the Inspectorate General of Military Training, Sumiyoshi was appointed Chief of Staff of the 3rd Division (IJA).
  - As a commander of the divisional field artillery, he was sent into combat in the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 - 9 September 1945) under the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- In March 1941, he was promoted to major general.
- With the start if the Pacific War, Sumiyoshi commanded the 17th Army’s (IJA) 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.

See:

- Eastern District Army (Japan).
- Guadalcanal.
- Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).

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2437 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.
Pacific Campaign.
- Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 - 9 September 1945).
- Solomon Islands.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- 3rd Division (IJA).
- 17th Army (IJA).

Sumiyoshi Unit (IJA).
- Located on Guadalcanal in 1942 and supported by the Water Supply & Purification Unit, 2nd Division (IJA).
- See:
  - Guadalcanal.
  - Water Supply & Purification Unit, 2nd Division (IJA).
  - 2nd Division (IJA).

Sun Ru Xue.
- Fifteen year-old Chinese citizen who worked as a laborer at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Sun Yat Sen University, Guangdong Province, China.
- Sun Yat-sen University, also known as Zhongshan University, is a public university in Guangdong Province, China.
- See:
  - Zhongshan University, Guangdong Province, China.

Suneyochi Miata
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Known alias of Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi.
- To further protect his identity Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi used the travel alias: Suneyochi Miata.
- See:
  - Suneyochi Miata.
  - Takeda Tsuneyoshi.

Sung Chao-sang.
- Victim of Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Sungwu (Sunwu), Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Sunwu, China.
- Unit 673 (IJA) was headquartered in Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- May be seen as spelled as “Sungwu,” Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.

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2439 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戦争中の細菌戦
See:
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Sungwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Unit 673 (IJA).

Sunwu Branch of the Kwantung Army Water purification Depot (IJA), Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Commanding Officer, Medical Lieutenant Colonel Nishi S. 2440
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Water Purification Depot (IJA).
  - Nishi S.
  - Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Water Purification Depot (IJA).

Sunyu Branch (IJA), Sunyu, Hebei Province, China.
- See:
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Sunyu, Hebei Province, China.

Sunyu, Hebei Province, China.
- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA). 2441
- Four biological warfare units, Linkow, Hailar (Unit 543), Hailin, and Sunyu, all located in northern Manchuria, Northeast China were established in 1941, and were under the direct control of the Unit 731 (IJA) commander. 2442
  - 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 Manchuria, Northeast China. 2443
- See:
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Hailin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Linkow, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Sunyu, Hebei Province, China.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Unit 543 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Sunyu unk.

Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
- See:
  - SCAP.

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2440 Organization Table of the KW-Water Purification Department (Boeki Kyusuibu). Supplement 1-d. 16 October 1945.
Supreme War Council.

Supreme War Councilor.

Surgeon General (IJA).

Surgeon General (IJN).

Surgeon General’s Office, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

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. 2444
  o 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. 2445
  ▪ If someone were frostbitten, they would perform an operation to sever the frostbitten part. 2446
  o Surgery drills were not limited to one region of the country, but practiced widely.
  o 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 (IJA) undertook these activities methodically within the entire army. 2447
  o The experiences reported by Makino Akira in 1944 Philippines resemble surgery drills.

• See:
  o Frostbite experiments.
  o Makino Akira
  o Military Police (IJA).
  o Philippine Islands.

Sutton, David N.

• An American who served in the role of assistant to China’s prosecutors at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).

• See:
  o IMTFE.
  o International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).

Suwa, Nagano Prefecture, Japan.

Suzuki fnu. 2448

• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Suzuki Teiichi.
  o Suzuki Yorimichi.
  o Suzuki Yoriniichi.

• See:

Suzuki fnu.

- Civilian employee of Unit 643 (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Suzuki Teiichi.
  - Suzuki Yorimichi.
  - Suzuki Yoriniichi.
- See:
  - Suzuki Teiichi.
  - Suzuki Yorimichi.
  - Suzuki Yoriniichi.
  - Unit 643 (IJA).

Suzuki fnu.

- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief of the 1st Section, Strategic Division, General Staff (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Suzuki Teiichi.
  - Suzuki Yorimichi.
  - Suzuki Yoriniichi.
- See:
  - Suzuki Teiichi.
  - Suzuki Yorimichi.
  - Suzuki Yoriniichi.
  - 1st Section, Strategic Division, General Staff (IJA).

Suzuki fnu.

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Suzuki Teiichi.
  - Suzuki Yorimichi.
  - Suzuki Yoriniichi.
- See:
  - Suzuki Teiichi.
  - Suzuki Yorimichi.
  - Suzuki Yoriniichi.

Suzuki Kantaro.

Suzuki Keiku.

- According to his testimony given in July 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 (IJA).  
- In April 1945, he was promoted to Lieutenant General and given command of the 117th Division (IJA).
- Incident:
  - November 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

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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.”

- Incident:
  - “In order to test the method of killing people with air injection, I ordered in spring of 1945 the Division Field Hospital in Huaiqing, Henan Province, China, to ‘conduct an experiment, which is to test it on a hospitalized Chinese soldier of the Puppet County Guards with an extremely high price.’”

- Suzuki was captured in Jilin on 31 August 1945.

- See:
  - Changlu County, Chekiang Province, China.
  - Division Field Hospital, Huaiqing, Henan Province, China.
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Squad (IJA).
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - Fukushima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Japanese War of Aggression against China.
  - Cholera.
  - Huaiqing, Henan Province, China.
  - Jilin, China.
  - Linxian County, Shanxi Province, China.
  - Puppet County Guards.
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - War of Aggression.
  - 28th Infantry Regiment (IJA),
  - 117th Division (IJA).

Suzuki Kiyoshi.

Suzuki Naokiti.

- Authored papers on the human brain derived from experiments from “fresh brains.”

Suzuki Shigezo.

Suzuki Susumu.

- Driver – 731 Transportation Squad (Unit 731) (IJA).

- 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.”

- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Songhua River, Heilongjiang Province, China.

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Transportation Squad (Unit 731) (IJA).

Unit 731 (IJA).

731 Transportation Squad (Unit 731) (IJA).

Suzuki Teiichi.
- Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- President of the Cabinet Planning Board.
- Tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Sentenced to life imprisonment.
  - 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.
- See:
  - Cabinet Planning Board.
  - IMTFE.
  - International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).

Suzuki Yorimichi.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief of the 1st Section, Strategic Division, Japanese General Staff.
- Early supporter of Ishii Shiro within the Japanese General Staff. 2456
- A source of continued funding through the Japanese General Staff for Ishii Shiro’s work at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China. 2457
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Japanese General Staff.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - 1st Section, Strategic Division, Japanese General Staff.

Suzuki Yorinichi.

Suzuki Yoshio.
- Publicly testified about raping Chinese women and visiting the so-called “comfort stations.” 2458
- See:
  - Comfort stations.

Suzumura.
- Surgeon in a Marine Intelligence Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Marine Intelligence Unit (IJN).

SWNCC - State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.
- State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.
- See:
  - State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee.

SWNCC Subcommittee in Tokyo, Japan.

- State-War-Navy Coordinating Committee Subcommittee which functioned 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.
- Its second responsibility was to make certain that the Japanese BW experts provided American scientists with all the data they had previously amassed.
- See:
  - Soviet Union (USSR).
  - SWNCC.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Syonan Medical College (Marei Ika Daigaku).

Syonan Times.

Syonan-to (Light of the South).

- After the British surrender of Singapore, the city was renamed Syonan-to (Shonan-to), meaning “Light of the South.”
- See:
  - Light of the South.
  - Singapore.

Syphilis.

“T. B.” hand-thrown ECN grenade.

- 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 the beach in the beginning of the Malayan Campaign.  
- 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.
  - Sediment observed at the bottom of the flask consisted of finely divided metallic copper, which acted as a stabilizer for the acid.
  - 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.
  - An outer tin container measuring 5½ inches in depth by 5⅓ inches in diameter, khaki in color has a ⅙-inch red band 3½ inches from the bottom.
  - Three carrying handles are provided, one on the lid and the other two on the side.
  - Total weight was 4½ pounds.
- The flask is thrown by hand, 10 yards being the practical range.
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.  
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.  
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 space.  

See:
- Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid.
- Malayan Campaign.
- Sodium carbonate.
- Prussic (Hydrocyanic) acid.

**Tabei fnu.**
Conducted human experiments with typhoid, paratyphoid and Shiga dysentery in Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, from 1938 to 1943.  
See:
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Paratyphoid.
- Shiga dysentery.
- Typhoid.

**Tabei Kanau.**  
Researcher – Unit 731 (IJA).  
Tabei served as chief of Unit 731’s “First Division” (IJA) which managed the Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China prison.  
He worked on typhoid experiments from 1938 until 1943, when he left Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
See:
- First Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Typhoid.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

**Tabei team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Typhoid.**  
A section under the General Division (Unit 731) (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
The team was responsible for Typhoid Research.  
See:
- General Division (Unit 731) (IJA).

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2466 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 July 1943.
2467 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 July 1943.
2468 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 July 1943.
Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Typhoid Research.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

**Tachibana Takeo.**
- Kempetai (IJA).
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR) that:
  - ‘The people sent,’ “were of the following categories: persons accused of espionage 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.”
- Takeo Tachibana admitted that while stationed in the Manchukuo capital city of Changchun, Jilin Province, China; he authorized the transfer of more than a hundred people to Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China 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, China. 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.”
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Machibana Takeo.
- See:
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Detachment 731 (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hunghutzu, China.
  - Ideological Criminals Connected with the National and Communist Movements.
  - Kempetai (IJA).
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
  - Machibana Takeo.
  - Manchukuo.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Special order.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Tachibana Yoshio.**
- Lieutenant General Yoshio Tachibana was the senior-most Japanese officer found guilty of cannibalism after the war and was hanged.
- Tachibana Yoshio Tachibana Yoshio, 24 February 1890 – 24 September 1946) was a Lieutenant General in the Japanese Imperial Army (IJA).

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2479 Japanese ate Indian PoWs. Tnn, New Delhi. [http://www.thedailystar.net/print_post/japanese-ate-indian-pows-37089](http://www.thedailystar.net/print_post/japanese-ate-indian-pows-37089)
He 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 Army Academy (IJA); 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 March 1943.
- In May 1944, he became commander of the IJA 1st Independent Combined Brigade.
- He was promoted to Lieutenant General on March 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.

“Chichijima Incident”

- 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 August 1944 and February/March 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.
  - 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 August 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 of the enlisted men were released within eight years.²⁴⁸⁰

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.

See:

Tachihara.

- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Visited the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) biological warfare facility at Beiyinhe on 16 November 1933 with a Colonel Ando and Colonel Saburo Endo. 2481
- See:
  - Ando fnu.
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Saburo Endo.
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Tada Hayao (Shun).

- Tada Hayao, sometimes also read as Tada Shun.
- Lieutenant-General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Deputy Chief of Staff; extremely high-ranking.
- Possessed a suspiciously faulty memory on matters of CW in China when interviewed and feigned total ignorance on the subject. 2482
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Tada Shun.

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See:
- Tada Shun.

Tada Shun.
- See:
  - Tada Hayao.

Tadanoumi, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA).
- 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.”
- Initially the factory produced two types of gases; mustard gas and tear gas (Chloracetophenone).
- Manufacturing began in August 1929.
- 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 (IJA) and destroying its stockpile of chemical weapons.
  - Unused chemicals held at the Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA) were used by the Kunoshima Industry Corporation to produce insecticides.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Okunoshima Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Chloracetophenone.
  - Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid gas.
  - Kunoshima Industry Corporation.
  - Lewisite.
  - Mustard gas.
  - Nausea gas.
  - Okunoshima Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Tadanoumi Arsenal (JA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Sneezing gas.
  - Tear gas.

Tadanoumi Branch of the Army Arsenal Bureau (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Okunoshima Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
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- Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

  **See:**
  - Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Okunoshima Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

**Tadanoumi Girls High School.**
- Students at the Tadanoumi Girls High School were mobilized during World War II to work in the Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA) producing chemical weapons.
- **See:**
  - Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA).

**Tadashi Hirooka.**
- General Manager, Marine Epidemic Prevention Division, Ninoshima Island Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- **See:**
  - Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Marine Epidemic Prevention Division, Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

**Taihang, Shanxi Province, China.**
- From 8 to 15 February 1942 the 36th Brigade of the First Japanese Army (IJA) released 300 tons of mustard gas over a military barracks, arsenals and caves held by the People’s Liberation Army (PLA).
- **See:**
  - First Japanese Army (IJA).
  - Mustard gas.
  - People’s Liberation Army (PLA).
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - 36th Brigade, First Japanese Army (IJA).

**Taihoku Imperial University, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa.**
- Trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 2483

**Taihoku Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Taipei, Taihoku Prefecture, Formosa.** 2484

**Taipei, Formosa (Republic of China).**

Tairiku Igaku Kenkyukai.

Taisei Yokusankai.

Taisho, Emperor.

**Taiwan.**
- Under Japanese control until 1945.
- Currently the Republic of China.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:

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2483 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.

2484 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.
Formosa.

- See:
  - Formosa.
  - Republic of China.

Taiwan-Asia Association.

Taiwan Army of Japan.

Taiwan Governor's Taipei Hospital. 2485

Taiwan Governors Medical School. 2486

Taiwan monkey.
- Term used in published scientific papers which refer to experiments and tests conducted by Unit 731 (IJA) using actual monkeys vice humans.
  - Human test subjects were referred to in scientific papers as “Manchurian Monkeys.”
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Manchurian Monkeys.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
- Located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
- See:
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.

Taiyuan fnu.

Taiyuan Bacterial Warfare Laboratory.
- Located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
- See:
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.

Taiyuan Pacification Government Office.
- Located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
- See:
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.

Taiyuan Prison.
- Located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
- Scene of a 1942 surgery practice session using two Chinese prisoners. 2487
  - The prisoners were shot in the stomach and then operated on by the doctors present. 2488
- See:

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2485 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.
2486 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.
Taiyuan War Criminals Management Centre.
- Located in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.
- See:
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.

Takagi Itsuma (1884-1960).
- A researcher at the Institute for Infectious Diseases and professor at Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- Headed one of two epidemic prevention teams (Boekihan), established in April 1938 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 Beijing) (IJA) and Central China Epidemic Prevention Team (Kachu Boekihan, headquarters in Shanghai Municipality, China) (IJA).
  - 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
- See:
  - Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  - Boekihan.
  - Central China Epidemic Prevention Team.
  - Dojinkai Association.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Institute for Infectious Diseases.
  - Kahoku Boekihan.
  - North China Epidemic Prevention Team.
  - Shanghai Municipality, China.
  - Taniguchi Tenji.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.

Takagi Sadajiro.

Takaishi Susumu.
- Corpsman, Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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 bayonet ing with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.
- In 1947 Takaishi was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.
  - He was sentenced to 10 years in prison.
- See:
  - Caroline Islands.
  - Dubon Island.
  - Guam.

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Truk Atoll.
46th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Takahashi fnu. 2491
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.
- See:
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.

Takahashi fnu. 2492
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.
- See:
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.

Takahashi fnu. 2493
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Interviewed in November 1947 regarding aerosols.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.
- See:
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.

Takahashi fnu.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief, General Affairs, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, China.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.

Takahashi fnu.
- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Provided financial backing to Unit 731 (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.
- See:
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

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Takahashi Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
- One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for Insect Study. 2494
- The label “Takahashi” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time.
- See:
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - General Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Takahashi Takaatsu.
- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief of the Veterinary Service, Kwantung Army (IJA) (1941-1945)
- Supervised Wakamatsu Tadakazu and Unit 100’s (IJA) research. 2495
  - “with the knowledge of the 2nd Intelligence Division…of the Kwantung Army,” ordered Unit 100 people to deploy into Mongolia, for the purpose of reconnitring “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.” 2496
  - Ordered Wakamatsu Tadakazu to test animals with newly devised biological warfare pathogens at Unit 731’s Anda Proving Grounds (IJA). 2497
    - Directed 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. 2498
    - Eighty thousand yen was diverted from the severely limited Kwantung Army (IJA) budget to carry out the project. 2499
- See:
  - Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Anda Proving Grounds, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Mongolia.
  - Soviet Union (USSR).
  - Takahashi Ryuatsushi.
  - Wakamatsu Tadakazu.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Veterinary Service, Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - 2nd Intelligence Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).

Takahashi Ryu Atsushi.

DRAFT

- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Veterinary Department (IJA).
- Unit 100 (IJA).
- Present at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
- See:
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Veterinary Department (IJA).
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Takahashi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Insect Study.
- A section under the General Division, (Unit 731) (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- The team was responsible for Insect Study.
- See:
  - General Division, (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Takami Tadao.

Takano fnu.
- Noted in 1948 as authoring reports related to cholera, glanders, bacilli and mucins.\(^{2500}\)
- See:
  - Bacilli.
  - Cholera.
  - Glanders.
  - Mucins.

Takashashi fnu.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).\(^{2501}\)
- Surgeon.
- Participated in biological warfare attacks on Hangchow, Zhejiang Province, China.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.
- See:
  - Hangchow, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Takahashi Takaatsu.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Murakami.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served at the Battle of Nomonhan in 1939 where he conducted biological warfare against Soviet forces in the field.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Murakami Takasi.
- See:

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\(^{2501}\) Central Intelligence Group. CINCFE, Legal Section, Tokyo, Japan. To” War Department. 27 June 1947. Formerly Top Secret.
DRAFT

- Battle of Nomonhan.
- Murakami Takasi.
- Nomonhan.

Takashi Takaatsu.  
- Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Captured at the end of WWII in the Pacific by the forces of the Soviet Red Army (USSR) in Manchuria, Northeast China.
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Soviet Red Army (USSR).

Takashi Yasukawa.

Takebe Rokuso.

Takeda no Miya.
- See:
  - Takeda Tsuneyoshi.

Takeda Pharmaceutical Company.
- Postwar Takeda Pharmaceutical Company was one of several companies that employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA).  
  - Other companies known to have employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA) include:
    - Hayakawa Medical Company.
    - Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
    - S.J. Company, Ltd.
- See:
  - Hayakawa Medical Company.
  - Institute for Preventive Medicine, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - S.J. Company, Ltd.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Takeda Tsuneyoshi.
- Prince Takeda Tsuneyoshi (Takeda-no-miya Tsuneyoshi-o, 4 March 1909 – 11 May 1992) was the second and last heir of the Takeda-no-miya collateral branch of the Japanese Imperial Family.
- Takeda served for several years in Manchuria, Northeast China during the period of Japanese occupation where he held a prominent wartime position in the Kwantung Army (IJA) as Chief Financial Officer.
  - Takeda Tsuneyoshi held executive responsibilities over Unit 731 (IJA) in his role as chief financial officer of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - He visited Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China 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 (IJA) to oversee the operations of Units 731 (IJA) and 100 (IJA).

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Second Edition
His most important responsibility as a staff member was to determine who would be granted permission to visit Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China and its satellite facilities. 2506

Even the Kwantung Army Chief of Medical Administration (IJA) was required to solicit a pass from Takeda/Miata before being admitted to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China. 2507

When the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, or his immediate subordinates, visited Unit 731 (IJA) laboratories, Takeda personally escorted them on their tours. 2508

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, China in 1940. 2509

Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

To protect his identity Takeda Tsuneyoshi used the travel alias of, Suneyochi. 2510

See:
- Barenblatt, Daniel.
- Bubonic plague.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Miata Suneyoshi.
- Mikasa.
- Miyata fnu.
- Ningbo, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Plague.
- Suneyoshi Miata.
- Takeda no Miya.
- Unit 100 (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Zhejiangsheng Province, China.

Takeda Pharmaceutical Company. 2511

Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.

See:
- Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.

Takei fnu. 2512

Takeshi Endo.

Possible reference to, or also known as:
- Endo Takesi.

See:
- Endo Takesi.

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2511 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945


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**Takeshi Kino.**
- SCAP investigator misinterpretation of the name:
  - Kino Takeshi.
- See:
  - Takeshi Kino.

**Takeshi Tsuchiya.**
- Possibly associated with Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).
- Professor Emeritus, Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Tsuyoshi Tsuchiya.
- See:
  - Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tsuyoshi Tsuchiya.
  - Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).

**Takewaki Kiyoshi.**

**Takao Hospital.**
- Located on the island of Formosa.
- Treated a number of POW transported north through Formosa aboard the *Tattori Maru*. 2513
- See:
  - Formosa.
  - *Tattori Maru*.

**Takifugu.**

**Tairiku-me.**

**Tait, D.S.**
- Technical intelligence officer.
- Assisted Lieutenant Colonel Arvo T. Thompson in conducting a 7-week interrogation of Ishii Shiro.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Thompson, Arvo T.

**Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China.**
- See:
  - Shanxi Province, China.

**Tama River, Japan.**

**Tama Troop (IJA).**

**Tama Unit (IJA).**
- Establish on 18 April 1939 in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, by the Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit (IJA).
- Its cover name was the “Tama Unit,” its secret designation was Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).
- It was the third major biological warfare unit known to be established on mainland China.

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2513 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 July 1946.
DRAFT

- See:
  - Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).

Tama Unit Hospital.
- “Sick soldiers who went to the Tama Unit Hospital never returned.”^2514
- See:
  - Tama Unit (IJA).

Tamimura.

Tamiya fnu.\textsuperscript{2515}
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Tamiya Takeo.
- See:
  - Tamiya Takeo.

Tamiya Takeo.

Tampoi, Johor, Malay Peninsula.
- Location of Unit Oka 9420 (IJA), the Central Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Southern Expeditionary Army Group of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Unit 9420 (IJA) was organized in 1942 to support the Japanese Southern Army (IJA).
- Unit 9420 (IJA) consisted of two units:
  - the Umeoka Unit (IJA), which specialized in the plague, and
  - the Kono Unit (IJA), which specialized in malaria.
- Most of the unit’s work involved preventing the spread of disease in Singapore.
- Unit 9420 (IJA) 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.
- See:
  - Central Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  - EPWSD (IJA).
  - Johor, Malay Peninsula.
  - Kitagawa Masataka.
  - Kono Unit (IJA).
  - Malaria.
  - Malay Peninsula.
  - Permai Hospital, Tampoi, Johor, Malay Peninsula.
  - Plague.
  - Southern Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA) (Singapore).
  - Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA).
  - Tampoi, Johor, Malay Peninsula.
  - Umeoka Unit (IJA).
  - Unit Oka 9420 (IJA).
  - Unit 9420 (IJA).

Tamura fnu.  
- Corporal, Manchukuo Military Police (IJA).
- See:
  - Manchukuo Military Police (IJA).

Tamura Otsuichi.
- Graduate, Military Medical College (IJA).
- Commissioned, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Military Medical College (IJA).

Tamura Tadashi.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief of the personnel division for General Otozoo Yamada, commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army (IJA).  
  - Testified at the Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR) 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.”  
  - “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 (IJA) and Military Missions (IJA) 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.”
  - See:
    - Gendarme (IJA).
    - Gendarmerie (IJA).
    - Ishii Shiro.
    - Khabarovsk, USSR.
    - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
    - Kwantung Army (IJA).
    - Manchuria, Northeast China.
    - Otozoo Yamada.

Tamura Yoshio
- Testified on 10 October 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.”
  - See:

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2520 Information adopted from “Unit 731: Did Emperor Hirohito Know?” by TVS Peter Williams 1986.
Camphor.
Hosojima fnu.
Ooki fnu.

Tamura Yoshio.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Ooki.
  - Yoshio Shinozuka.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Tamura Yoshitomo.

Tan Teck Guan Building.

Tan Xuehua
- Local doctor at Chantgde, Hunan Province, China, 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 November 1941. 2521
- 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 city. 2522
- See:
  - Chantgde, Hunan Province, China.
  - Chen Wengui.
  - Pasteurella Pestis.
  - Plague.
  - Tan Xuehua.
  - Type-97 light bomber.
  - Wang Zhengyu.

Tanabe fnu.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief, General Affairs, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Tanabe Misao.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Tanabe Misao.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Tanabe Mamoru.
- Corpsman, Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

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On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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 Tanabe was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.

See:
- Caroline Islands.
- Dubon Island.
- Guam.
- Truk Atoll.
- 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Tanabe Misao.
- Commissioned, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Surgeon.

Tanabe Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

Tanabe team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pathology Research.

- One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for Pathology Research.
- The label “Tanabe” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time.

See:
- Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Pathology Research.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Tanabe team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pathology Research.

- See:
  - Tanabe Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Tanabu Nagomu.

- Served under Unit 731 (IJA).
- Associate professor, Bacteriology, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Tanabu Tabei.

See:
- Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
- Kyoto, Japan.
- Tanabu Tabei.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

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Tanabu Tabei.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Tanabu Nagomu.
- See:
  - Tanabu Nagomu.

Tanaka fnu.
- Chief, 3rd Section, 2nd Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Tanaka Hideo.
  - Tanaka Toomey.
- See:
  - Tanaka Hideo.
  - Tanaka Toomey.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - 3rd Section, 2nd Division, Unit 731 (IJA).

Tanaka Hideo.
- Head of the Tanaka Section or Squad, Unit 731 (IJA) that studied insects.
- Unit 731’s (IJA) expert on the mass production of fleas.
- Postwar he rose to become the Dean of the Osaka Municipal University Medical School, Osaka, Japan. 2526
- Awarded the Order of the Rising Sun in March of 1978.
- See:
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Municipal University Medical School, Osaka, Japan.
  - Tanaka Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Tanaka Squad (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Tanaka Iwao.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Assigned to the Wave Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Wave Unit (IJA).

Tanaka Nobumasa.

Tanaka Ryukichi.

Tanaka Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
Tanaka team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Typhus Research.
- One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for Typhus Research. 2527
- The label “Tanaka” probably reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Tanaka Hideo.
- See:
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - General Division, Unit 731 (IJA).

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o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
o Heilongjiang, China.
o Heilongjiang Province, China.
o Tanaka Hideo.
o Typhus Research.
o Unit 731 (IJA).
o Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Tanaka Squad (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Tanaka team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Typhus Research.
- Also known as the:
  o Tanaka Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  o Tanaka Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
o Unit 731 (IJA).

Tanaka Tokunosuko.
- Corpsman, Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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. 2528
- In 1947 Tanaka was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.
  o He was sentenced to 10 years in prison. 2529
- See:
  o Caroline Islands.
o Dubon Island.
o Guam.
o Truk Atoll.
o 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Tanaka Toomey.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Coauthored with then Colonel Ishii Shiro: “Research on Culture Media for Glanders Bacillus.” 2530
- See:
  o Ishii Shiro.
o Research on Culture Media for Glanders Bacillus.

Tanaka Yuki.

• Australian academic.
• Charged in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists in October 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.” 2531

See:
  o Bulletin of Atomic Scientists.
  o Unit 516 (IJA).
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

**Tangjia Village, Zhejiang Province, China.**

• Small village in Zhejiang Province, China that was attacked with Anthrax in August 1942.

See:
  o Anthrax.
  o Zhejiang Province, China.

**Tangyuan, Heilongjiang Province, China.**

• See:
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Taniguchi fnu.**

**Taniguchi Tenji (1889-1961)**

• Professor at Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan.
• Headed one of two epidemic prevention teams (Boekihan), established in April 1938 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 Beijing, Hebei Province, China) (IJA).
      • As of 1939, the Shanghai Municipality, China medical team consisted of sixty-four persons (including sixteen medical doctors and thirty-one nurses),
      • Central China Epidemic Prevention Team (Kachu Boekihan, eventually headquartered in Shanghai Municipality, 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.

See:
  o Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  o Boekihan.
  o Central China Epidemic Prevention Team.
  o Dojinkai Association.
  o Hebei Province, China.
  o Japanese Army Military Medical School Epidemic Report.
  o Kachu Boekihan.
  o Kahoku Boekihan.
  o North China Epidemic Prevention Team.
  o North China Epidemic Prevention Team, Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  o Osaka, Japan.

2532 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.
Tanimura Detachment (IJA).

Tanjung Priok, Indonesia.
- See:
  - Indonesia.

Tankano Seiichi.
- Author of: “Research on Increasing the Toxicity of Novy’s Bacillus.”
- Author of: “Biological Characteristics of Anaerobic Bacilli Isolated form Gas-Gangrene Patients.”
- See:
  - Biological Characteristics of Anaerobic Bacilli Isolated form Gas-Gangrene Patients.
  - Gas gangrene.
  - Research on Increasing the Toxicity of Novy’s Bacillus.

Tantui camp.

Tantui Prison Camp on Ambon Island, Indonesia.
- 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 February 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.” 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.
- 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.
- See:
  - Ambon Island, Indonesia.
  - Caseine.
  - Gull Force.
  - Hainan Island, Hainan Province, China.
  - Indonesia.
  - Tantui camp.
  - Vitamin B.

Taoyuan County, Changde Province, China.

Tarakan Island.

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Tasaki Kazuji.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Tazaki Kazuji.
- See:
  - Tazaki Kazuji.

Tasaka fnu.
- Sergeant Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Gendarme (IJA).
- See:
  - Gendarme (IJA).
  - Kwantung Gendarme (IJA).

Tashijunt Kinro. 2536
- Associate of Ishii Shiro.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.

Tatekawa Yoshitsugu.

Tateyama Gunnery School (IJN).
- In early 1944 the Tateyama Gunnery School began to train chemical warfare instructors for use aboard ships of the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN). 2537
- By the end of the war the gunnery school had trained 250 Japanese officers and 450 enlisted seamen. 2538
- Most of the training consisted of gas mask use, decontamination, maneuvers and problem-sets. 2539
- One officer and two enlisted servicemen were to be assigned to each major naval unit and base. 2540

Tattori Maru.

Tauciura, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan.

Tazaki Kazuji.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Tazaki Kazuji.
- See:
  - Tazaki Kazuji.

Tazang Motor Road.

Tear Gas.

Tear Agents.
- Chloracetophenone.
- Dispersed through artillery shells, hand grenades, and candles.

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2537 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2538 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2539 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2540 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
• See:
  o Chloracetophenome.

Tear gas.

Technical Center Tokyo, Japan.
• Gikutau Sho.
• Subject of a 1945 report of biological experiments being undertaken at this location.  
  The exact location of the Gikutau Sho unknown.
• See:
  o Gikutau Sho.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Technical Department (IJA).

Technical Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.
• Gijutsuin, Tokyo, Japan.
• Conducted research into biochemistry.  
  The exact location of the Gijutsuin unknown.
• See:
  o Gijutsuin, Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Technical Second Branch (IJA) (Norobito Institute).

Technical Second Branch (IJA), Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute), (IJA).

Technical Study Number 10.
• US Army Chemical Warfare Service report that dealt with the potential biological warfare threat to the United States.
• Its 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.”

Teigin Case.
• Teigin - short for Teikoku Ginko.

Teikoku Bank.

Teikoku Ginko.
• See:
  o The Teigin Case.

Teikoku Ginko Case.

Teikyo University of Tokyo, Japan.
• See:

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Teijin.

- 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 (IJA).
  - Following the dismantling of the Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA), Teijin established a subsidiary company, the Kunoshima Industry Corporation, to produce insecticides from the chemicals recovered on Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

- See:
  - Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Kunoshima Industry Corporation.
  - Mihara, Japan.
  - Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Teimei.

Temple of Daitoku-ji, Kyoto, Japan.

- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.

Temple of Heaven, Peking Field Epidemic Prevention Department, Peking (Municipality), China.

- See:
  - Peking (Municipality), China.

Temporaire Krijgsraden. 2544

- Found in the Netherlands East Indies.
- Temporary courts-martial. 2545
- These courts-martial boards consisted of three officers. 2546
  - Appeals were not allowed. 2547
- See:
  - Netherlands East Indies.

Temporary Committee of Gas Investigation.

- Established in 1919.
- Specialized in the investigation and study of chemical weapons.

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 be formed from field gas companies. 2548
- Each battalion was comprised of three gas companies (each about 220 strong) and a headquarters, divided into executive, meteorological, signal, and first-aid sections. 2549

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2548 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 July 1943.
2549 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 July 1943.
Tennozan.

Terajima Ryutarō. 2550
- Associate of Ishii Shiro.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.

Teramachi, Kanazawa city, in Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan.

Terashima Yoshihiko.

Terauchi Hisaichi.

Terre Haute, Indiana.

Territory of Papua New Guinea.

Tests on the Increase of Toxicity of Typhoid Bacillus.

Tests on the Survival of Cholera Vibrio on Various Types of Food.

Tetanua.

Tetanue.

Tetanus.

Tetrachloro-dinitroethane.
- Tested as chemical warfare lachrymator (eye irritant) agent at the Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory. 2551
  - Observed to be better than chloropicrin. 2552
  - See:
    - Chloropicrin.
    - Sagami Chemical Research Laboratory.

Tetrodotoxin.

Thai-Burma Railway.
- Refers to the Death Railway.

Thailand.

Thai-Burma Railroad.
- Refers to the Thai-Burma Railway.
- See:
  - Thai-Burma Railway.

Third Class (Unit 516) (IJA).

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2551 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945

2552 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
Third Division, Unit 731 (IJA).

Third Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
- Headquartered on Ninoshima Island; Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).
  - Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Third Field Chemical Experimental Army (IJA).

Third Regiment of the Imperial Guards Division (IJA).
- First assignment of Surgeon-First Lieutenant Ishii Shiro, 9 April 1921.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.

Third Reich.

Third Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Third Section, 2nd Division – Experimental animals (Unit 100) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Third Warhorse Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
- Located on Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Supported marine units in the Seto Inland Sea, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan and the Pacific Ocean Coast.
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).
  - Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Seto Inland Sea, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

Thompson, A.C.
- Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
- Interrogated Major Masuda Yoshisada. 

This entry likely refers to:
- Thompson, Avro T.
- See:
  - Masuda Yoshisada.
  - Thompson, Avro T.

Thompson, Arvo T.
- Veterinarian.
- Arvo Thompson was sent from Fort Detrick, Maryland to Tokyo, Japan to question Ishii Shiro.

Thompson conducted 7-week interrogation of Ishii and 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.”

Thompson committed suicide in 1948.

See:
- ATIS (US).
- Ellis, E.M.
- Fort Detrick, Maryland.
- Ishii Shiro.
- Tait, D.S.
- Thompson, A.C.
- Tokyo, Japan.

Thompson Report (US).
- Written by Avro Thompson the report was issued in May 1946.
- The Thompson Report (US) followed the Sanders Report (US) of November 1945.
- See:
  - The Sanders Report (US).
  - Thompson, Avro.

Three Alls Policy.
- The policy term of three All (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 July 1937 – 9 September 1945), from the end of 1941 and, especially, early 1942.
- 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 December 1941, the Imperial General Headquarters (IJA) issued Order Number 575 (IJA), 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 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.
- Ryûkichi Tanaka initiated the Three Alls Policy in 1940.
- The most brutal and full scale implementation of the policy occurred in northern China.
- Imperial Army Headquarters (IJA) approved the use of the brutal strategy contained in Army Order Number 575 (IJA) on 3 December 1941.
- The Three Alls Policy was personally sanctioned by Emperor Hirohito.

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- 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 explains 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.”
- 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 some 2.7 million Chinese civilians were killed as a result of the policy. 2557
  - The losses suffered by the Communists forces are estimated at about 100,000 men.
- See:
  - Army Order Number 575.
  - Chahar Province, China.
  - Hakudo Nagatomi.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Hirohito.
  - Hundred Regiments Offensive.
  - Jinmetsu Sakusen.
  - Kill all, burn all, plunders everything.
  - Manchukuo.
  - Naniwa Yasunao.
  - Order Number 575.
  - Okamura Yasuji.
  - OPERATION ALL THREE.
  - OPERATION ASHING.
  - Policy All Three.
  - Ryûkichi Tanaka.
  - Sanko Sakusen.
  - Scorched earth policy.
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
  - Shandong Province, China.
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - Shaanxi Province, China.
  - Showa Army.
  - Yasuji Okamura.

Three Principles by Hirota

Thyson fnu.
Tian-Zhin, (Tianjin Municipality), China.
• See:
  o Tianjin Municipality, China.

Tianjin, China.
• See:
  o Tianjin Municipality, China.

Tianjin Municipality, China.

Tick Encephalitis.

Tien Tsai Man.
• Resident of Tong Chang County, Northern Guang Dong (Guangdong Province), China.
• Wrote: In 1940, I volunteered in a defense army and was receiving training in Tong Chang County, Guangdong Province, China. Between May and June 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.”
• See:
  o Cholera.
  o Dysentery.
  o Guang Dong (Guangdong), China.
  o Guangdong Province, China.
  o Tong Chang County, Guangdong Province, China.
  o Tubercular bacteria.

Tientsin (Tianjin Municipality), China.
• Scene of a 1943 outbreak of cholera. 2558
• See:
  o Cholera.
  o Tianjin Municipality, China.

Tientsin, China

Timber.

Time Magazine.

Titanium tetrachloride.

Tixei Prisoner-of-War Camp.

Toa Fudobyo Kenkyujyo.

Toa Shin Chitsujo (New Order in East Asia).

Toan, China.
• Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA). 2559
  o Such offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings.


2559
The site was destroyed by retreating Japanese forces in August 1945.
NFI – precise location unknown.
See:
  o Unit 100 (IJA).

Tobacco.

Tochigi Prefecture, Japan.

Toda Tadao.
  • Professor in the Department of Microbiology at the Manchuria Medical College (IJA).
  • Studied and conducted experiments with tubercule bacillus, non-pathogenic acid fast-bacilli, BCG.
  • Studied and conducted experiments with tubercule bacillus and salmonella
  • See:
    o Manchuria, Northeast China.
    o Manchuria Medical College (IJA).
    o Salmonella.
    o Tubercule bacillus.

Togo Butai Unit (IJA).

Togo Heihachiro.
  • Marshal-Admiral Marquis Togo Heihachiro, OM, GCVO (27 January 1848 – 30 May 1934)
  • Togo was a gensui or admiral of the fleet in the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) 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.
  • See:
    o Battle of Tsushima Straits.
    o Ishii Shiro.
    o Togo Hajime.

Togo Hajime.
  • Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
  • Known alias used by Lieutenant General Ishii Shiro.
  • Ishii’s alias was revealed by Imaji Setsu.
  • See:
    o Imaji Setsu.
    o Ishii Shiro.

Togo Shigenori.

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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 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.
2562 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.

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Second Edition
Foreign Minister for the Empire of Japan at both the start and the end of the Japanese-Allied conflict during World War II.

Born: 10 December 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, in Manchuria, Northeast China 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 Lalande 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, Northeast China 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 (USSR) from 1938-1940.

During this time, he negotiated a peace settlement following the Battles of Khalkhin Gol between Japan and the Soviet Union (USSR), and successfully concluded the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact in April 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 October 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 January 1942 that the Japanese government would uphold the Geneva Convention even though it did not sign it.

On 1 September 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 November of that same year).

Appointed to the Upper House of the Diet of Japan, he lived in retirement.

Upon the formation of the government of Admiral Suzuki Kantaro in April 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 (USSR). 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 November 1948, Togo was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.
- Togo, who suffered from atherosclerosis, died of cholecystitis while in prison on 23 July 1950

See:
- Battle of Khalkhin Gol.
- Diet.
- FDR.
- Foreign Ministry.
- Geneva Convention.
- Greater East Asia.
- Hioki District, Kagoshima, Japan.
- Kagoshima, Japan.
- Karuizawa, Nagano, Japan.
- Khalkhin Gol.
- Kingdom of Thailand.
- Konoe Fumimaro.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Meiji University, Tokyo, Japan.
- Ministry of Colonial Affairs.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Ministry of Greater East Asia.
- Moscow, Russia.
- Mukden, Northeast China.
- Northeast China.
- Oshima Hiroshi.
- Potsdam Declaration.
- Roosevelt, Franklin Delano (FDR).
- Shigemitsu Mamoru.
- SCAP.
- Soviet Union (USSR).
- Sugamo Prison.
- Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
- Suzuki Kantaro.
- Thailand.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- Treaty of Versailles.
- Weimar Germany.

Togo Troop (IJA).

Togo Unit (IJA).
- Commanded by Togo Hajime, also known as Ishii Shiro.
The code name “Togo Unit,” was derived from the name of Admiral Togo Heihachiro of Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905) fame.  
- This unit was called by the code name Togo, after the alias Ishii used at that time. 
- The use of aliases was indicative of how much importance they attached to maintaining the secrecy of their activities. 
- Two factors contributed to the necessity of maintaining secrecy about operations during the three years after 1933. 
  - One factor was that they wanted to hide the purpose of the unit’s organization: they were performing experiments on humans. 
  - 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. 
  - 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.
- Experiments on human beings began in the fall of 1933 as an inner activity within the Kanto Army (IJA).
- 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 performed. 
  - 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:
    - The subjects were Russian spies (derogatorily known as Russkiis) as well as spies that the Special Service Agency (IJA) 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.
    - 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.
    - The procurement of test subjects thought to have begun after Unit 731 (IJA) was established actually began during the period of the Togo Unit sometime in 1933.
  - Researchers who participated in these operations were all military physicians and each used an alias.

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2568 Endo Saburo, I and 15year war with China, Nicchu Shorin Co., 1981.
2569 Endo Saburo, I and 15year war with China, Nicchu Shorin Co., 1981.

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The use of aliases was indicative of how much importance they attached to maintaining the secrecy of their activities.

- Cyanide was not the only substance used; other researchers used chloroform. Onodera Yoshio, who had performed experiments on humans in Unit 1644 (IJA) in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China, 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.”
- 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 (IJA), responded to an American inquiry about this by saying that “he put them to sleep with chloroform.”

- The research targets of the Togo Unit were primarily directed against anthrax, glanders, and plague.
- The Togo Unit became an official unit of the Japanese army in 1936, even before construction of its home facility; Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China was completed.
- In 1937 the unit was renamed the Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (IJA).
- The Togo Unit was further known as the Epidemic Prevention Department (Boeki Bu) of the Kwantung Army, and as Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Anthrax.
  - Boeki Kyusui Bu.
  - Chloroform.
  - Cyanide.
  - EHF (Epidemic hemorrhagic fever).
  - Epidemic hemorrhagic fever (EHF).
  - Epidemic Prevention Department (Boeki Bu), Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - EPWSD (IJA).
  - Glanders.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Kanto Army (IJA).
  - Kasahara Shiro.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Onodera Yoshio.

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2574 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 January, 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.


DRAFT

- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Plague.
- Potassium cyanide.
- Russkiis.
- Sato Shunji.
- Special Service Agency (IJA).
- Togo Hajime.
- Togo Heihachiro.
- Tuberculosis.
- Unit 1644 (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).

**Togo Unit of Beiyinhe.**
- See:
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Toki Eisei Kenkyuhan 1941.**

**Tohoku Boeki Institute, Sendai, Japan.**
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Sendai, Japan.
- See:
  - Sendai, Japan.

**Tohoku Imperial University.**
- Trained surgeons prior to and during the war.

**Tohoku University, Sendai, Miyagi, the Tohoku Region, Japan.**

**Tohru.**

**Tokui Atsukai (Special Transfer Procedure).**

**Tojo Hideki (Kyujitai: Shinjitai).**
- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Tojo was the leader of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the 40th Prime Minister of Japan from 17 October 1941 to 22 July 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.
- Born: 30 December 1884 in the Kojimachi district of Tokyo, Japan on 30 December 1884 the third son of Tojo Hidenori, a Lieutenant General in the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Tojo entered the Army Cadet School in 1899.
- Tojo graduated 10th of 363 cadets from the Japanese Military Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan in March 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.

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2581 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
2582 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.

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• He was appointed commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 24th Infantry Brigade (IJA) in August 1934.
• In September 1935, Tojo assumed top command of the Kempeitai of the Kwantung Army (IJA) in Manchuria, Northeast China.
• Politically, Tojo was fascist, nationalist, and militarist, and was nicknamed “Razor” (Kamisori), for his sharp, legalistic mind capable of making quick decisions.
• During the February 26 coup attempt of 1936, Tojo a noted supporter of Araki Sadao opposed the rebels.
  o 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.
  o In the aftermath, the Tōseihā Faction was able to purge the Army of radical officers, and the coup leaders were tried and executed.
  o Following the purge, Tōseihā and Kodahā elements were unified in their nationalist but highly anti-political stance under the banner of the Tōseihā military clique, with Tojo in the leadership position.
• In 1937 Tojo was promoted to Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o As Chief of Staff, Tojo was responsible for the military operations designed to increase Japanese penetration into the Inner Mongolia border regions with Manchukuo.
  o In July 1937, he personally led the units of the 1st Independent Mixed Brigade (IJA) in OPERATION CHAHAR, his only combat experience.
• Following the Marco Polo Bridge Incident marking the start of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945), Tojo ordered his forces to attack Hebei Province, China 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 December 1938 to 1940, Tojo served as Inspector-General of Army Aviation.
• On 22 July 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 October 1941 to 22 July 1944 and served concurrently as Home Minister from 1941–1942, Foreign Minister in September 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.
  o To strengthen his position, in February 1944, Tojo assumed the post of Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA).
• On July 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 December 1948.
  o 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 (IJA) 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. 2883

A Tojo associate recalled that Tojo developed “an aversion” to attending screenings of Ishii’s subsequent movies. 2584

- See:
  - Araki Sadao.
  - Army Cadet School.
  - Army Ministry.
  - Battle of Saipan.
  - Chahar Province, China.
  - Education Ministry.
  - Fascist Italy.
  - Foreign Ministry.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Hirohito.
  - Home Ministry.
  - Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
  - IMTFE.
  - Inner Mongolia.
  - International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Itagaki Seishiro.
  - Japanese Military Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kempeitai, Kwantung Army, Manchuria, Northeast China (IJA).
  - Kodaha.
  - Konoe Fumimaro.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchukuo.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Marianas Islands, Japan.
  - Marco Polo Bridge Incident.
  - Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE).
  - Minister of War.
  - Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
  - Nazi Germany.
  - OPERATION CHAHAR.
  - Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
  - Saipan, Marianas Islands, Japan.
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
  - Sugamo Prison.
  - Tojo Hidenori.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tōseiha.
  - Tōseiha Faction.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tripartite Pact.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - War Minister.
  - 1st Independent Mixed Brigade (IJA).
  - 24th Infantry Brigade (IJA).

Tojo Hidenori.

Tokoro fnu.

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Tokui.

Tokuda Hisakichi.

- Captain, Japanese Imperial Army (IJA).
- Commandant and senior Japanese medical officer at Shinagawa Hospital, Tokyo, Japan 1943 to 1945.
- March 1945, 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 August 1945. 2585
  - Tokuda treated the men by intravenous soya bean milk, intraspinal Vitamin B and Vitamin C and riboflavin. 2586
  - Tokuda also injected the 53 men with sulphur and castor oil, and performed artificial pneumothorax on inappropriate patients. 2587
  - Believed to have been psychotic.
- Tokuda Hisikichi was the subject of a New York Times front-page headline on 2 September 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 a from 8 September 1947 to 2 January 1948, Case Number 186, by Military Commission.
- Sentenced to death for mistreatment and medical malpractice against POW in his charge. 2588
- See:
  - Barracks Number 5, Shinagawa Hospital, Tokyo, Japan (IJA).
  - Case Number 186.
  - Castor oil.
  - Military Commission.
  - Riboflavin.
  - Shinagawa Hospital, Tokyo, Japan (IJA).
  - Shinagawa POW Camp.
  - Sulphur.
  - Tokuda Hisikichi.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Trumbull, Robert.
  - Tuberculosis.
  - Vitamin B.
  - Vitamin C.
  - Yokohama, Japan.

Tokugawa Institute of Biological Research, Tokyo, Japan. 2589

- See:

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Tokui-Atsukai.
- Tokui-Atsukai was the Special Transfer Procedure system the Japanese army developed to supply human test subjects to Unit 731 (IJA) at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Special Transfer Procedure.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Tokumu Kikan (IJA).
- The Tokumu Kikan (IJA) was established in 1938 within the 5th Brigade of the 43rd Army Intelligence Department (IJA).
  - It entered and occupied the Shantung Peninsula, Shantung Province, China.
  - Some part, portion or totally separate unit bearing the name Tokumu Kikan (IJA) was known to have been operating in Burma in September 1944.
- Most “Kikan” known to exist are associated with China and Southeast Asia.
- The full name of the leader of the Tokuna Kikan (IJA) remains to be determined.
- See:
  - Burma.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Shantung Peninsula, Shantung Province, China.
  - Shantung Province, China.
  - Southeast Asia.
  - Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
  - Toyoda Group.
  - 5th Brigade of the 43rd Army Intelligence Department (IJA).
  - 43rd Army (IJA).

Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
- 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 (IJA) in Tokyo, Japan or higher echelon Army Headquarters (IJA) 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.
  - Most Kikan consisted of only four to five people, mostly Japanese military service members augmented by civilians.
  - Kikan usually bore the name of their commanders, such as the Fugiwara Kikan (IJA) which was established by the Imperial General Headquarters (IJA) in September 1941 and transferred to Bangkok, Thailand at the end of that month.
    - The Fugiwara Kikan (IJA) was headed by Fugiwara Iwaichi, Major, 15th Army, Chief of Intelligence.

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2591 Iwaichi Fujiwara. F. Kikan: Japanese Army Intelligence Operations in Southeast Asia During World War 11
2593 Simon Hall. IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY INTELLIGENCE IN NORTH AND CENTRAL CHINA DURING THE SECOND SINO-JAPANESE WAR. Salus Journal. Issue 2, Number 2, 2014
The task of the Fugiwara Kikan (IJA) was to make contact with the Indian independence movement, overseas Chinese and Malayan Sultans to encourage friendship and cooperation with Japan.
- The Fugiwara Kikan (IJA) was dissolved after the British surrender of Singapore in February 1942.
- 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.
- The name Tokuna Kikan (IJA) is actually a misnomer; an inaccurate name or designation.
  - Ishii Shiro’s proposed organization was actually name the “Toyoda Group,” and may be further confused as the Tokumu Kikan (IJA).
  - The Tokumu Kikan (IJA) was established in 1938 within the 5th Brigade of the 43rd Army Intelligence Department (IJA).
    - It entered and occupied the Shantung Peninsula, Shantung Province, China.
    - Some part, portion or totally separate unit bearing the name Tokumu Kikan (IJA) was known to have been operating in Burma in September 1944.
- Most “Kikan” known to exist are associated with China and Southeast Asia.  
- The full name of the leader of the Tokuna Kikan (IJA) remains to be determined.
- See:
  - Bangkok, Thailand.
  - Burma.
  - Fugiwara Iwaichi.
  - Fugiwara Kikan (IJA).
  - Imperial General Headquarters (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kikan.
  - Shantung Peninsula, Shantung Province, China.
  - Shantung Province, China.
  - Singapore.
  - Thailand.
  - Tokumu Kikan (IJA).
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Toyoda Group.
  - 5th Brigade of the 43rd Army (IJA).
  - 15th Army (IJA).
  - 43rd Army (IJA).

Tokushima National Medical School,
- A national medical school that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war.

Tokushu Yusho.

Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Almshouse.

Tokyo Army First Hospital (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

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2594 Iwaichi Fujiwara. F. Kikan: Japanese Army Intelligence Operations in Southeast Asia During World War II
2595 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.
Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Army Medical School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Affidavit of Thomas Quinn reports abuse of POW patients held at the Tokyo Army Medical Hospital (IJA), Tokyo, Japan during the war. 2596
- School where Ishii Shiro served as Professor of Immunology.
  - Ishii maintained his tenure at the Tokyo Army Medical School (College) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan throughout his time in Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - See:
    - Ishii Shiro.
    - Manchuria, Northeast China.
    - Medical Hospital (IJA).
    - Quinn, Thomas.
    - Tokyo, Japan.
    - Tokyo Army Medical Hospital (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
    - Tokyo Army Medical School (College) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo High Command, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- The Tokyo Imperial University, 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. 2597
  - Trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 2598
  - Conducted some research connected to biological warfare during the period 1936-1945.
  - Was believed during the war to be a major producer of serums and vaccines.
  - See:
    - Tokyo, Japan.
    - Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Imperial University, Contagious Disease Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan. 2599
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Imperial University, Epidemiology Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Imperial University, Faculty of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.

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2598 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.
Tokyo Imperial University, Institute of Infectious Diseases, Tokyo, Japan.

- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Imperial University, Laboratory for Communicable Diseases, Tokyo, Japan.

- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Imperial University, Medical Department, Tokyo, Japan.

- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Imperial University, Medical Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan.

- Closely tied to the Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, biological warfare research effort.
- See:
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Infectious Diseases Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan. 2600

- Identified by a Japanese POW as a biological warfare research facility.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan.

- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Jikeikai Medical University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.

- A private medical college that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 2601
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Junior Army School, Tokyo, Japan.

- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Medical Affairs Bureau (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

- Tokyo Medical Affairs Bureau (IJA) and the Section in Charge in the General Staff AO (IJA) provided supervision of Ishii Shiro’s work especially on matters concerned with research and experiments. 2602
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

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2601 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.

Tokyo Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
- Probably refers to the Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (School) (IJA) 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) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan maintained a duplicate set of records covering all experimental work done in Tokyo, Japan from 1935 through the end of the war. 2603
    - This material was confiscated by US and Allied investigators and analyzed immediately after the war. 2604
- See:
  - Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Niigata Branch, Imperial Japanese Army Medical College (School) (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Metropolitan Yoikuen Hospital, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Military Police School (IJA), Tokyo, Japan. 2605
- Kempei (IJA).
- Kempetai (IJA).
- Provided wartime training on biological warfare.
- See:
  - Kempei (IJA).
  - Kempetai (IJA).
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo Special Industry Company, Tokyo, Japan. 2606
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo-To Prefectural Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan. 2607
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Tokyo, Japan.
- See:

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2607 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######. GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945
The Tokyo Trials, Tokyo, Japan.
  • See:
    o Tokyo, Japan.

Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.
  • Postwar Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan was one of several universities that employed former members of Unit 731 (IJA). 2608
    o Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
    o Kanazawa University.
    o Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
    o Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
    o Osaka, Japan.
    o Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
    o Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
    o Unit 731 (IJA).
  • See:
    o Juntendo University, Tokyo, Japan.
    o Kyoto, Japan.
    o Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.
    o Nagoya Prefecture Medical University, Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
    o Osaka, Japan.
    o Osaka University, Osaka, Japan.
    o Osaka Municipal University School of Medicine, Osaka, Japan.
    o Showa Pharmaceutical University, Tokyo, Japan.
    o Tokyo, Japan.
    o Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
    o Unit 731 (IJA).

Tokyo War Crimes Trials, Tokyo, Japan.
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o The International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), Tokyo, Japan.
    o Tokyo Trials, Tokyo, Japan.
    o The Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, Tokyo, Japan.
    o The Tribunal.
  • See:
    o The International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), Tokyo, Japan.
    o Tokyo, Japan.
    o Tokyo Trials, Tokyo, Japan.
    o The Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, Tokyo, Japan.
    o The Tribunal.

Tokyo 2nd Military Hospital (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  • No evidence of atrocities. 2609
  • See:
    o Military Hospital (IJA).
    o Tokyo, Japan.

Toledo.
  • Office of Strategic Services (OSS) indicator for messages dealing with chemical and biological warfare intelligence.

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- Sometimes mistakenly written as “OPERATION TOLEDO.”
- See:
  - OPERATION TOLEDO.
  - OSS (US).
  - OSS Detachment 202 (US).

**Tominaga Shozo.**

**Tomio Ogata.**
- Professor of Pathology, Tokyo Imperial University Tokyo, Japan.
- Commissioned officer, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Associate Professor and Dean of Students, Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo University, Tokyo, Japan.

**Tomobuchi fnu.**

**Tomobuchi fnu.**
- Training leader at Unit 731 (IJA).
- Associated with a planned 1945 Japanese biological warfare attack against San Diego, California.
- 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.”
- See:
  - San Diego, California.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Tomoji Tani.**
- Lecturer, probably in the post-war era, at Kanazawa Medical University, Kanazawa, Japan.
- Graduate, Military Medical College (IJA).
- Commissioned officer, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kanazawa Medical University.
  - Military Medical College (IJA), Kanazawa, Japan.

**Tonarigumi.**

**Tonei, China.**
- Location of a branch office of Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Such offices are also believed to have conducted experiments on human beings.
  - The site was destroyed by retreating Japanese forces in August 1945.
  - NFI – precise location unknown.
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

**Tong Chang County, Guangdong Province, China.**

**Tong Jinlan.**
- Was a survivor of the August 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China.

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- See:
  - Plague.
  - Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

**Tongchang County, Guangdong Province, China.**

**Topographical Unit, Kwantung Army (IJA).**
- Evacuated with Unit 731 (IJA) to southern Korea in August 1945.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Torii Company, Ltd.**
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Sapporo, Japan.
- See:
  - Sapporo, Japan.

**Torisu Taro.**

Tōseiha.

Tōseiha faction.

**Tunga Province, China.**

**Toshiaki Mukai.**

**Toshiba Institute, Niigata, Japan.**
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Niigata, Japan.
- See:
  - Niigata, Japan.

**Toshio Abe.**

**Toshio Nakai.**

**Totori Maru.**
- Japanese ship used to haul prisoners bound for Mukden POW Camp, China from Manila, the Philippines Islands to Pusan, Korea in late 1942.
- The ship was loaded on 6 October 1942.
- Most of the POW had diarrhea or other intestinal diseases.
- The ship docked at Pusan, Korea on 8 November 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, Northeast China on 11 November 1942; Armistice Day.
- See:
  - Diarrhea.
  - Korea.

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2615 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945

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- Liaoning Province, China.
- Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
- Manila, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
- Mukden, Northeast China.
- Mukden POW Camp, China.
- Northeast China.
- Philippine Islands.
- Pusan, Korea.

Toutsugamushi.

Toyama district, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Toyama, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Toyoda Hokyo.
- 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. 2616
- 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.
  - Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
  - Tokuma Kikan (IJA).
  - Toyoda Hokyo.
- See Also:
  - Asai Haruo.
  - Hoia Tokijiro.
  - Ishihara Kanji.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kihara Yukio.
  - Kuhara Fnu.
  - Kojima Kinji.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Mizuguchi Kazukichi.
  - Mizumo Fnu.
  - Nakano Takeo.
  - Sasaki Sankichi.
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Toyoda Group.  
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See Also:
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  - Hoia Tokijiro.
  - Ishihara Kanji.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Kihara Yukio.
  - Kuhara fnu.
  - Kojima Kinji.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Mizuguchi Kazukiichi.
  - Mizumo fnu.
  - Nakano Takeo.
  - Sasaki Sankichi.
  - Shono Kiyoshi.
  - Suguhara Tetsugi.
  - Tokuna Kikan (IJA).
  - Toyoda Hokyo.

Toyoda Soemu.

Toyoda Teijiro.

Toyohara, Sakhalin Island.

Toyota Hidezo.
Doctor at the Department of Microbiology at the Manchuria Medical College (IJA).  
Researched plague, relapsing fever spirochete, Pseudomonas mallei, and typhus.  
See:  
- Manchuria, Northeast China.  
- Manchuria Medical College (IJA).  
- Plague.  
- Pseudomonas mallei.  
- Typhus.

Toxic Island.  
Possible reference to, or also known as:  
- Okunoshima Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.  
- Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.  
- Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.  
- Toxic Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.  
See:  
- Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.  
- Okunoshima Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.  
- Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.  
- Rabbit Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.  
- Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA), Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

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.  
- The candle was bluish-gray in color, with a red band one-third of an inch wide about 1 1/2 inches from the top.  
- 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.  
See:  
- Burma.

Toxic smoke candle (large).  
The large toxic smoke candle, cylindrical in shape, is approximately 4 1/4 inches in diameter by 8 inches long.  
- It is painted a greenish gray color, with a red band several inches from the top.  
- After removal of the top cover, the fuze is ignited by means of a match head.

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2619 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.  
2620 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.  
2621 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.  
2622 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 July 1943.  
2623 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 July 1943.  
2624 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 July 1943.  
2625 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 July 1943.  
2626 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 July 1943.
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 resulting toxic smoke is emitted through a number of smoke vents. The candle, weighed approximately 4½ pounds, and was believed to be the type provided for field gas companies and infantry (regimental) temporary smoke companies.

See:
  - Diphenylcyanarsine

Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoids PA), Vol. V of Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins.

Toxicity Testing Squad, First Division (Unit 731) (IJA).

See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Tracheotomy.

Trachoma.

Training and Education Division (Unit 731) (IJA).

See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Trans-Baikal Military District.

Transfer Procedure (Tokui Atsukai).

Transportation Company Experimental Station (IJA).

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 (IJA) officer that rose to the rank of Lieutenant General.

- Saburo visited Beiyinhe on 16 November 1933 with a Colonel Ando and Lieutenant Tachibara.

Endo reported the existence of at least two squads:
  - The First Squad (Unit 731) (IJA) was responsible for electrical experiments.
  - The Second Squad (Unit 731) (IJA) 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 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.”

See:
  - Ando fnu.
Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Heilongjiang, China.
Heilongjiang Province, China.
Potassium Cyanide.
Saburo Endo.
Tachibara fnu.
Transportation Company Experimental Station (IJA).
Unit 731 (IJA).
Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Transportation Hospital (IJA).

Transportation Squad (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Treaty of Portsmouth.

Treaty of Saint Petersburg.

Treaty of Shimoda.

Treaty of Versailles.

Trikabuto Poison.
- 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.
- See:
  - Aconite.
  - Blue rocket.
  - Devil’s helmet.
  - Leopard’s bane.
  - Monkshood.
  - Wolf’s bane.
  - Women’s bane.

Tripartite Alliance.
Tripartite Pact.

Troop 1855 (IJA).

Truk Atoll.

Trumbull, Robert.

Tryokhrechye, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Tsitsihar, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Tsuda Genro.

Tsujimoto fnu.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Gendarme (IJA).
- See:
  - Gendarme (IJA).
  - Kwantung Gendarme (IJA).

Tsume Yamamoto.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Commanded the water purification and road construction soldiers at Buna-Gona, Papua New Guinea. 2632
- See:
  - Buna-Gona, Papua New Guinea.
  - Papua New Guinea.

Tsuneishi Kei-ichi.
- Professor.
- Devoted his career to outlining the history of Japanese biological warfare activities.
- Author:
- 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.” 2633
- According to Tsuneishi, in Manchuria, Northeast China “scientists and technologists were able to immerse themselves in research without frustration from shortage of funds and harassment from non-specialist

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bureaucrats and others. There are those who believe that this was indeed the ideal environment for a scientific research system.\textsuperscript{2634}

- 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.”\textsuperscript{2635}
  - “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.”\textsuperscript{2636}

- 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 731\textsuperscript{st}, they called these subjects “maruta” (logs); but here, they were called “zaimoku” (lumber).”\textsuperscript{2637}
  - By former member of the Nanking BW Unit, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China, 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. 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.”\textsuperscript{2638}

- See:
  - Asano Tomizo.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Zaimoku.

Tsunetaka Matsui.

Tsuruta fnu.

- 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 Tsuruta:
  - “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.”\textsuperscript{2639}


\textsuperscript{2639} Materials on the Trial of former Servicemen of the Japanese Army charged with Manufacturing and Employing Biological Weapons. Foreign Languages Publishing House. Moscow. 1950

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Second Edition
This entry likely refers to:
  o Tsurata Kanetoshi.

See:
  o Soviet Red Army (USSR).
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tsurata Kanetoshi.
  o Typhoid.

Tsuruga, Japan.

Tsushogo Unit (IJA).

Tsutsugamushi fever.

Tsutsui Kisaboro.

- Corpman, Petty Officer Second Class, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon 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 bayonetng with fixed bayonets, spearing with spears, and beheading with swords, two (2) American POW.
- In 1947 Tsutsui was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.
  o He was sentenced to 10 years in prison.
- See:
  o Caroline Islands.
  o Dubon Island.
  o Guam.
  o Truk Atoll.
  o 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Tsuyama fnu.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Tsuyama Yoshifumi.
- See:
  o Tsuyama Yoshifumi.

Tsuyama Yoshifumi.

- Surgeon, 1943-1945.
- Interviewed in 1947 regarding typhus, and later decontamination experiments conducted at the Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Tsuyama fnu
  o Tsuyama Yoshifumi.

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• See:
  o Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Japanese Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tsuyama fnu
  o Tsuyama Yoshibumi.
  o Typhus.

Tsuyama Yoshibumi.
• Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). 2645
• Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
• Area of expertise: Water Supply and Disinfection. 2646
• See:
  o Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Tsuyoshi Noda.

Tsuyiha Tsuyoshi.
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Takeshi Tsuchiya.
• See:
  o Takeshi Tsuchiya.

Tubercular bacteria.

Tubercule bacillus.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Hominis.

Tuberculosis Research.

Tularemia.

Tumisa fnu.
• Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese army
• Medical Officer, Papua New Guinea.
• Selected Indian POW of the Indian Army (UK) to be cannibalized by Japanese forces.
• Japanese medical officer on Papua New Guinea who selected Indian POW to be killed and eaten.
• 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,”
• See:
  o Indian Army (UK).
  o Papua New Guinea.
  o Pirzai, Captain R.U.
  o 4/9 Jat Regiment of the Indian Army (UK).

Tunga, Manchuria, Northeast China.
- NFI – precise location unknown.

Tunghua, Jilin Province, China. 2647
- Location where secret documents and portions of Unit 731 (IJA) were moved in 1944 to protect them from a foreseen Soviet invasion of Manchuria (August Storm), China. 2648
- See:
  - August Storm.
  - Jilin Province, China.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Soviet invasion of Manchuria.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Twentieth Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- The JINNA CLEAN-UP OPERATION.
- Near Quwo City in Shanxi Province, China, along the Fen He River.
- On 6 July 1938 the Japanese launched a large-scale gas attack on Chinese forces near Quwo City. Shanxi Province, China. The Twentieth Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) prepared 18,000 red gas grenades for the attack and used 7,000 of them.
- On 7 July the Japanese used another 3,000.
- See:
  - Fen He River.
  - Gas grenade.
  - JINNA CLEAN-UP OPERATION.
  - Quwo City, Shanxi Province, China.
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - Twentieth Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

Twenty-Sixth Regiment (IJA).

Type-B bacteriological warfare research.

Type B “Standard” Division (IJA).

Type 3, Gas Mask. 2649
- Total number produced: 6,000. 2650

Type 88, Light Bomber.
- Described in postwar US documents as being used by Unit 731 (IJA) in test drops of its various aerial delivered biological weapons. 2651
- 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

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2649 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2650 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
was accepted by the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) 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 July 1937 – 9 September 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.

See:
- HA bomb.
- Kawasaki Army Type 88 Reconnaissance Aircraft.
- KDA-2.
- Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
- Type 88 Reconnaissance Aircraft.
- Type 97 heavy bomber.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Vogt, Richard.

Type 88, Reconnaissance Aircraft.

Type 93, Mk II Gas Mask.
- Total number produced: 147,000.

Type 93, Mk III Gas Mask.
- Total number produced: 590,000.

Type 93, Mk IV Gas Mask.
- Total number produced: 110,000.

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.
- See:
  - Type 94 Disinfecting Vehicle.
  - Type 94 Gas Scattering Vehicle.
  - Type 94 Tankette.

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2653 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2654 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2655 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2656 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2657 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2658 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
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.
- See:
  - Type 94 Chemical/Bacteriological Protection Modified, Type 94 Tankette.
  - Type 94 Gas Scattering Vehicle.
  - Type 94 Tankette.

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.
- See:
  - Type 94 Chemical/Bacteriological Protection Modified, Type 94 Tankette.
  - Type 94 Disinfecting Vehicle.
  - Type 94 Tankette.

Type 94, Heavy Bomber.

Type 94, Tankette.

Type 94, Scout Plane.

- Described in postwar US documents as being used by Unit 731 (IJA) 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 biplane reconnaissance aircraft of the Japanese Imperial Army (IJA).
    - It saw combat service in Manchukuo and in north China during the early stages of the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
- The first Ki-4 was delivered to the Imperial Japanese Army Air Force (IJA 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 July 1937 – 9 September 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.
- See:
  - HA bomb.
  - Ki-4.
  - Nakajima Ki-4.
  - Nakajima Ki-4Kuyou-n-shiki Teisatsuki.
  - Manchukuo.
  - Manchukuo Air Force (IJA).
  - Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
  - Type 94 Heavy Bomber.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Type 97, Gas Mask.**
- Total number produced: 18,000.

**Type 97, Heavy bomber.**
- Described in postwar US documents as being used by Unit 731 (IJA) in test drops of its various aerial delivered biological weapons.
- 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.
  - The Mitsubishi Ki-21 (or “Type 97 Heavy Bomber”) (Allied reporting name: “Sally”/”Gwen”) began operations during the Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 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-21-1a 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 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.

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2660 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2661 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945

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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 (IJA) combat mission planners and pilots.

According to US documents the aircraft referred had a capacity of twelve HA bombs.2663

See:
- Burma.
- Daisan Dokuritsu Hikotai.
- Dutch East Indies.
- Giretsu Special Forces.
- Gwen (Type 97, Heavy bomber).
- HA bomb.
- Kadena Airfield, Okinawa, Japan.
- Kamikaze.
- Ki-21.
- Ki-21-Ia.
- Ki-21-IIb.
- MC-21.
- Malaya.
- Mitsubishi Ki-21.
- Nomonhan Incident.
- Okinawa, Japan.
- Papua New Guinea.
- Ryukyu Islands, Japan.
- Sally (Type 97, Heavy bomber).
- Second Sino-Japanese War (7 July 1937 – 9 September 1945).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Yontan Airfield, Okinawa, Japan.

Type-50, UJI bomb.

Typhoid.

Typhoid fever.

Typhoid Research.

Typhus.

Typhus Research.

Typhus Vaccine Section of Unit 731 (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Ube fnu.
- Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

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• Commanded the local sapper brigade that destroyed the Japanese facilities in Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
• 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.
  o Those loaded with fleas were taken to the boiler room and incinerated.
• See:
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Uji bomb.

Uchida fnu.
• Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• Served as the camp medical officer at Keijo POW Camp, Keijo, Korea.
• See:
  o Keijo POW Camp, Keijo, Korea.
  o Korea.

Uchida Mamoru.

Uchino fnu. 2664

Uchino Senji.
• Professor at the Kyoto Imperial University Faculty of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan under commission to Unit 731 (IJA). 2665
• See:
  o Kyoto, Japan.
  o Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Ucino fnu.
• Noted in 1948 as authoring reports related to cholera, glanders, bacilli and mucins.
• See:
  o Bacilli.
  o Cholera.
  o Glanders.
  o Mucins.

Ueda fnu. 2666
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Ueda Katsumasa.
  o Ueda Masaaki.
  o Ueda Yataro.
  o Ueda Yatarou.
• See:
  o Ueda Katsumasa.

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2665 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.
Ueda Masaaki.
- Conducted research on Mucous Substances Pertaining to Bacterial Biology.  

Ueda Kenkichi.
- Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Commander, Kwantung Army (IJA).  
- See:  
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Ueda Masaaki.
- Studied Shigella.  
- See:  
  - Shigella.

Ueda Yataro.
- Doctor of Medicine.  
- Unit 731 (IJA).  
- Chengde Army Hospital (IJA).  
- Possible reference to, or also known as:  
  - Ueda Yatarou.  
- See:  
  - Army Hospital (IJA).  
  - Chengde Army Hospital (IJA).  
  - Ueda Yatarou.  
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Ueda Yatarou.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:  
  - Ueda Yatarou.  
- See:  
  - Ueda Yatarou.

Ueki Mnu.
- Possibly refers to Uyeke Hiroshi.  
- Possible reference to, or also known as:  
  - Uyeke Hiroshi.  
- See:  
  - Uyeke Hiroshi.

Ueki Hiroshi.  
- Possibly refers to Uyeke Hiroshi.  

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In a letter, dated 4 October 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 POW.

**See:**
- Ishii Shiro.
- MacArthur, Douglas.
- Uyeke Hiroshi.

**Uemura Hajime.**
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Member of the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
- Member of the “1st Gas Gangrene Committee” established in April 1941 within the Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA); Tokyo, Japan.

**See:**
- Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory, Japanese Army Medical College, Tokyo, Japan.
- Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Japanese Army Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
- 1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).
- Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Research Laboratory (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Military Medical School, Epidemic Prevention Unit (IJA).
- Tokyo, Japan.

**Uesaka Masaru.**

**Uesono (Uezono) Naoji.**
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- General Affairs Department (IJA).
- Worked with the Unit 731 Printing Division (IJA).
- 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.”

**See:**
- Unit 731 (IJA).

**Ueno Chisato.**
- Medical Doctor.
- Surgeon.
- Lieutenant Commander, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Chief medical officer of the Forty-First Naval Guard Unit (IJN).
- Accused of mistreating United States prisoners in USA vs. Asano Shimpei, et. al.

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2674 Smith, Neal R. Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, National Archives. 4 April 1947
2675 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.
2676 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.
2677 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.
2678 Williams and Wallace, _Unit 731_.

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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 and abdomen, incised the right testicle, and exposed the femoral artery in the right thigh of one prisoner.  
- 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.

See:
- Asano Shimpei.
- Forty-First Naval Guard Unit (IJN).
- Nagashima fnu.
- Tanaka fnu.
- USA vs. Asano Shimpei, et. al.

Uetsubo Tetsuichi

According 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 (IJA) in Jining, Dong’an and Siping, China.

Incidents:
- From August 1944 to February 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,” China.
- From September to October 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” (IJA).
  - 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” (IJA).
  - November 1944: ordered Boli Detachment (IJA) to arrest about 90 anti-Japanese underground operators, in April 1945, “sent 10 of them (whose names could not be remembered) in special transfer to Ishii Unit through the Secret Service in Harbin,” China.
- Early April 1945: sent 8 anti-Japanese people, who had been captured by Pingyang Detachment (IJA), Pingyang County, Zhejiang Province, China, “in ‘special transfer’ to the military police in Harbin, which then sent these people to Ishii Unit” (IJA).

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May 1945: sent 2 anti-Japanese people, arrested by Boli Detachment (IJA), “in special transfer to Ishii Unit” (IJA).  

“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 torture.” “There were indeed still a considerable number of cases which had not been confessed.”

- He was arrested by the Soviet Army on 24 August 1945.
- See:
  - Boli Detachment (IJA).
  - Dong’an, Hunan Province, China.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin Ishii Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Hunan Province, China.
  - Ishii Unit (IJA).
  - Japanese Military Police (IJA), Dong’an, Hunan Province, China.
  - Japanese Military Police (IJA), Jining, Shandong Province, China.
  - Japanese Military Police (IJA), Pingyang, China.
  - Japanese Military Police (IJA), Siping, Jilin Province, China.
  - Japanese War of Aggression against China.
  - Jilin Province, China.
  - Kagoshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Military Police (IJA).
  - Pingyang County, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Pingyang Detachment (IJA), Pingyang County, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Secret Service, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Shandong Province, China.
  - Siping, Jilin Province, China.
  - Special transfer.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

**UJI Bomb.**

- “UJI Bomb, Bacterial, All Purpose Type.”
- Biological weapon, an aerial delivered bomb.
- Believed by US investigators postwar to have been under study at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China from 1936 into 1943, possibly later.

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Over the span of five or six years, more than 2000 UJI type-50 bombs were detonated in experimental tests.
- By April 1941 more than 500 had been used in field trials. 2689
- Another 4000 UJI type-50 bombs were exploded either in drop tests from airplanes flying at different heights above ground, or in static explosions. 2690

According to postwar US investigations conducted in late 1945, all Uji bombs were produced at the Mukden Army Arsenal (IJA). 2693
- According to this report, those producing the weapons were never told their intended purpose. 2692

Also known as the:
- Type-50 UJI bomb.

See:
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Mukden Army Arsenal (IJA).
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Type-50 UJI bomb.

“UJI Bomb, Bacterial, All Purpose Type.” 2693
- See:
  - UJI Bomb.

Uji No. 50.
- See:
  - UJI Bomb.

Ujina Port.

Ulcerating Gas.

Umeoka Unit (IJA).

Umesawa Hamao.
- During WWII he contributed many papers to the Journal of Army Surgeons. 2694
- Hamao was one of Unit 731’s (IJA) most prolific authors.
- After the war he served as Head, Department of Antibiotics; Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Umezawa Hamaotto.
- See:
  - Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Journal of Army Surgeons.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

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2694 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.
Umezawa Hamaotto.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Umesawa Hamao.
- See:
  - Umesawa Hamao.

Uezono Naoji.
- Served in the printer division of Unit 731 (IJA).
- Observed frostbite tests conducted on human beings.
- See:
  - Frostbite research.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Ugaki Kazushige.

Umezu Yoshijiro.
- General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- War Minister.
- Chief of Staff of the Japanese General Staff from 1944 until the surrender in August 1945.
- Former Commander-in-Chief, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Was fully aware of the Ishii Shiro and the activities of Unit 731 (IJA).
- 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.”
- Born: 4 January 1882 in Nakatsu (Oita Prefecture) where his family ran a bookstore since the 18th century.
- Umezu graduated from the 15th class of the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA); Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan on 30 November 1903 and was commissioned a second lieutenant on 12 February 1904.
- Umezu was promoted to lieutenant on 30 June 1905.
- He graduated with the 23rd class of the Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, in 1911.
- Promoted to captain on 25 March 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 June 1918.
- From 1919-1921, he served as a military attaché to Switzerland.
- Umezu was promoted to lieutenant colonel on 8 February 1922 and to colonel on 15 December 1925.

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2698 Interrogation of General Umezu Yoshijiro by Lt. Colonel Murray Sanders and a Lt. Young, 9 November 1945, Record Group 331, Allied Operational and Occupation Headquarters, SCAP, AG Section, TSC Files, “385,” Record Group 331, National Archives.
During the 1920s, he was a member of the Tōseiha 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 Kodaha movement guided by Araki Sadao.

From 1923–1924 Umezu served as an instructor at the Army Staff College (IJA), Minato, Tokyo, Japan, and the commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 3rd Infantry Regiment (IJA) from 1924-1926.

Umezu was promoted to Major General on 1 August 1930.

Umezu was promoted 1 August 1934 to Lieutenant General and returned to the field as commander of the Japanese China Garrison Army from 1934–1935 and commander of the Imperial Japanese Army 2nd Division (IJA) from 1935-1936.

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 (IJA), and commander-in-chief of the Kwantung Army from 1939-1944.

Umezu was promoted to full General on 1 August 1940.

In July 1944, Umezu was appointed Chief of the Imperial Japanese Army General Staff (IJA) and a member of the Supreme War Council. Along with War Minister Anami Korechika and Toyoda Soemu, Chief of Imperial Japanese Navy General Staff (IJN), Umezu opposed surrender in August 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 September 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 November 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 November 1948.

Umezu died from rectal cancer in prison on 8 January 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 (USSR) during China Incident in 1937.²⁶⁹⁹

Minister of War.
Nagata Tetsuzan.
Nakatsu, Oita Prefecture, Japan.
Sugamo Prison.
SCAP.
Soviet Union (USSR).
Sugiyama Hajime.
Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
Tojo Hideki.
Tokyo, Japan.
Tōseiha.
Toyoda Soemu.
Ugaki Kazushige.
Unit 731 (IJA).
USS Missouri (BB-63).
War Minister.

Unchino Senji.
- Coauthored with Ishii Shiro and Masuda Chisada: Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoids (PA), Vol. V of Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins. 2700
- Coauthored with Ishii Shiro and Masuda Chisada: “Toxicity of Mucins (MA) and Mucoids (PA), Vol. V of Biological Research on Organisms in Gastric Mucins.” 2701
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Masuda Chisada.
  - Mucins.

Uncle Mike. 2702
- 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.
- See:
  - Adjutant General’s Office (US), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, Tokyo, Japan.

Uncle Sugar. 2703
- Unofficial cover term used by the Adjutant General’s Office (US) in Tokyo to refer to the “United States” in message traffic.
- See:
  - Adjutant General’s Office (US), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

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2702 All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 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 June 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 June 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives.

2703 All quotations are taken from CINCFE (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP) to War (WDSCA WC), 6 June 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 June 1947. CINCFE Tokyo Japan (Carpenter, Legal Section, SCAP), to War (WDSCA WC), 7 June 1947, Incoming Classified Message, Top Secret To Priority, CAD TS Message File, 42–49, The National Archives.
Undulant Fever.

Unit Ei.

- Established on 18 April 1939 in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China by the Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit (IJA).
- Its cover name was the “Tama Unit” (IJA).
- It was the third major biological warfare unit established on mainland China.
- Unit Ei 1644 (IJA) 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. 2704
- See:
  - Arsenic.
  - Blowfish poisons.
  - Central China Anti-Epidemic Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Cholera.
  - Cyanide.
  - Masuda Tomosada.
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Plague.
  - Tama Unit (IJA).
  - Typhus.
  - Unit Ei (IJA).
  - Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).

Unit Oka 9420 (IJA).

- Oka 9420 (IJA) 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 March 1942 which contained a section warning of the dangers of an outbreak of Para typhus in Singapore. 2705
    - 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 [IJA]) also involved inputs from Oka 9420 (IJA). 2706
- Oka 9420 (IJA) facilities were located in the Singapore General Hospital as well as the College of Medicine Building area along College Road. 2707
  - 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. 2708
- Oral accounts by those who worked for Oka 9420 (IJA) 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. 2709
  - Mr. Chelliah Thurairajah Retnam, a local volunteer of the British Royal Army Medical Corps before working for Oka 9420 Analysis Department (IJA), mentioned reporting to a Major Nato. 2710

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- Assuming that Mr. Retnam had not mistakenly referred to Oka 9420 (IJA) director Ryoichi Naito, a civilian researcher, as Major Nato, it was likely that military personnel resided in the middle tiers of the command structure.  
- Sandwiching this group would be director Naito at the top and local staff members like Mr. Retnam and Mr. Othman Wok at the base.  

- It is not clear how many locals were in Oka 9420 (IJA) 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).”  
  - 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 unit.  

- Mr. Othman Wok experience in working with Oka 9420 (IJA) was possibly the most revealing of the sinister nature of the unit work in Singapore.  
  - 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.”  
  - In an interview with Mr. Othman Wok on 7 March 2006, he revealed that the research team was careful to dispose of the carcasses of infected rats.  
    - 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.  
    - 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 9420 (IJA).  

- When asked what happened to Oka 9420 (IJA) 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.  

- In contrast to Mr. Othman Wok experience, Mr. Retnam work with the Analyst Department was apparently far removed from Oka 9400’s (IJA) 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, Thailand.  
  - Unit 9420 (IJA) had the necessary water filtration equipment and expertise to supply water to the worksite at River Kwai.  

- From Mr. Retnam description, Oka 9420 (IJA) work was thus nothing more than the prevention of water-borne diseases such as cholera and typhoid.  

- 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 locals.

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See:
- British Royal Army Medical Corps.
- Bubonic plague.
- Central Epidemic Prevention and Water Purification Department of the Southern Expeditionary Army Group (IJA).
- Cholera.
- College of Medicine, Singapore.
- Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).
- EPWSD (IJA).
- Gunsei Geppou.
- Kachanaburi, Thailand.
- Kitagawa Masataka.
- Kono Unit (IJA).
- MAD - (Military Administration Department) (IJA).
- Malaria.
- Military Administration Department (MAD) (IJA).
- Naito Ryoichi.
- Oka 9420 (IJA).
- Othman Wok.
- Para typhus.
- Plague.
- Retnam, Chelliah Thurairajah.
- River Kwai.
- Singapore.
- Singapore General Hospital.
- Southern Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (IJA) (Singapore).
- Syonan Times.
- Tampoi, Johor, Malay Peninsula.
- Tan Teck Guan Building.
- Typhoid.
- Umeoka Unit (IJA).
- 25th Japanese Army (IJA).

Unit Tama (IJA).

Unit 80 (IJA).

Unit 86 (IJA).

Unit 100, Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
- Existence is first disclosed at the Khabarovsk, USSR trials in 1949.
- Conducted open-air tests and attacks throughout Japanese-occupied Manchuria, Northeast China, and areas under the control of the Nationalist and Communist Chinese. 2725
  - Field trials were conducted as far south as Canton, Guangdong Province, China, in cities along the ancient silk trade routes west to Sian (Xian), Shaanxi Province, and in and around Changchun, Jilin Province, China and, in the north, at the Manchurian-Soviet frontier. 2726
- Unit 100 (IJA) personnel were at Nomonhan in 1939, and assisted Unit 731 (IJA) in sabotage operations against the Soviets. 2727

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Unit 100 (IJA) personnel also conducted attacks independent of Unit 731 (IJA) against the Soviet Union (USSR) in the area of Nomonhan.  
Field trials occurred routinely from 1939 until the end of the war.  
There is evidence, too, that on numerous occasions daring members of the unit crossed the border into Soviet Siberia.  
- There they carried out widespread sabotage, spreading disease to animals, humans, and plant life.

- Unit 100 (IJA) 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 (IJA) did extensive testing of anthrax and glanders on humans.

- Unit 100 (IJA) was originally known as the “Wakamatsu Unit” (IJA).
- The unit’s 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 (IJA).
  - Many of these would later be assigned to various Army units throughout Manchuria, Northeast China and China where they engaged in training other personnel in biological warfare techniques.

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 (IJA) employed between 600 and 800 personnel at all times.
  - Of this number, a higher proportion was technical and scientific personnel than were at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China or Unit 731 (IJA).

- Fewer guards were required to protect human specimens in Changchun, Jilin Province, China than the larger number of subjects who were under Unit 731’s (IJA) care further north.

- Unit 100 (IJA) had branches in Dairen, Harbin, Rako Station (NFI), Dalny, Lagu, and Keshan.
  - Additional branches were established at Dongan, Jining, Dongning, and Siping, China.

- Though Unit 100’s (IJA) 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, Jilin Province, China facility.
  - Such visits sometimes included Chinese that had no knowledge of veterinary research or science.

- Work at Unit 100 (IJA) 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.”

- “Japanese military police sent people to Unit 100 (IJA) for experimental work every week.  
- Unit 100 (IJA) “experimental materials” was limited to only a single bacteria or poison.
  - Changchun victims were in general liquidated within two weeks of their exposure to a toxin or pathogen.

- Production of bacteria was at Unit 100 (IJA) was on a large scale.
- The unit’s leader, Wakamatsu Yujiro was primarily interested in anthrax, glanders, plague, and nose ulcer.
  - Unit 100 (IJA) laboratories concentrated on manufacturing four principal pathogens, although small quantities of other germs were handled as well.
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. Narcotics, such as heroin and poisons such as potassium cyanide were also subjects of testing.

Yearly, Unit 100 (IJA) also manufactured large quantities of herbicides. Aerial spraying techniques were also developed and tested at Anda Station (airfield); Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Consisted of six divisions.

- General Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
  - Managed the design and overall research problems, as well as management of the unit’s large experimental crops farm.

- Its various departments consisted of the following:
  - Planning Section (Unit 100) (IJA).
  - Research Section (Unit 100) (IJA).
  - Special Plantation (Unit 100) (IJA).
  - Experimental Field Section (Unit 100) (IJA).

- 1st Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
  - Studied problems relating to horses and to animal blood in general.

- 2nd Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
  - 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.
    - First Section – Bacteriological (Unit 100) (IJA).
    - Second Section – Pathology (Unit 100) (IJA).
    - Third Section – Experimental animals (Unit 100) (IJA).
    - Fourth Section – Organic Chemistry (Unit 100) (IJA).
    - Fifth Section – Botanical (Unit 100) (IJA).
    - Sixth Section – Biological (Unit 100) (IJA).
    - Organized in December 1943.

- 3rd Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
  - Provided assistance to the second Department (IJA).

- 4th Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
  - Provided assistance to the second Department (IJA).

- 5th Division (Unit 100) (IJA).

- 6th Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
  - Established in December 1943 to exploit the allegedly successful plague biological warfare weapons delivery systems previously developed at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - “Experiment Section,” the section that conducted human tests, consisted of approximately three hundred persons, thirty of whom were officers.

Each division had five sections.

Unit 100 (IJA) also operated Epidemic Prevention Squadrons (IJA).


- 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 (IJA) annual budget from 1941 to 1945 averaged 1 million yen. 2743
- Unit 100’s (IJA) funding was provided primarily from two sources;
  - The War Ministry.
  - 2nd Division Headquarters, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Unit 100’s (IJA) camp occupied about 20 square kilometers in area. 2745
  - The area was off limits to all Chinese except those that worked there and a few invited Chinese specialists. 2746
  - The camp was further off limits to all Japanese that were not part of its research teams or the Kwantung Army (IJA). 2747
  - The camp was surrounded by electrified fences at least 3 meters high. 2748
    - The ground was patrolled by guards at all times. 2749
    - 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. 2750
    - The product of this farm was used for experiments.
    - Unit 100 (IJA) also tested herbicides and chemical pesticides, insecticides. 2751
- The physical layout of Camp 100 (IJA) was in many respects similar to that of Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - A large two-story headquarters building was erected about 120 meters from the camp’s front entrance. 2752
    - The gray concrete building was 1720 square meters in overall size. 2753
    - 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, also contained cells capable of holding thirty to forty prisoners at one time who would be subjected to experimentation when the scientists required their bodies. 2754
      - Each cell was 4 square meters, and was protected by thick double doors 66 centimeters high and 50 centimeters wide. 2755
      - Every door contained a safety lock and a strong bolt to ensure security. 2756

Incinerator, Unit 100, Kwantung Army (IJA).
Unit 100’s (IJA) headquarters offices were housed on the second floor. 

- Underground tunnels radiated out from the headquarters building to other laboratory sites and to many buildings housing animal research specimens.  
  - Several dozen buildings were scattered throughout the camp. 
    - The 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. 
    - 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 (IJA) also maintained an outdoor dissecting area. 
    - This outdoor dissecting area is believed to be the location where Allied POW were autopsied.  

- Unlike Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China, almost all of Unit 100’s (IJA) scientific and technical personnel lived outside the camp’s boundaries. 
  - The scientists were housed in quarters in Mokotan, Jilin Province, China and other nearby communities. 
  - Three crematoria dotted the camp, while a large cemetery catered to those animal and human victims who were not burned to ashes. 

- In the years after the war, Unit 100’s (IJA) activities were not investigated as thoroughly as Unit 731 (IJA) 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.”  
  - Peasants reported finding “an upper layer of human bodies. Even after digging 2–5 meters deep we found that there were still human bodies.”  

- The Changchun Biological Warfare Factory (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China (IJA) and its satellite branches were destroyed by order of the Kwantung Army (IJA) 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 (IJA) did not abandon Changchun, Jilin Province, China 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.” 

  - Some rats were infected with pathogens, including plague germs and released.

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2759 Takeshi Nishimura to CI & E, GHQ, SCAP, 23 August 1946, Record Group 331, Box 1772/330, The National Archives. 
2762 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 June 1989. 
In the years after WWII the Changchun, Jilin Province, China area experienced outbreaks of plague, glanders, and anthrax in 1946, 1947, and 1951.

- Parts of Changchun, Jilin Province, China and the surrounding towns remained uninhabitable until the mid-1950s. 2765
- Unit 100 (IJA) also operated the Changchun Biological Warfare Factory (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.

See:
- Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Anda Station, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Anthrax.
- Battle of Nomonhan.
- Canton, Guangdong Province, China.
- Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Changchun Biological Warfare Factory (IJA), Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
- Dalny, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
- Dongan, Hunan Province, China.
- Dongning, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
- Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).
- Experimental Field Section (Unit 100) (IJA).
- Experimental materials.
- Experiment Section (IJA).
- First Section, 2nd Division – Bacteriological (Unit 100) (IJA).
- Fifth Section, 2nd Division – Botanical (Unit 100) (IJA).
- Fourth Section, 2nd Division – Organic Chemistry (Unit 100) (IJA).
- Gendarme (IJA).
- General Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
- Glanders.
- Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Herbicide.
- Heroin.
- Inner Mongolia, China.
- Insecticide.
- Jilin Province, China.
- Jining, Shandong Province, China.
- Keshan County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Khabarovsk, USSR.
- Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials (USSR).
- Korea.
- Lagu, Shandong Province, China.
- Kempei (IJA)
- Kempeitai (IJA).
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Military Police (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Police (IJA).
- Kwantung Gendarme (IJA).
- Manchukuo Police (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Mokotan, Jilin Province, China.
- Nomonhan.

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- Nose ulcer.
- Ox plague.
- Pesticide.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Plague.
- Planning Section (Unit 100) (IJA).
- Potassium cyanide.
- Rako Station (NFI), China.
- Research Section (Unit 100) (IJA).
- Shaanxi Province, China.
- Shandong Province, China.
- Sheep pox.
- Sian (Xian), Shaanxi Province, China.
- Siping, Jilin Province, China.
- China.
- Sixth Section, 2nd Division – Biological (Unit 100) (IJA).
- Soviet Siberia.
- Special Plantation (Unit 100) (IJA).
- Third Section, 2nd Division – Experimental animals (Unit 100).
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Wakamatsu Unit (IJA).
- Wakamatsu Yujiro
- War Ministry.
- Xian, Shaanxi Province, China.
- 1st Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
- 2nd Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
- 2nd Division Headquarters, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- 3rd Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
- 4th Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
- 5th Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
- 6th Division (Unit 100) (IJA).

**Unit 100 Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).**

- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
  - Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).

**Unit 113 (IJA).**

- Located in Burma.

- See:
  - Burma.

**Unit 200 (IJA).**

**Unit 516 (IJA).**

- In August 1937, the Chemical Squad of the Technical Department, Unit 516 (IJA), under the Kwantung Army (IJA) was set up in Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- The Unit was manned by a staff of 3,000.
- Its mission was to develop and test a modern chemical arsenal.
- Unit 516 (IJA) 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.

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

It was later expanded as an Independent Chemical Department, also known as Unit 516 (IJA), specializing in the development, production and training of using chemical weapons. Unit 516 (IJA) was responsible for providing chemical war preparations to the Kwantung Army, investigation, research, test and chemical warfare material. Unit 516 (IJA), along with Unit 526 (IJA), were the two primary chemical units of the Kwantung Army responsible for carrying out chemical attacks. Unit 516 (IJA) tested chemical weapons on live human subjects. Its work was often coordinated with that of Unit 731 (IJA). Unit 516 (IJA) was organized into five sections.

- Administration Division (Unit 516) (IJA).
  - Gas detection and poison synthesis.
- Second Section (Unit 516) (IJA).
  - Gas protection research.
- Third Class (Unit 516) (IJA).
  - Gas research.
- Fourth Section (Unit 516) (IJA).
  - Chemical agent research.
- Fifth Section (Unit 516) (IJA).
  - Undetermined at this time.

Unit 516 (IJA) had two teams, Unit 525 (IJA) and Unit 526 (IJA), for the experiment of chemical weapons.

See:
- Chemical Squad of the Technical Department, Unit 516 (IJA).
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China. Unit 516 (IJA).
- Independent Chemical Department (IJA).
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Kwantung Army Chemical Department, Qiqihar (Unit 516) (IJA).
- Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Okunoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- Technical Department (IJA).
- Unit 516 (IJA), Qiqihar.
- Unit 525 (IJA).
- Unit 526 (IJA).
- Unit 731 (IJA).

**Unit 516 (IJA), Qiqihar.**

- Unit 516 (IJA), Qiqihar tested chemical weapons on live human subjects.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Qiqihar, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 516 (IJA).

**Unit 525 (IJA).**

- Unit 525 (IJA) tested chemical weapons on live human subjects.

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2768 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰

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Second Edition
One of two units, the other being Unit 526 (IJA) that were assigned to test a modern chemical weapons capability. Unit 525 (IJA) was one of two units, the other being Unit 616 assigned to carry out chemical weapons attacks against enemy forces.

Unit 525 (IJA) and Unit 526 (IJA) were subordinate to Unit 516 (IJA).

Unit 526 (IJA) tested chemical weapons on live human subjects.

Unit 526 (IJA) was one of two teams, the other being Unit 525 (IJA), that made up Unit 516 (IJA).

Unit 543 (IJA) was headquartered in Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.

Unit 565 (IJA).

Unit 571 (IJA).

Unit 643 (IJA).

Unit 673 (IJA).

Unit 696 (IJA).

Bacteriological Warfare Japan invasion war of bacteriological warfare in China

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2774 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu) 野戰防疫給水部.
Also known as, or was associated with the:
- Chiamussu 2nd Army Hospital (IJA), Chiamussu, Hejiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Chiamussu 2nd Army Hospital (IJA), Chiamussu, Hejiang Province, China.
  - Chiamussu, Hejiang Province, China.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Unit 731 (IJA).
- Principal BW center of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) in Manchuria, Northeast China.
- The center was formed to be a large self-sufficient installation with a garrison of 3,000 in 1939-1940.
- Secret bacteriological testing and development laboratory initially established at Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1933 by the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Was not designated “Unit 731” (IJA) until 1941.
- Believed to have conducted at least 161 biological warfare attacks across 20 Chinese provinces creating upwards of 2.37 million Chinese casualties.
- Unit 731 (IJA) was officially inaugurated in the town of Pingfan, near Harbin, Heilongjiang, China in August of 1936.
- Externally the unit was referred to as “Jiamao Unit” (IJA).
- Initially under the command of Ishii Shiro.
- Unit 731 (IJA) branch units were established in strategic areas throughout Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Moved from Beiyinhe to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, where one division of the unit, 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division remained through the end of the war in August 1945.
  - General Division (IJA).
    - Aki Sadahan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Dysentery Research.
    - Ejima team (Unit 731) (IJA)– Dysentery Research.
    - Enoshima team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Frostbite Research.
    - Ida team (Unit 731) (IJA) – X-ray Research.
    - Ishikawa team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Anthrax Research.
    - Kasahara team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Viral Research.
    - Kusa-mihan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pharmacological Research.
    - Minatohan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Cholera Research.
    - Niki team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Serum Research.
    - Noguchi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Rickettsia flea Research.
    - Okamoto team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Tuberculosis Research.
    - Ota team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Plague Research.
    - Setogawa team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Cholera.
    - Tabei team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Typhoid.
    - Takahashi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Insect Study.
    - Tanabe team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pathology Research.
    - Tanaka team ((Unit 731) (IJA) – Typhus Research.
    - Utsumi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pathology Research.
    - Yoshimura team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Bacteria Research.

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2775 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戰防疫給水部.
2776 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戰防疫給水部.
2777 Hong, James T. The said and the unsaid. An exhibition at the Armed Forces Museum commemorates the Chemical Corps. The Taipei Times. 6 February 2013. [http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/feat/archives/2013/02/06/2003554333](http://www.taipeitimes.com/News/feat/archives/2013/02/06/2003554333)
2779 Brief History of the Kwantung Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Section. On April 6, 1982, this was submitted to the Diet by Ministry of Health and Welfare.


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- 1st Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
- 2nd Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Conducted field experiments with bacteria weapons.
    - 3rd Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
- 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Unit 731 Branch Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Produced porcelain bombs.
  - Water supply.
  - 3rd Division (Unit 731) (IJA) was actually located in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- 4th Division – Production (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - 1st Research Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
- Clinical Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
- Materials Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
- Training and Education Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
- Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China was the remote site for Unit 731’s (IJA) proving ground.
- Initial and first solid information to reach US authorities regarding the actual existence of this unit occurred on 27 September 1945, though suspicions about Japan’s wartime biological warfare program had existed throughout WWII.
- Unit 731 (IJA) scientists worked on several dozen different diseases simultaneously.
- Unit 731 (IJA) became involved with mass prostitution after an initial large-scale venereal disease breakout occurred in 1937.
  - 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 (IJA) 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 occurred.
- Unit 731 (IJA) personnel were at Nomonhan in 1939, and were assisted by Unit 100 (IJA) in sabotage operations against the Soviets.
  - Unit 731’s (IJA) personnel were into two groups.
    - The first consisted of some 100 men, split into squads often each.
      - 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, Heilongjiang, China’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 (IJA).
  - Unit 731 special squads also deployed artillery shells with bacteria-filled warheads against the Soviets.
- Unit 731 (IJA) researchers did not perfect a spray device for field use by the end of the war.
- Unit 731 (IJA) experts failed to develop a viable anthrax delivery system by the end of the war.
- Unit 731 (IJA) scientists in 1944 conducted experiments with plague germ contamination through the respiratory tract.
A Unit 731 (IJA) 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] February.” 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.”

Unit 731 (IJA) is apparently, the only Japanese biological warfare unit officially admitted by the Japanese Diet to have existed in Manchuria, Northeast China.

- The Diet statement concerning Unit 731 (IJA) 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.”
- 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.”

Collapse of Unit 731 (IJA).

- “By 1945 the feelings among members of Unit 731 (IJA) 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 (IJA) at Harbin,” China.
- Conference on Evacuation. “An emergency conference was convened at the Unit 731 HQ (IJA) on 9 August; 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 the Unit 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 (IJA) have 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. While family members were loaded into open freight cars for evacuation, first of all the 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, August until 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.”

- Return to Japan.
  - After ordering the destruction of the Unit 731 HQ (IJA), Ishii flew to Hsintsin (now Changchun), Jilin Province, China, then the HQ of the Kwantung Army (IJA), where using the communication network conducted the destruction of Unit 731 (IJA) branches at Mutanchiang, Linkou, Sunwu, and Hailar.
  - The first evacuation train left Pingfang on 11 August.

The South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), headquartered in Dalian, Liaoning Province, China, provided the trains and managed the rail portion of the evacuation.

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The 2nd train left on the next day (actual date is unknown at this time).  
- The last train is reported to have departed Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China on 14 August 1945.  
- 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 August 15, did all the 15 trains (each with 20 cars) leave Pingfang and most of buildings were demolished (see above).  
- All the trains were guarded by Gendarmes (IJA) with special permission from the Kwantung Army (IJA) for priority passage and reached Pusan in late August, where they embarked ships for Japan.  
- From 18 to 25 August, they landed at Sasebo, Hakata, Maizuru, Monji, Tsuruga, Senzaki, and Hagi.  
  - Upon landing, members of Unit 731 (IJA) received the last words from Ishii who afraid of the existence of Unit 731 (IJA) being exposed issued the order:  
    - All members please obey three things: (1) after returning to your native places, conceal your work with Unit 731 (IJA) and military services; (2) do not take any governmental jobs.; and (3) strictly severe all personal ties with each other, an order which has been largely kept until this day.  
- 1700 former members of Unit 731 (IJA) returned to Japan during the evacuation.  

See:  
- Aki Sadahan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Dysentery Research.  
- Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- Anda Airfield, Anda, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- Anthrax.  
- Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- Changchun, Jilin Province, China.  
- Chiyoda Mura.  
- Clinical Division (Unit 731) (IJA).  
- Comfort women.  
- Conference on Evacuation.  
- Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.  
- Diet.  
- Education Section (Unit 731) (IJA).  
- Ejima team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Dysentery Research.  
- Enoshima team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Frostbite Research.  
- Frostbite research.  
- Gendarmes (IJA).  
- General Division (Unit 731) (IJA).  
- Hagi, Japan.  
- Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.  
- Hakata, Japan.  
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- Heilongjiang, China.  
- Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- Hsintsin, China.  


o Ida team (Unit 731) (IJA) – X-ray Research.
o Inner Mongolia, China.
o Ishii Shiro
o Ishikawa team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Anthrax Research.
o Jiamao Unit (IJA).
o Kasahara team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Viral Research.
o Kikuchi Hitoshi.
o Kusa-mihan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pharmacological Research.
o Kwantung Army (IJA).
o Linkou, China.
o Linkou County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
o Logs.
o Maizuru, Japan.
o Manchuria, Northeast China.
o Maruta.
o Materials Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
o Minatohan team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Cholera Research
o Monji, Japan.
o Mutanchiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
o Niki team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Serum Research.
o Noguchi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Rickettsia flea Research.
o Nomonhan.
o Okamoto team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Tuberculosis Research.
o Ota team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Plague Research.
o Pingfan Section II (Unit 731) (IJA).
o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
o Pingfang, China.
o Plague.
o Production (Unit 731) (IJA).
o Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (IJA).
o Pusan, Korea.
o Sasebo, Japan.
o Sentaki, Japan.
o Setogawa team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Cholera.
o Sexually transmitted diseases.
o SMRC
o South Manchurian Railway Company (SMRC), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
o Soviet Union (USSR).
o Suicide squads (Unit 731) (IJA).
o Sunwu, Heilongjiang Province, China.
o Tabei team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Typhoid. 2804
o Takahashi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Insect Study.
o Tanabe team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pathology Research.
o Tanaka team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Typhus Research.
o Training and Education Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
o Tsuruga, Japan.
o Utsumi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pathology Research.
o Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
o Yoshimura team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Bacteria Research.
o Unit 731 (IJA).
o Unit 731 Branch Water Purification Unit (Unit 731) (IJA).
o Water Purification Unit (IJA).
o 1st Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
o 1st Research Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

Unit 731, Branch Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (IJA).
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - 3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (Unit 731) (IJA).

Unit 731, Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China
- In the testimony of an anonymous researcher of Unit 731 Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China, he described an experiment with a cyanide bomb:
  “They used a newly developed gas bomb by Unit 516 (IJA) 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.”
- See:
  - Cyanide.
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Dalian Branch (IJA), Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Haruarushan, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Marutas.
  - Okamoto fnu.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Unit 731, Detachment (IJA), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China
- See:
  - Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.

Unit 731 (IJA), Manchuria, Northeast China.
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

Unit 731, Museum in Pingfan.

Unit 731, Printing Division (IJA).

Unit 743 (IJA). Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Medical Supply Depot, Mukden Branch (IJA).
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- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Medical Supply Depot, Mukden Branch. (IJA)

Unit 759 (IJA).
- 25th Division (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China → Kyushu.
- 25th Division Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).
- See:
  - Kyushu, Japan.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).
  - 25th Division (IJA).
  - 25th Division Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).

Unit 761 (IJA).
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- 28th Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).
  - 28th Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).

Unit 769 (IJA).
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Suiyang Army Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Suiyang Army Hospital (IJA).

Unit 773 (IJA).
- Reference to:
  - Songo Unit (IJA) (physical location unknown).

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2808 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2809 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2810 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2811 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2812 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2813 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2814 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2815 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2816 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2817 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2818 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
Unit 789 (IJA). 2819
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- 2nd Army Hospital (IJA). 2820
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - 2nd Army Hospital (IJA). 2821

Unit 791 (IJA). 2822
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- 1st Army Hospital (IJA). 2823
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - 1st Army Hospital (IJA).

Unit 794 (IJA). 2824
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Liaoyang 2nd Army Hospital (IJA), Liaoyang, Liaoning Province, China. 2825
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Liaoyang 2nd Army Hospital (IJA), Liaoyang, Liaoning Province, China. 2825

Unit 811 (IJA). 2827
- 23rd Division (IJA).
- Manchuria→ Philippines.
- 23rd Division Medical Unit (IJA). 2828
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Philippine Islands.
  - 23rd Division (IJA).

Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戰防疫給水部.
Unit 1644 (IJA).

- Consisted of 12 branches.
- Established in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China on 18 April 1939.
- Conducted tests to determine human susceptibility to a variety of harmful stimuli ranging from infectious diseases to poison gas.
- 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 (IJA) operated with about 1500 personnel working at a central office and headquarters with a hospital and four story attachment that housed the research labs and a prison where test subjects were kept.
- 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 1644 (IJA).
- Everyone at Unit 1644 (IJA) that was associated with human experimentation wore a special button of badge on the side of their hat.
- Unit 1644 (IJA) 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.”
- The Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan shipped these products to Unit 1644 (IJA) for use in experiments in addition to Unit 1644 (IJA) collaboration on experiments and field tests with Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Acetone.
  - Amagasa.
  - Arsenic.
  - Cobra.
  - Habu.
  - Hydric cyanide.
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China,
  - Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  - Nitrile Prussiate.
  - Trikabuto poison

Unit 1855 (IJA).

- Established by the North China Army on 9 February 1938.
- The unit was housed near the Temple of Heaven in Peking (Municipality), China.
- Originally commanded by Colonel Nishimura Yeni, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) and a surgeon.
- Unit 1855 (IJA) reported directly to Ishii Shiro.
- Unit 1855 (IJA) is reported to have had ten branches.

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2829 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2830 WILLIAMS, PETER and DAVID WALLACE, UNIT 731: JAPAN'S SECRET BIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN WORLD WAR. 1989.
2838 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
• In Beijing, Hebei Province, China Unit 1855 (IJA) conducted separate infection research experimentation.

• Between 1938 and 1945 the unit is estimated to have killed at least 1000 people in various medical experiments.

• Unit 1855 (IJA) was also known or referred to as the:
  o Beijing Unit (IJA).
  o Goto Unit (Japanese).
  o Ko 1855 Unit (IJA).
  o North China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Beijing) (Tianjin) (IJA).
  o Northern Branch A (IJA).

• See:
  o Bacteriological Troop 1855 (IJA).
  o Bacteriological Research Section (Unit 1855) (IJA).
  o Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  o Beijing Unit (IJA).
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  o EPWSD (IJA).
  o Goto Unit (Japanese) (IJA).
  o Hebei Province, China.
  o Ishii Shiro.
  o Jinan, Shandong Province, China.
  o Jinan Branch (IJA), Jinan, Shandong Province, China.
  o Ko 1855 Unit (IJA).
  o Nishimura Yeni.
  o North China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (IJA) (Beijing) (Tianjin).
  o Northern Branch A (IJA).
  o Shandong Province, China.
  o Temple of Heaven, Peking (Municipality), China.
  o Tianjin, China.
  o Tianjin Municipality, China.
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Unit 1856 (IJA).

Unit 2624 (IJA). 2840
• Unit 2624 (IJA) was assigned to the Kwantung Army (IJA).
• Home station: Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Unit 2625 (IJA). 2841
• Unit 2625 (IJA) was assigned to the Burma Area Army (IJA).
• Home station: Tokyo, Japan.
• See:
  o Burma Area Army (IJA).
  o Tokyo, Japan.

Ruins of Unit 1855 (IJA)
Unit 2626 (IJA). 2842
- Unit 2628 (IJA) was broken into three known elements. These elements were assigned to the:
  - 53rd IMB (IJA).
  - 18th Army (IJA).
  - 14th Division (IJA).
- See:
  - 53rd IMB (IJA).
  - 18th Army (IJA).
  - 14th Division (IJA).

Unit 2627 (IJA). 2843
- Unit 2627 (IJA) was assigned to the 8th Area Army (IJA).
- See:
  - 8th Area Army (IJA).

Unit 2628 (IJA). 2844
- Unit 2628 (IJA) was assigned to the 18th Army (IJA).
- See:
  - 18th Army (IJA).

Unit 2646 (IJA). 2845

Unit 5753 (IJA). 2846
- Unit 5753 (IJA) was assigned to the 32nd Army (IJA).
- Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
  - 32nd Army (IJA).

Unit 6066 (IJA). 2847
- Unit 6066 (IJA) was assigned 2nd Area Army (IJA).
- Osaka Army Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Osaka Army Hospital (IJA).
  - 2nd Area Army (IJA).

Unit 6747 (IJA). 2848
- Unit 6747 (IJA) was assigned 56th Division (IJA).
- Kurume
- See:
  - Kurume.
  - 56th Division (IJA).

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2842 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野外防疫給水部.
2843 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野外防疫給水部.
2844 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野外防疫給水部.
2845 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野外防疫給水部.
2846 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野外防疫給水部.
2847 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野外防疫給水部.
2848 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野外防疫給水部.
Unit 6834 (IJA).
- Unit 6834 (IJA) was also known as the:
  - Burma Expeditionary Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Burma Expeditionary Unit (IJA).

Unit 8604 (IJA).
- Referred to as “Bo Zi” or the “Wave Unit” in Chinese.
- Unit 8604 (IJA) was also referred to as the “Nami Unit,” possibly a reference to the name of its commander, NFI.
- Unit 8604 (IJA) was established in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China on 8 April 1939.
- It was housed on the site of the present-day Sun Yat Sen University, also known as Zhongshan University, until 1944.
- Unit 8604 (IJA) experimented with water contaminants and raised rats as plague carriers.
- The unit is reported to have had ten branches.
- See:
  - Bo Zi.
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  - EPWSD (IJA).
  - Guangdong Province, China.
  - Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China.
  - Nami Unit (IJA).
  - South China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA), Canton, Guangdong Province, China
  - Sun Yat Sen University.
  - Wave Unit (IJA).
  - Zhongshan University.

Unit 9420 (IJA).
- Established in Singapore on 26 March 1942.
- Studied the feasibility of fleas as disease carriers in Singapore.
- Unit 9420 (IJA) is reported to have had ten branches.
- See:
  - Singapore.

Unit 10282 (IJA).
- Unit 10282 (IJA) was assigned to the Burma Area Army (IJA).
- Kyoto, Japan.
- See:
  - Burma Area Army (IJA).
  - Kyoto, Japan.

Unit 12367 (IJA).

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2849 VANDERBROOK, ALAN JAY. IMPERIAL JAPAN’S HUMAN EXPERIMENTS BEFORE AND DURING WORLD WAR TWO. B.A. University of Central Florida, 2009
2850 WILLIAMS, PETER and DAVID WALLACE, UNIT 731: JAPAN’S SECRET BIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN WORLD WAR. 1989.
2852 WILLIAMS, PETER and DAVID WALLACE, UNIT 731: JAPAN’S SECRET BIOLOGICAL WARFARE IN WORLD WAR. 1989.
2854 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2855 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
• Unit 12367 (IJA) was assigned to the Burma Area Army (IJA).
• See:
  o Burma Area Army (IJA).

Unit 12368 (IJA). 2856
• Unit 12368 (IJA) was known as the Shobu Group (IJA).
• See:
  o Shobu Group (IJA).

Unit 12467 (IJA). 2857
• Unit 12467 (IJA) was assigned to the 6th Area Army (IJA).
• See:
  o 6th Area Army (IJA).

Unit 13360 (IJA). 2858

Unit 17022 (IJA). 2859
• Unit 17022 (IJA) was assigned to the 38th Army (IJA).
• See:
  o 38th Army (IJA).

Unit 17113 (IJA). 2860
• Unit 17113 (IJA) was assigned to the 18th Area Army (IJA).
• See:
  o 18th Area Army (IJA).

Unit 25202 (IJA).
• In May 1945, Unit 731 (IJA) was re-designated Unit 25202 (IJA) by order of the Ministry of the Army (IJA) and the Kwantung Army (IJA). 2861
• The unit was also ordered to accelerate production of biological weapons. 2862
• See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Ministry of the Army (IJA).

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - USSR.

Union Medical College, Beijing, Hebei Province, China. 2863
• See:
  o Beijing, Hebei Province, China.
  o Hebei Province, China.

United Kingdom (UK).

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2856 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2857 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2858 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2859 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
2860 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.

United States versus Kajuro Aihara.
- In United States versus Kajuro Aihara thirty-three men were accused murdering eight United States aviators in August 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.\(^{2864}\)
- 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 exercise.\(^{2865}\)
- See:
  - Kajuro Aihara.
  - Kyushu, Japan.

University of Illinois, Urbana–Champaign, Illinois.

University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

University of Tokyo School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

Uno Shintaro.

Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

US Navy War Crimes Commission.

US Public Health Service.

US War Department G-2.

US-Japan Joint Research Team.

Usiba Onizoo.
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).\(^{2866}\)
- Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Area of expertise: Penicillin.\(^{2867}\)
- See:
  - Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Penicillin.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

USA vs. Asano Shimpei.
USA vs. Iwanami Hiroshi et al.

USS Finback (SS-230).

USS Hornet (CV-8).

USS Missouri (BB-63).

USS Panay (PR-5).

USS San Jacinto (CVL-30).

USSR - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Utsugi Takeo.

- 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 (IJA). In July 1942, he became manager of Xinjing Xingya Industry Company, Jilin Province, China. On 20 December 1945, he was arrested in Changchun, Jilin Province, China by the Soviet Red Army (USSR).

- Incidents:
  - November 1937: sent “a Chinese patriot who was sentenced to death” and detained by the Xinjing Military Police (IJA), Xinjing, (Changchun), Jilin Province, China to Xinjing No. 2 Army Hospital (IJA), Xinjing, (Changchun), Jilin Province, China “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.” 2868
  - January 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 (IJA), and give him to a military surgeon, Captain Ono.” 2869
  - 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 (IJA), 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 (IJA) for experiments.” 2870

- See:
  - Ando fnu.
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Chiba Prefecture, Japan.
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Jilin Province, China.
  - Manchukuo Military Police (IJA).
  - Ono fnu.
  - Soviet Red Army (USSR).
  - Tamura fnu.
  - Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.
  - Xinjing Military Police (IJA), Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.
  - Xinjing No. 2 Army Hospital (IJA), Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.
  - Xinjing Xingya Industry Company, Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.

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Utsumi fnu.

- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Serum research.
- See:
  - Serum research.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Utsumi Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

Utsumi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pathology Research.

- One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for Pathology Research.\footnote{2871 Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army, Google Translation. Undated. \url{http://www.lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp/user/tsuchiya/class/vunit/v99/exp-lec4.html}}
- The label “Utsumi” probably reflects the name of its leader, unknown at this time.
- See:
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province.
  - General Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Utsumi team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Pathology Research.

- The Utsumi team (Unit 731) (IJA) was also known as the Utsumi Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Pathology Research.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Utsumi Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

Utsunomiya, Tochigi Prefecture, Japan.

Uyeke Hiroshi.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ueki fnu.
- See:
  - SCAP.
  - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
  - Ueki fnu.

V Cholerae.

Vaccine Squad (IJA).

- Pingfan Vaccine Squad renamed the “A Team” (Unit 731) (IJA); Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China in 1940.
- The A Team (Unit 731) (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China worked only with ultrasonically produced vaccines.
- See:
A Team (Unit 731) (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Heilongjiang Province, China.
Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Pingfan Vaccine Squad (Unit 731) (IJA), Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
Unit 731 (IJA).

Vaughn, Warren Earl.
- 2nd Lt Warren Earl Vaughn.
  - Pilot of F4U serial number 82356.
  - Taken prisoner on 23 February 1945 on Chichijima.
  - Executed on 15 March 1945 on Chichijima.
- 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.
- See:
  - Chichijima.
  - Chichijima Incident.
  - Ogasawara Incident.
  - Time Magazine.

Venereal Disease.

Versailles Peace Treaty.

Veterinarian Division, Institution of Scientific Research in Manchuria.
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.

Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).

Veterinary Depot (IJA).

Veterinary Quarantine Station (IJA).

Veterinary Service of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Veterinary Service, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

Victor, Joseph.

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2873 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
US pathologist assigned to Camp Detrick, Maryland.
Accompanied Dr. Edwin Hill, a recognized authority on biological warfare on his 28 October visit to Japan to investigate the Japanese biological warfare program. See:
  - Camp Detrick, Maryland.
  - Hill, Edwin V.

Vienna, Austria.

Vigo Ordnance Plant.
- The Vigo Ordnance Plant was located 6 miles from Terre Haute, Indiana.
- It was built in 1942, and was turned over to the CWS’s Special Projects Division on 8 May 1944.
- The plan 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 bacteria.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - 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.
- 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.
  - 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.
- By April 1945 the water testing phase of the operation was completed.
  - In June 1945 the Vigo began to produce anthrax, Bacillus globigii.
- At the time of Japan’s surrender, Vigo had on hand nearly 8000 pounds of the agent.
- See:
  - Anthrax.
  - INK-B.
  - Special Projects Division (US).
  - Terre Haute, Indiana.

Viral Research.

Virus Cultivation Centre Peking Union Medical College Peking (Municipality), China.
- See:

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Intelligence collected in early 1944 reported that the Peking Union Medical College had been converted by the Japanese into a “Virus Cultivation Centre.” 

- See: 
  - Peking Union Medical College, Peking (Municipality), China.

Vivax malaria.

Vladimir Prison № 2, USSR.

Vladivostok Expeditionary Force Staff.

Vogt, Richard.

**Volunteer Fighting Corps**

- Volunteer Fighting Corps (Kokumin Gijyutu 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 March 1945, the cabinet of Japanese Prime Minister Koiso Kuniaki passed a law establishing the creation of unarmed civil defense units, Volunteer Corps (Kokumin Gijyutai). With the assistance of the Taisei Yokusankai political party, the Tonarigumi and Great Japan Youth Party, units were created by June 1945.
- The Yokusan Sonendan was the predecessor of the Volunteer Fighting Corps (IJA).
- See:
  - Great Japan Youth Party.
  - Ketsugo Sakusen.
  - Kokumin Gijyutu Sentotai.
  - Koiso Kuniaki.
  - OPERATION DOWNFALL.
  - Taisei Yokusankai.
  - Tonarigumi.
  - Volunteer Fighting Corps (IJA).
  - Yokusan Sonendan.

Vomiting Gas.

Vomiting agents.

von Ribentrop, Joachim.

**Voronki (Ravens).**

- Russian word for the black Dodge prison vans that carried victims of Unit 731 (IJA) from Harbin to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Chrysler Corporation (Dodge trucks).
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

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2884 WORKING, RUSSELL. The trial of Unit 731. Special to The Japan Times. 5 June 2001.

2885 WORKING, RUSSELL. The trial of Unit 731. Special to The Japan Times. 5 June 2001.
Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Voykovo. 2886
- 12 March 1950, Yamada Otozo was escorted to the Special Camp № 48 in Cherntsy, USSR. 2887
  - Special Camp № 48 in Cherntsy, USSR was built to house senior commanders of the German military and its wartime allies.
    - Captives referred to the camps as “Voykovo.” 2888
- See:
  - Special Camp № 48, USSR.
  - Camp № 48 Cherntsy, USSR.
  - Yamada Otozo.

VX.

Waitt Alden
- Major General, US Army.
- Chief, Chemical Corps (US).
- On 2 June 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. 2889 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.” 2890
- Quoting General Willoughby, the extracts declare:
  - “It is intention of military intelligence representative on SWNCC subcommittee to recommend that information re B.W. given to us will not be divulged or used in war crimes trials.” 2891
- 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.” 2892
- 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.” 2893
- See:
  - SWNCC.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Willoughby Charles A.

Wakamatsu Biological Warfare Unit (IJA).

Wakamatsu Tadaichi.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:

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2886 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 October 2013. http://apricenter.org/archives/1099
2887 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 October 2013. http://apricenter.org/archives/1099
2888 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 October 2013. http://apricenter.org/archives/1099
2889 Fragmentary document, “Intelligence Information on Bacteriological Warfare, G2, 9 June 1947,” typed initials C.A.W. (Charles A. Willoughby), Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives.
2890 Fragmentary document, “Intelligence Information on Bacteriological Warfare, G2, 9 June 1947,” typed initials C.A.W. (Charles A. Willoughby), Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives.
2891 Fragmentary document, “Intelligence Information on Bacteriological Warfare, G2, 9 June 1947,” typed initials C.A.W. (Charles A. Willoughby), Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives.
2892 Fragmentary document, “Intelligence Information on Bacteriological Warfare, G2, 9 June 1947,” typed initials C.A.W. (Charles A. Willoughby), Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives.
2893 Fragmentary document, “Intelligence Information on Bacteriological Warfare, G2, 9 June 1947,” typed initials C.A.W. (Charles A. Willoughby), Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives.
Wakamatsu Tadakazu.

- Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Asked as Vice War Minister post-war about his knowledge of Japanese biological warfare planning he denied any operational knowledge of the subject. 2894
- Tried at Yokohama for the mistreatment of prisoners-of-war, 15 October to 3 December, he was sentenced to two years hard labor in prison. 2895
- Accused of infecting POW with glanders and performing experiments & dissections on them. 2896
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Wakamatsu Tadaichi. 2897
- See:
  - Wakamatsu Tadaichi. 2898
  - War Minister.
  - Yokohama, Japan.

Wakamatsu Unit (IJA).

- Commanded by Wakamatsu Yujiro. 2899
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Unit 100 (IJA). 2900
- Its principal responsibility was to develop biological warfare weapons useful in sabotage operations. 2901
- See:
  - Wakamatsu Yujiro.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

Wakamatsu Yujiro.

- Major General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). 2902
- Doctor of Veterinarian Medicine.
- Commanding General of the Kwantung Army Stables Manchu 100 (IJA). 2903
- As a Major, he was the first commander the Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit, Mokotan, Jilin Province, China 2904
  - He remained commander of the unit from its inception in 1936, until its destruction in August of 1945.
  - Officially, when the Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit, Mokotan, Jilin Province, China was created, its original name was the Military Equine Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Section of the Kwantung Army (IJA).


Under his leadership the unit was named the Wakamatsu Unit (IJA).

- He is believed to have reported directly to the Chief of Intelligence Operations of the Kwantung Army (IJA) and the Chief of Veterinary Services.  

- Accused by Nishimura fnu, of infecting former POW and Chinese prisoners with glanders.  
  - In a 10 February 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, Jilin Province, China.  

- On 23 August 1946, Nishimura Takeshi, a former Unit 100 (IJA) veterinarian, forwarded a document to SCAP which accused Wakamatsu and two other veterinarians of war crimes.  
  - Nishimura Takeshi stated bluntly that the accused “dissected many war prisoners of the Allied Forces at the outdoor dissecting grounds of No. 100 (IJA) Army Corps” as part of their investigation of cattle plague.  
  - 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, Jilin Province, China.  
  - 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].”  

- Wakamatsu was formally questioned at the Kure Police Station on 28 October 1946, but never required to provide a sworn statement.  
  - Under interrogation Wakamatsu denied that anything untoward had occurred at Changchun, Jilin Province, China during his entire tenure as commander of Unit 100 (IJA).  
  - 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.”  
    - The agent speculated that the subject most probably would “yield more information if confronted with specific details of the allegations” against him.  
  - No further interrogation was ever conducted.  

- Deposed by a Legal Section officer in Fukuoka, Japan on 5 March 1947, Takeshi Kino again accused Wakamatsu Yujiro of conducting biological warfare testing on Chinese laborers or Allied POW.  
  - Takeshi Kino was deposed again on 11 March 1945 and once more gave information accusing Wakamatsu of conducting tests on Soviet prisoners and others.  
    - Wakamatsu was never called upon to refute either allegation.  

- 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 we carried out.”  
  - Wakamatsu to write to write a fairly detailed account of Unit 100 (IJA) 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

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2907 Case # 330, Report by Neal R. Smith, 4 April 1947, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, pp. 2–3, The National Archives.  
2908 Report by John G. Donnell, 3 December 1946, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives.  
2910 Report by John G. Donnell, 3 December 1946, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, The National Archives.  
2911 Case # 330, Report by Neal R. Smith, 4 April 1947, Record Group 331, Box 1434, 20, Case 330, pp. 2–3, The National Archives.  
2913 “Motoji Yamaguchi,” report by John G. Donnell, 3 December 1946.  
2914 “Motoji Yamaguchi,” report by John G. Donnell, 3 December 1946.  
2915 “Motoji Yamaguchi,” deposition of Kino Takeshi, 5 March 1947.  
2916 Deposition of Kino Takeshi, Tokyo, 11 March 1947, Record Group 3 31, Box 1772, 330, The National Archives.  

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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.”

- Wakamatsu “was guaranteed expense money and assistance in obtaining food during the time of writing the report.”

- Ultimately the destruction of the facilities supporting Unit 100 (IJA) fell to General Wakamatsu; competing their destruction with the aid of local sappers on 9 or 10 August 1945.

- Returned to Japan in 1945.

- After the war Wakamatsu Yujiro joined the National Institute of Health where he studied streptococcal infections in young children.

- See:
  - Anti-Epizootic Protection Unit, Mokotan, Jilin Province, China.
  - Cattle plague.
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.
  - Chemical Corps (US).
  - Fell, Norbert H.
  - Fukuoka, Japan.
  - Glanders.
  - Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Kino Takeshi.
  - Kure Police Station.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Stables Manchu 100 (IJA).
  - Manchu 100 (IJA).
  - McQuail, Robert.
  - Military Equine Epidemic Prevention Water Supply Section of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Mokotan, Jilin Province, China.
  - National Institute of Health, Japan.
  - Nishimura fnu.
  - Nishimura Takeshi.
  - No. 100 Army Corps (IJA).
  - SCAP.
  - Soviet Union (USSR).
  - Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - Wakamatsu Unit (IJA).

Wake Island.

Wallace, David.


- See:
  - Peter Williams.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Wane Takeo.

- Former medical worker in Unit 731 (IJA).

- Reported that he once saw a 6-foot high glass jar in which a Western man was pickled in formaldehyde.

- Wane believed the man to be a Russian.

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• The man had been cut into two pieces, vertically. 2922
• Wane guessed that the man was a Russian because there were many Russians then living in the area. 2923
• According to Wane: “I saw samples with labels saying ‘American,’ ‘English’ and ‘Frenchman,’ but most were Chinese, Koreans and Mongolians,” said the Unit 731 (IJA) 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.” 2924
• See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).

Wang Jia Qing.
• Laborer at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China who as forced to climb the roof of a building to change some tiles, even though an intensely strong wind was blowing at the time. The guards laughed as Wang was blown off the roof, suffering severe head injuries.
• See:
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Wang Da.
• Survived the August 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China. 2925
• At its height, the outbreak took twenty lives a day. 2926
• See:
  o Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China.
  o Zhejiang Province, China.

Wang Peigen.
• Survived the August 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China. 2927
• See:
  o Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China.
  o Zhejiang Province, China.

Wang Rongli.
• Survived of the August 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China. 2928
• Wang was injected with bacteria but survived. 2929
• See:
  o Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China.
  o Zhejiang Province, China.

Wang Tai.

Wang Taishan.

Wang Ying.
• Victim.

Wang Xuan.
• Survived the August 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China.  
  See:  
  o Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China.  
  o Zhejiang Province, China.

Wang Xuenian.  
• Victim of Unit 731 (IJA).  
• Taken captive by Warrant Officer Mio Yakata, Dalian Gendarme (IJA) in 1943 at Heishijiao; Dalian, Liaoning Province, China on the charge of being anti-Japanese.  
  See:  
  o Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.  
  o Dalian Gendarme (IJA), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.  
  o Gendarme (IJA).  
  o Heishijiao, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.  
  o Mio Yukata.

Wang Yuexuan.  
• Victim of Unit 731 (IJA).  
• Taken captive by Warrant Officer Mio Yakata, Dalian Gendarme (IJA), in 1943 at Heishijiao; Dalian, Liaoning Province, China on the charge of being anti-Japanese.  
  See:  
  o Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.  
  o Dalian Gendarme (IJA), Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.  
  o Gendarme (IJA).  
  o Heishijiao, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China.  
  o Mio Yukata.

Wang Zhengyu.  
• An inspector, at Chantgde, Hunan Province, China, 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 November 1941.  
  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.  
  See:  
  o Chantgde, Hunan Province, China.  
  o Chen Wengui.  
  o Pasteurella Pestis.  
  o Plague.  
  o Tan Xuehua.  
  o Type-97 Light Bomber.

Wangdu, Hebei Province, China.  
• See:  
  o Hebei Province, China.

Wangdu Station, Hebei Province, China.  
• See:  
  o Hebei Province, China.

Wangpoo River.

Wanyai Prison Camp.

War Crimes Branch.

War Crimes Investigation Team.

War Department (US).

War Department Intelligence Division.

War Minister.

War Ministry.

- Tokyo, Japan.
- Tied directly to the Manchurian biological warfare operation.
- Established the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Provided a source of funding for Unit 100 (IJA). 2933
- From 1 April 1944 to 31 March 1945, the War Ministry supplied Unit 100(IJA) with 600,000 yen. 2934
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

War Ministry Grand Conference Hall.

- Located in Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

War of Aggression.

War of Aggression against China.

War of Resistance.

War Reserve Service (WRS), (US).

- A US civilian committee created in August 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. 2935
  - Dr. E.B. Fred, served as the War Reserve Service (WRS) (US) Director of Research and Development. 2936
  - John P. Marquand, directed Information and Intelligence. 2937
- War Reserve Service (WRS) (US) did not actually conduct BW research. 2938

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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 responsibilities.  

See:  
- FDR.  
- Marquand, John P.  
- Merck, George  
- Roosevelt, Franklin Delano (FDR).  
- Special Emergency Fund.  
- War Reserve Service (WRS) (US).

Ward Road Jail.
- Ward Road Jail, formerly known as the Shanghai Municipal Council Jail, Shanghai Municipality, 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.  
- In June 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.  
- 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 heated.  
- 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, China. These doctors treated the Americans very well when no Japanese officials were present.  

See:  
- Hongaw District.  
- Shanghai Municipal Council Jail, Shanghai Municipality, China.  
- Shanghai Municipal Health Department, Shanghai Municipality, China.  
- Shanghai Municipality, China.  
- Wangpoo River.  

Warhorse Disease Prevention Shop.  
- The Warhorse Disease Prevention Shop was a cover term used to refer to Unit 100 (IJA).  

See:  
- Unit 100 (IJA).  

Warhorse Epidemic Prevention Center (gunba boekisho).


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2940 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 July 1946.  
2941 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 July 1946.  
2942 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 July 1946.  
2943 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 July 1946.  
Watanabe Hotori.
- Japanese national who served with Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Watanabe Kuniyoshi.
- Sergeant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Assigned: Unit 516 (IJA).
- Stationed: Northern, Central, and Southern China.
- Assisted in the testing of chemical weapons against Chinese forces in the field.
- See:
  - Unit 516 (IJA).

Watanabe Matsuo.
- Coauthored in 1936 with Ozawa Kiyoshi: “Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of Paratyphoid Bacilli A and B.”
- See:
  - Experiments on Increasing the Toxicity of Paratyphoid Bacilli A and B.
  - Ozawa Kiyoshi.
  - Paratyphoid.

Watanabe Mitsuo.
- Paymaster, Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Assigned to Dubon Island.
- Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).
- On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United States 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 Watanabe was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.
  - He was sentenced to 10 years in prison.
- See:
  - Caroline Islands.
  - Dubon Island.
  - Guam.
  - Truk Atoll.
  - 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Watanabe Ren.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Surgeon.
- Served with the “Togo Troop” (IJA).
- See:
  - Togo Troop (IJA).

Water Analysis.

Water and Hygiene Butai (IJA).

Water Duties Company (IJA).

Water Hygiene and Purification Unit (IJA). 2849

Water Purification Bureau (IJA).

- Japanese cover term used to describe the units attached to its biological warfare program.

Water Purification Section of the Kwantung Army (IJA).

- See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Water Purification Department (IJA).

Water Purification Depot (IJA).

Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Water Purification Unit (IJA), Hsinking, Liaoning Province, China.

- Identified by US intelligence in 1944.
- Reported to test biological agents dropped from the air and to conduct experiments on horses. 2950
- See:
  o Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Water Purification Unit, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) – Division level.

- A Water Purification Unit was assigned to each Imperial Japanese Army division (IJA). 2951
  o Such units were usually manned by 120 officers and men.
- See:
  o Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Water Purification Unit, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) – Strengthened Division (IJA).

- A Water Purification Unit was assigned to each strengthened Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). 2952
  o Such units were usually manned by 160 officers and men.
- See:
  o Water Purification Unit (IJA).

Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration of the Kwantung Army (IJA).

- Refers to:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  o Unit 731 (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration, Peking (Municipality), China.

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2951 SOLDIER’S GUIDE TO THE JAPANESE ARMY, SPECIAL SERIES NO. 27. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D.C. 15 NOVEMBER 1944.

2952 SOLDIER’S GUIDE TO THE JAPANESE ARMY, SPECIAL SERIES NO. 27. MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, WAR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D.C. 15 NOVEMBER 1944.
Water Supply and Purification Department, Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China,\textsuperscript{2953}

- Identified by US intelligence in 1944 as located in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.
- See:
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

Water Supply and Purification Headquarters (IJA) in Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

- See:
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Nanking (Nanjing), Jiangsu Province, China.

Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).

Water Supply & Purification Unit, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Division (IJA).

- Attached to the Sumiyoshi Unit on Guadalcanal in 1942.
- See:
  - Guadalcanal.
  - Sumiyoshi Unit (IJA).

Water Supply and Purification Unit, 8\textsuperscript{th} Division (IJA).

Water Supply and Purification Unit, 30\textsuperscript{th} Division (IJA).

- DOI: 17 April 1945.\textsuperscript{2954}
- Subordinate to Headquarters, 30\textsuperscript{th} Division (IJA).\textsuperscript{2955}
- Subordinate to the 30\textsuperscript{th} Division Headquarters Unit (Lt. Gen. Gyosaku Morozumi, Commanding General, 30\textsuperscript{th} Division) (Located in Central Sector Unit’s Area) (IJA).\textsuperscript{2956}
- See:
  - 30\textsuperscript{th} Division (IJA).
  - 30\textsuperscript{th} Division Headquarters Unit (IJA).

Water Supply and Purification Unit, 105\textsuperscript{th} Division (IJA).

- See:
  - 105\textsuperscript{th} Division (IJA).

The “Wave Unit”

- Also referred to as:
  - Bo Zi.
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  - EPWSD (IJA).
  - South China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (IJA), Canton, Guangdong Province, China.
  - Unit 8604 (IJA).
- See:
  - Bo Zi.


Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).

South China Expeditionary Army Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (IJA), Canton, Guangdong Province, China.

Unit 8604 (IJA).

Wei River.

Weichow, Guangdong Province, China.

- Scene of an early 1945 reported outbreak of epidemic meningitis. 2957
- See:
  - Epidemic meningitis.
  - Guangdong Province, China.

Weil’s disease.

Weimar Republic.

West China Union University, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China.

Western Suiyuan Province, China.

- Scene of a 1943 outbreak of cholera. 2958
- See:
  - Cholera.

Wetter, Edward. 2959

- 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. 2961
- 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. 2962
- See:
  - Central Intelligence Agency.
  - CIA.
  - Interrogation of Certain Japanese by Russian Prosecutor.
  - Ishii Shiro.

Wewak, Papua New Guinea.

Whelchel, Warren W (“Pappy”).

- Originally from Oklahoma, US.
- Held prisoner at the Mukden POW Camp in Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Testified before the 1987 Senate Subcommittee on Veteran’s Affairs.

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• Told the subcommittee of the truly terrible conditions to which he and his fellow prisoners were subjected during their three-year incarceration in a Mukden POW Camp.

• According to Whelchel: 2963
  o Food was scarce, and what was available was badly spoiled.
  o The guards were especially brutal.
  o Medical services were primitive at best.

• 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. 2964
  o Although they received no treatment, those who survived were then sent to the Mukden, Northeast China facility.
  o Upon arrival in Mukden, Northeast China, Whelchel and the others were at first segregated from the rest of the prisoners. 2965
  o 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.” 2966
    ▪ 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.” 2967

• The Oklahoman recalled:
  o 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.” 2968

• See:
  o Korea.
  o Liaoning Province, China.
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Mukden, Northeast China.
  o Mukden POW Camp, China.
  o Northeast China.
  o Pusan, Korea.

White Phosphorus.

White Russian.

White, William.

Whitesides, S.E.
  • Colonel, US Army.
  • Colonel Whitesides along with A.H. Schwichtenberg were the first to debrief Kitano Musaji, interviewing him on 11 January 1945.
    o The meeting was short and unrevealing with Kitano assuming a role of innocence and insisting that he knew little of the Ishii operation.
    o 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.

2963 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
2964 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
2965 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
2966 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
2967 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
2968 1986 House of Representatives Subcommittee on Veterans’ Affairs Hearing.
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 downplayed his role at Harbin, Heilongjiang, China 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, China.

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.”

See:
- Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Kitano Musaji.
- Kobayashi fnu.
- Schwichtenberg, A.H.
- Sheldon Harris.

Whooping Cough.

Wieland, Heinrich Otto

Williams, Peter.
- See:
  - David Wallace.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Willie Peter.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - WP.
  - White Phosphorus.
- 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-Habaniyah 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.
- These weapons were 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.

- See:
  - Phosphorus.
  - White Phosphorus.
  - WP.

Willoughby, Charles A.

- Major General, 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.”

- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Soviet Union (USSR).
  - USSR.

Winter hygiene tests.

Woellhof, Dick.

- ARM2c Lloyd Richard Woellhof.
  - Gunner on an SB2C serial number 01169.
  - Taken POW on 4 July 1944 on Chichijima.
  - Executed 7 August 1944 on Chichijima.
- 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.
- See:
  - Chichijima.
  - Chichijima Incident.

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²⁹⁷⁰ Memorandum for the Record, Subject: USSR Request to Interrogate and Arrest Japanese Bacteriological Warfare Experts, 27 March 1947, initialed Charles A. Willoughby, Record Group 153, Entry 145, Box 73, 000.5, The National Archives.
Ogasawara Incident.

Wolf’s bane.

Woo Chia Shing.
- Major, Nationalist Chinese Army.
- Testified to the use of gas by the Japanese in an attack against Chinese troops in Shensi Province, China.

See:
- Nationalist Chinese Army.
- Shensi Province, China.

World Disarmament Conference, Geneva.

World War I.

Women’s bane.

WP.

WRS - War Reserve Service (US).

Wu Shi-Gen.
- Survivor of an October 1940 Japanese launched biological weapons attack against their village in Quzhou, Zhejiang Province in southern China.

See:
- Quzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.
- Zhejiang Province, China.

Wu Tien-sing.
- Victim of Unit 731 (IJA) specifically.

See:
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Wu Xiaoni.
- Victim of the August 1942 plague attack on Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China - Vivisected.

See:
- Congshan, Zhejiang Province, China.
- Zhejiang Province, China.

Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Location of the Beiyinhe Laboratory.

See:
- Beiyinhe Laboratory.
- Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

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Wuhan, Hubei Province, China.

WUHAN OPERATION.
- Between the end of August and end of November 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.

Wutung, Guangxi Province, China.
- See:
  - Guangxi Province, China.

(X).
- The letter “X” served as a US reference, code word or cover term for “Botulinas Toxin.”
- See:
  - Botulinas Toxin.

X-ray Research.

Xi Qia.

Xiang Zhesun.

Xian, Shaanxi Province, China.

Xiao Chang Hai.
- 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.

Xigong, Luoyang City, Henan Province, China.
- See:
  - Henan Province, China.
  - Luoyang City, Henan Province, China.

Xigong Operations.
- See:
  - Henan Province, China.
  - Luoyang City, Henan Province, China.

Xinfu District, Fushun, Liaoning Province, China.
- See:
  - Fushun, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Liaoning Province, China.

Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China
- In Xinjing, Jilin Province, China Unit 100 (IJA) was responsible for the study and development of diseases, which would infect domesticated farm livestock.
- See:

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Changchun, Jilin Province, China.  

Xinjing Military Police (IJA), Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.  
- See:  
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.  
  - Jilin Province, China.  
  - Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.  

Xinjing No. 2 Army Hospital (IJA), Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.  
- See:  
  - Army Hospital (IJA).  
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.  
  - Jilin Province, China.  
  - Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.  

Xinjing Xingya Industry Company, Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.  
- See:  
  - Changchun, Jilin Province, China.  
  - Jilin Province, China.  
  - Xinjing (Changchun), Jilin Province, China.  

Xuancheng County, Anhui Province, China.

Yabuki fnu.  
- Non-Commissioned Officer with Unit 643 (IJA).  
- See:  
  - Unit 643 (IJA).  

Yada fnu.  
- Member of Branch 2630, Detachment 100 (IJA).  
- See:  
  - Branch 2630 (IJA).  
  - Branch 2630, Detachment 100 (IJA).  
  - Detachment 100 (IJA).  

Yagasawa Yukimasa.  
- Member, Unit 731 (IJA).  
- Served with Unit 731 (IJA) from 1935 to 1945.  
- Plant researcher.  
- Interviewed in November 1947 concerning Plant Agents: experiments in stinking smut of wheat and nematosis of wheat & rye as agents for massive crop destruction.  

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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.

See:
- Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
- Japanese Society of Antibiotics.
- Plant Agents.
- Smut.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

Yagisawa fnu. 2979

Yagisawa Kazumasa.
- Faculty of Science, Hokkaido Imperial University (Botany), Sapporo, Japan.
- See:
  - Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan.

Yagisawa Yukimasa:
- During the war Yagisawa Yukimasa: served as the Chief of Plant Research at Unit 731 (IJA). 2980
- Postwar he researched antibiotics at Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan. 2981
- See:
  - Japanese National Institute of Health, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Plant Research (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Yakizawa fnu. 2982

Yakumaru Katsoya. 2983

Yamada Hidotake.
- Interrogated during the Scientific Intelligence Survey in Japan, Vol. 5; Biological Warfare. 2984

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2980 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


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• See:
  o Scientific Intelligence Survey (US).

Yamada Masatsugu. 2985
• Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). 2986
• Assignment: Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan. 2987
• Area of expertise: Education, lecturer. 2988
• See:
  o Bacteriological Section, Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo, Japan.
  o Tokyo Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

Yamada Otozo.
• 6 November 1881 – 18 July 1965).
• General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
• The last commander in chief of the Kwantung Army (IJA). 2989
• Onetime Chief of Medical Administration of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
• Yamada paid particular attention to the progress of Unit 731 (IJA), which conducted biological warfare research using Chinese civilians as test subjects.
  o 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.
• Confessed during his trial under the Soviet Union at Khabarovsk, USSR that “I learned…in July 1944…that bacteriological detachments 731 and 100 were engaged in devising and in the mass production of bacteriological weapons.” 2990
• He visited Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China in August 1944, and during his inspection tour of the facility, Yamada was “amazed at the scale on which the work was proceeding.” 2991
• On 9 August 1945 Yamada ordered the facilities at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China to be destroyed. 2992
• All inmates in special prisons were killed with poison gas. 2993
  o In the afternoon the dead bodies were burnt in the inner garden and their bones and ashes brought by lorries to Harbin City, Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, to be thrown into the River Songhuajiang, China. 2994
    ▪ 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 (IJA) until much later.
  o The main building, Rogoutou (Unit 731) (IJA) was not so easy to destroy because of its extremely solid structure. 2995

Eventually a special team came in and blew it up with dynamite on 13 and 14 August 1945.²⁹⁹⁶

- Sentenced in December, 1949, during the Court-Martial of the Primorsky Military District, USSR to 25 years of imprisonment in a forced labor camp “for managing the work of preparing biological warfare.”²⁹⁹⁷
- 12 March 1950, Yamada was escorted to the Special Camp № 48 in Cherntsy, USSR.²⁹⁹⁸
  - Special Camp № 48 in Cherntsy, USSR was built to house senior commanders of the German military and its wartime allies.
  - Captives referred to the camps as “Voykovo.”²⁹⁹⁹
  - The general housing sector contained 38 rooms, holding from 3 to 12 people, depending on room space.³⁰⁰⁰
  - 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, USSR among them was Zun Ushiroku, the commander of the third front line in Manchuria, Northeast China and all other Japanese officers tried for crimes related to biological warfare.³⁰⁰¹
    - Major Karasawa Tomio, doctor-bacteriologist died there; according to archival documents committing suicide on 20 October 1956.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Yamada Otozoo.

- See:
  - Camp № 48, Cherntsy, USSR.
  - Cherntsy, USSR.
  - Court-Martial of the Primorsky Military District, USSR.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Karasawa Tomio.
  - Khabarovsk, USSR.
  - Khabarovsk War Crimes Trials, USSR.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - NKVD (People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Paulus, Friedrich.
  - People’s Commissariat for Internal Affairs.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Primorsky Military District, USSR.
  - River Songhuajiang, China.
  - Rogoutou (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Soviet Union (USSR).
  - Special Camp № 48, USSR.

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²⁹⁹⁸ 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 October 2013. http://apircenter.org/archives/1099
²⁹⁹⁹ 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 October 2013. http://apircenter.org/archives/1099
³⁰⁰⁰ 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 October 2013. http://apircenter.org/archives/1099
³⁰⁰¹ 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 October 2013. http://apircenter.org/archives/1099
Yamada Otozoo.
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Yamada Otozo.
    o Yamada Otozou.
    o Yamada Otsu.
  • See:
    o Yamada Otozo.
    o Yamada Otozou.
    o Yamada Otsu.

Yamada Otozou.
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Yamada Otozo.
    o Yamada Otozoo
    o Yamada Otsu.
  • See:
    o Yamada Otozo.
    o Yamada Otozoo
    o Yamada Otsu.

Yamada Otsu.
  • Chief, Japanese Military Education.
  • Commander, Kwantung Army (IJA) (1944-45).
  • Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR) defendant.
  • Possible reference to, or also known as:
    o Yamada Otozo.
    o Yamada Otozoo
    o Yamada Otozou.
  • See:
    o Khabarovsk, USSR.
    o Khabarovsk War Crimes Trial (USSR).
    o Kwantung Army (IJA).
    o Yamada Otozo.
    o Yamada Otozoo.
    o Yamada Otozou.

Yamada Tadashi.

Yamagata, Japan.

Yamagishi Kenji.
  • Chief, Information-Investigation Department, Hogoin Camp (IJA).
  • See:
    o Hogoin Camp (IJA).
    o Information-Investigation Department, Hogoin Camp (IJA).
Yamaguichi fnu.  
- Civil engineer.  
- Civilian attached to the Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
- Bomb designer.  
- Designed both the Uji and Ha bombs.  
- Suffered a stroke in 1941.  
- See:  
  - Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.  
  - Ha bomb.  
  - Tokyo, Japan.  
  - Uji bomb.

Yamaguichi fnu.  
- Accused by Kino Takeshita of experimenting with diseases on human beings.  
- Believed responsible for the deaths of 13 persons as a result of experiments carried on at Group #2, Unit 731 (IJA).  
- See:  
  - Group #2, Unit 731 (IJA).  
  - Kino Takeshita.  
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Yamaguchi Shigeru.  
- Japanese POW interrogated during the war who described a germ or bacterial bomb as being among the equipment being developed by the Japanese Air Force.

Yamaguchi Honji.  
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).  
- Assigned to the Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army (IJA).  
- See:  
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).  
  - Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army (IJA).

Yamaguchi Prefecture, Hikaru Factory, Japan.

Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan.

Yamaguchi Monji.  
- Accused of dissecting Allied POW at the No. 100 Army Corps (IJA) in Hsinking, Liaoning Province, China 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 MacArthur.
Yamaguichi Bunji.

Yamaguichi Honji.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA). 3011
- Director of the 2nd Department of Veterinary Disease Prevention Unit 100 (IJA).
- Accused of conducting experiments on Chinese citizens.
- Yamaguichi Honji was later replaced by Yasuzaki Taro.
- See:
  - Yasuzaki Taro.
  - 2nd Department of Veterinary Disease Prevention Unit 100 (IJA).

Yamaguichi Motoji. 3012
- Also found spelled as “Yamaguchi.”
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Doctor of Veterinarian Medicine.
- Assigned to the Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit (IJA) from 1944 to 1945. 3013
- Accused of infecting POW with glanders and performing experiments & dissections on them. 3014
- Accused by Nishimura fnu of infecting former POW with glanders. 3015
- See:
  - Glanders.
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army Horse Disease Prevention Unit (IJA).
  - Nishimura fnu

Yamaguchi Motoji.
- Also found spelled as “Yamaguichi.”
- See:
  - Yamaguichi Motoji. 3016

Yamaguchi Tadashige.
- Major, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served with:

Yamamoto Isoroku.

Yamamoto Susumu.

- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Medical Officer.
- Commanded the 55th Division Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit on the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Division Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).

Yamamoto Tetsuo.

- Yamamoto Tetsuo worked primarily with typhus cases in Manchuria, Northeast China which, among other diseases, he claims were "normal" for the area. 3017
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Typhus.

Yamanaka Futoshiki.

- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Yamanaka Motoki.
- See:
  - Yamanaka Motoki.

Yamanaka Futoki.

- Graduate, Osaka Medical College.
- Member, Ei 1644 (IJA).
- Forty-seventh Director of the Japan Bacteriology Association. 3018
- See:
  - Ei 1644 (IJA).
  - Japan Bacteriology Association.
  - Osaka Medical College.

Yamanaka Motoki.

- Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
- Postwar he rose to become President of the Osaka Municipal Medical University, Osaka, Japan. 3019
- Possible reference to, or also known as:

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Yamanouchi Yujiro.
- Conducted tests and experiments with brucellosis.
- Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Brucellosis.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Yamaosame Tasashige.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Yamaguchi Tadashige.
- See:
  - Yamaguchi Tadashige.

Yamasaki Kazuo.
- Japanese worker employed at the Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA).
- See:
  - Tadanoumi Arsenal (IJA).

Yamashita fnu.
- Unit 731 (IJA) photographer.
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Yamasita fnu.

Yamashita Tomoyuki.

Yamashita Shiro.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Alias: Matsushita Shiro.
- Assigned to the Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:

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Kwantung Army (IJA).
Matsushita Shiro.
Quarantine Stables of the Kwantung Army (IJA).

Yamasita Noboru.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Noboru Yamashita.
- See:
  - Noboru Yamashita.

Yamauchi Toyonri.
- Served under Unit 731 (IJA).
- Civilian.
- Hired by Unit 731 (IJA) in 1938.
- Arrived in Manchuria, Northeast China in June 1939.
- In May 1940 Yamauchi conducted cholera vaccine tests on 20 Chinese prisoners.
- Yamauchi and his superiors were sent to Unit 731 (IJA) in June 1939, and performed cholera vaccine experiments on 20 Chinese captives in the special prison in May 1940. He was told that the subjects were “guerillas 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 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 scale.
- See:
  - Army Medical College (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Cholera.
  - Ishii Shiro.
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Yamauchi Yutaka Osamu.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Laboratory Technician.
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Yamato. IJN

Yamato Race.

Yan Xishan.

Yanagawa Heisuke.

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Yanagisawa Ken.
- During the occupation of China he 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.
- 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 (IJA) where they were used in experiments on Chinese youths.
- Conducted experiments on Chinese youths during the occupation through Unit 731 (IJA).
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ken Yanagisawa.
  - Yanagisawa Yuzuru.
- See:
  - Bacillus Calmette-Gueran (BCG).
  - Institute of Infectious Diseases (IID), Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Ken Yanagisawa.
  - Laboratory of Infectious Disease Control, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tuberculosis.
  - Yanagisawa Yuzuru.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Yanagisawa Yuzuru.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Ken Yanagisawa.
  - Yanagisawa Ken.
- See:
  - Ken Yanagisawa.
  - Yanagisawa Ken.

Yanagita Genzo.
- Lieutenant General, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Chief of the Harbin Japanese Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, at the time of Japan’s surrender in August 1945.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin Japanese Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Jilin Province, China.

Yang Chang Ling.
- Brigadier General, Nationalist Chinese Army.

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3030 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
3031 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
Testified to the use of gas by the Japanese in an attack against Nationalist Chinese soldiers in Shensi Province, China.  

See:
- Nationalist Chinese Army.
- Shensi Province, China.

Yang Cheu-Nien.
- Major, Nationalist Chinese Army.
- See:
  - Nationalist Chinese Army.

Yanagita fnu.
- Major General, Harbin Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang, China, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.

Yanglezhuang, Heshun County, Shanxi Province, China.
- Scene of a February 1942 biological warfare attack.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Guanchitang, Heshun County, Anhui Province, China.
- See:
  - Anhui Province, China.
  - Guanchitang, Heshun County, Anhui Province, China.
  - Heshun County, Anhui Province, China.
  - Shanxi Province, China.

Yangkow, Fujian Province, China.
- Scene of an early 1945 reported outbreak of plague.
- See:
  - Fujian Province, China.
  - Plague.

Yangtze River, China.

Yashima Pharmaceutical Company.
- Japanese vaccine laboratory operating in Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Saitama Prefecture, Japan.
  - Urawa, Saitama Prefecture, Japan.

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3037 WEEKLY BULLETIN, PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE, ######, GHQ, SCAP, 14th to 20th October 1945.
Yashiro-San
- Yashiro-San was a Japanese government civilian official who executed Sgt. Siffleet an Australian commando in 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.
- See:
  - M Special Unit.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Siffleet, Leonard.

Yasuhiito.

Yasuji Kaneko.

Yasuji Okamura.

Yasukuni Shrine.

Yasunao Naniwa.
- Japanese soldier stationed in China.
- Was 24 years old in 1945.
- Participated in the Three Alls policy.
- See:
  - Three Alls policy.

Yasuo Tokoro.
- Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Served with Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Yasuoka Masaomi.

Yasuoka Detachment (IJA).

Yasuzaki Taro.
- Accused of conducting experiments on Chinese citizens.

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• Replaced Yamaguichi Honji as Director of the 2nd Department of Veterinary Disease Prevention Unit 100 (IJA). 3042
  See:
  o Yamaguichi Honji.
  o Unit 100 (IJA).
  o 2nd Department of Veterinary Disease Prevention Unit 100 (IJA).

Yechigawa Misao.
• Alleged to have committed war crimes.
• Associated with Ishii Shiro. 3043
  See:
  o Ishii Shiro.

Yellow.
• Mustard gas.
  See:
  o Mustard gas.

Yellow Beard Mountain, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
• 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, China represents just a tiny fraction of the WMD Chemical Weapons in China left behind by the Japanese Army (IJA).
  See:
  o Jiangsu Province, China.
  o Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.

Yellow Bombs. 3044
• Mustard gas.
  See:
  o Mustard gas.

Yellow Fever.

Yellow Sea.

Yichang, Hubei Province, China.
• See:
  o Hebei Province, China.

Yishui, Shandong Province, China.
• See:
  o Shandong Province, China.

Yiwu fnu.

Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.
• In late 1941 or early 1942, the plague jumped from Quzhu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China to Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China a distance of 130 kilometers through the movement of one person. A 36

3044 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.

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year-old railway man was infected in Quzhu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China and returned to his home in Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China by train.  
- On the following day he was dead, and from his house the plague spread to the whole city, resulting in 215 deaths by February 1942.  
- The plague then spread from Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China to at least ten surrounding villages.  
- In one, Chongshan cun, Jilin Province, China out of 1200 inhabitants about 400 died.  
- 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, Zhejiangsheng Province, China to Chongshan cun, Jilin Province, China through Yiwu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China has been identified.  
- See:  
  - Quzhu, Zhejiangsheng Province, China.  
  - Zhejiangsheng Province, China.

Yokohama, Japan

Yokohama War Crimes Trials.  

Yokosuka Naval District.

Yokoyama Shomatsu.

Yokoyama Tosheshigo.
- Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Yokoyama was well-apprised of Japanese policy throughout the war.
- Claims all use of CW against China was unauthorized and limited to small pockets.

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 January 1942, and based on the model of the German Sturmabteilung (Stormtroopers).
- 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. The most advanced pupils were earmarked for eventual enrollment in the Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), 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 (IJA) 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 (IJA).

See:
- Empire of Japan.
- German Sturmbteilung (Stormtroopers).
- Hashimoto Kingoro.
- Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
- Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
- Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men’s Corps.
- Tokyo, Japan.
- Volunteer Fighting Corps (IJA).

Yomiuri Shimbun.

Yonago National Medical School.
- A national medical school that provided education to, and trained surgeons prior to and during the war. 3051

Yonai Mitsumasa.

Yoneji Miyagawa.
- In August 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.
- See:
  - Rockefeller Laboratory.
  - Sawyer, Wilbur.

Yonezo Nakagawa.
- Nakagawa Yonezo, who studied at Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan 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.” 3052
- Admitted to viewing videos produced by Unit 731 (IJA) while a student at Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan. 3053
- See:
  - Kyoto, Japan.
  - Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan.
  - Osaka, Japan.
  - Osaka Imperial University, Osaka, Japan.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Yongchuan District of Chongqing (Municipality), China.

Yontan Airfield, Okinawa, Japan.
- See:

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3051 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.


Okinawa, Japan.

Yoon Bong-Gil.

York, Grady.
- AOM3c Grady Alvan York.
  - Gunner aboard TBM Avenger serial number 22904.
  - Take prisoner on 18 February 1945 on Chichijima.
  - Executed on 23 February 1945
- 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 own American POW.
- See:
  - Bush, George H.W.
  - Chichijima.
  - Chichijima Incident.
  - Dye, Jimmy.
  - Frazier, Glenn.
  - Hall, Floyd.
  - Hindenlang, Warren.
  - Matoba Sueo.
  - Mershon, Marve.
  - Mori, Kinizo.
  - Ogasawara Incident.
  - Tachibana Yoshio
  - Vaughn, Warren Earl.
  - Woellhof, Dick.
  - Yoshii, Captain.

Yoshi fnu.

Yoshiaki Yoshimi.

Yoshida fnu.
- Commander, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Sagami Naval Yard.
- See:
  - Sagami Naval Yard.

Yoshida Shigeru.3054
- See:
  - Nagai Hisomu.

Yoshida Tamio.
- 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.  
- See:
  - Matsunosuke Hasegawa.
  - Morii Maseo.

Yoshiharu Tomochika.

Yoshihashi Kaizo.

Yoshihiko Terashima.
- Commander, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- Was not involved in human experimentation but believed it could have happened.
- 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.  
- See:
  - Philippine Islands.

Yoshii, Captain.
- Captain, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
- See:
  - Bush, George H.W.
  - Chichijima.
  - Chichijima Incident.
  - Dye, Jimmy.
  - Frazier, Glenn.
  - Hall, Floyd.
  - Hindenlang, Warren.
  - Matoba Sueo.
  - Mershon, Marve.
  - Mori, Kinizo.
  - Ogasawara Incident.
  - Tachibana Yoshio
  - Vaughn, Warren Earl.
  - Woellhof, Dick.
  - York, Grady.

Yoshimura fnu.

Yoshimura Hisato.
- Unit 731 (IJA) frostbite research group leader.
- The group Yoshimura headed was composed of two sections each with two subgroups.  

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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. The second sub-group was in charge of blood and immunity exams as well as the health maintenance of test subjects.

The heads of the two sub-groups in charge of the medical exams were both physicians. Within Unit 731 (IJA) Yoshimura Hisato was called the “Scientific Devil.” Yoshimura conducted frostbite experiments on Chinese prisoners. Yoshimura received funds to construct his own two-story building at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China. 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 (IJA) 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 (IJA) 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 studied.

Kyoto Imperial University School of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan graduate lecturer, 1938. Reportedly ordered to go to Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China by his professors at Kyoto Imperial University, Kyoto, Japan. Does not explain why he remained there for six years. Arrived at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China in 1938 and remained there until August 1945. Returned to Japan in 1945. Published:

- Seventy-seven Years in Retrospect.

After the war, Yoshimura became a professor at Hyogo Prefectural Medical University, Nishinomiya, Hyogo, Japan and finally president of Kyoto Prefectural Medical University. In 1978, Emperor Hirohito awarded Yoshimura with the Order of the Rising Sun-Third Class for pioneering work in “environmental adaptation science”.

Possible reference to, or also known as:

- Yoshimura Jyunin.

See:

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3065 Williams and Wallace, Unit 731.
3066 Williams and Wallace, Unit 731.
DRAFT

- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Kyoto, Japan.
- Kyoto University School, Kyoto, Japan.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Yoshimura Jyunin.
- Unit 731 (IJA).

**Yoshimura Jyunin.**
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Head of the Yoshimura Laboratory under the First Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
- Specialized in frostbite and aeromedicine.
- See:
  - Yoshimura Laboratory.
  - Yoshimura Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Yoshimura Hisato.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Yoshimura Laboratory.**
- See:
  - Yoshimura Jyunin.
  - Yoshimura Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Yoshimura Hisato.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

**Yoshimura Section (Unit 731) (IJA).**

**Yoshimura team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Bacteria Research.**
- One of the original Sections that made up the General Division, Unit 731 (IJA) when it moved from Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China, to Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China, in 1937.
- The Section was responsible for Bacteria Research.
- The label “Yoshimura” probably reflects the name of its leader, believed to be Yoshimura Hisato.
- See:
  - Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.

**Yoshimura team (Unit 731) (IJA) – Bacteria Research.**
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Yoshimura Section (Unit 731) (IJA).

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3067 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
3068 BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰
3070 Human experimentation by the 4th Japanese Army, Google Translation. Undated.

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28 October 2015
Second Edition
Yoshimura Suhito.

Yoshinaga Haruko.

Yoshio Tamura (nee-Shinozuka).
- Birth name of Shinozuka Yoshio.
- Unit 731 (IJA).
- Held by China after the war.
- Returned to Japan in 1952.
- See:
  - Shinozuka Yoshio.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Yoshioka Shinichi.
- Surgeon, Tokyo 2nd Military Hospital (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
- Signed 18 death certificates of the 26 POW who died at the 2nd Military Hospital (IJA).
- Sought for investigation in early 1947.
- See:
  - Military Hospital (IJA).
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo 2nd Military Hospital (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - 2nd Military Hospital (IJA).

Yoshitaka Komiya.
- Member of the Institute of Health in Central China of the Dojinkai Association, during the occupation, part of the BW network of hospitals run by the Military Police (IJA).
- Location unidentified.
- See:
  - Dojinkai Association.

Yoshitaka Sasaki.
- Lieutenant Colonel, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Surgeon
- Served as the Chief of the Songo Branch (IJA) (physical location unknown) from 1940 to 1943.
- See:
  - Songo Branch (IJA) (physical location unknown).

Yoshitoshi Omino.
- Corporal, Shinkyo Military Police (IJA).
- Observed Captain Surgeon Ogasawa Takeshi injecting Chinese prisoners with air to murder them.
- See:
  - Ogasawa Takeshi.
  - Shinkyo Military Police (IJA).

Yoshizawa Kensaburo.

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Corpsman, Chief Petty Officer, Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN).
Assigned to Dubon Island.
Served in the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

On or about 20 July 1944 at Dubon Island, Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, at a time when a state of war existed between the United States 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 Yoshizawa was tried by Courts-Martial on Guam.
- He was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

See:
- Caroline Islands.
- Dubon Island.
- Guam.
- Truk Atoll.
- 4th Naval Hospital (IJN).

Yoshizawa Yukio.

Young Men’s Corps (IJA).
- 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 (Stormtroopers).
- 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 Army Academy (IJA), 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 (IJA) 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 (IJA).
- See:
  - German Sturmabteilung (Stormtroopers).
  - Imperial Japanese Army Academy (IJA), Ichigaya, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Imperial Rule Assistance Association.
  - Imperial Rule Assistance Young Men’s Corps.
  - Kempeitai (IJA).
  - Kingoro Hashimoto.
  - Tonarigumi.
  - Taisei Yokusankai.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Volunteer Fighting Corps (IJA).
  - Yokusan Sonendan.

Youth Corps (IJA).

Youths Liberal League.

Possible communist front organization.
Wrote 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.”

See:
- Ishii Shiro.
- SCAP.
- Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP).

Yperite.

Yuanling, Hunan Province, China.
Scene of a late-1943 epidemic of typhus, dysentery and cholera. The US War Department confirmed the report as reliable.

See:
- Cholera.
- Dysentery.
- Hunan Province, China.
- Typhus.
- US War Department.

Yuasa Ken.
Born 23 October 1916, in Saitama Prefecture, Japan.
Attended high school near Yasukuni Shrine in Chiyoda Ward, Tokyo, Japan.
Graduated Jikei University School of Medicine; Minato, Tokyo, Japan in March 1941.
Medical Doctor.
Surgeon.
In December 1941, he entered the Twenty-Sixth Regiment in Asahikawa, Hokkaido, Japan and within two months was promoted to first lieutenant.
Deployed to Changzhi (then Luan) in Shanxi Province, China in February 1942.
- Served at the Luan Army Hospital (IJA), Luan, Shanxi Province, China.
- Performed vivisections on live Chinese prisoners.
  - Yuasa took part in his first vivisection in March 1942 in the dissection theater in the army hospital in Luan, Shanxi Province, China.
  - The vivisection started with an appendectomy, but it took the doctors three incisions to locate and cut out the organ 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.
- 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

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stomach just for the surgery. To accurately re-create battlefield conditions, doctors were ordered not to use anesthesia. 3084

- Produced dysentery and typhoid bacillus for Japanese troops to use in biological warfare.

YUE ZHEN FU.

- A former laborer at Pingfan, Heilongjiang, China, remembers that soldiers drove to the Japanese Consulate in Harbin, Heilongjiang, China 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, then sent them on to Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China. 3085


DRAFT

- See:
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Heilongjiang, China.
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.
  o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Yugawara, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

Yunan Province, China.

Yungan, Kweichow Province, China.

- Scene of a reported early 1945 outbreak of epidemic meningitis. 3086
- See:
  o Epidemic meningitis.
  o Kweichow Province, China.

Yunnan Province, China. 3087

- At least four biological weapons units were involved in the cholera attacks on Yunnan Province, Including Unit 113 (IJA), Unit 731 (IJA), Unit Ei 1644 (IJA), and Unit 8604 (IJA). 3088
- See:
  o Cholera.
  o Unit Ei 1644 (IJA).
  o Unit 113 (IJA).
  o Unit 731 (IJA).
  o Unit 8604 (IJA).
  o Yunnan Province, China.

Yunome Kunio

- 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...”
    o 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.
    o Yunome enjoyed executing Allied prisoners.
  - Sometime in 1944 an American plane was shot down, four crewmembers survived.
    o Yunome beheaded one airman himself; then ordered the guards to bayonet the remaining three.
    o 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.
- See:
  o M Special Unit.
  o Papua New Guinea.
  o Siffleet, Leonard.
  o Yamashita Paul.
  o Yashiro-San.

3087 VANDERBROOK, ALAN JAY. IMPERIAL JAPAN’S HUMAN EXPERIMENTS BEFORE AND DURING WORLD WAR TWO. B.A. University of Central Florida, 2009
Yushan, Jiangxi Province, China.
- See:
  - Jiangxi Province, China.

Yutaka Miou.
- Former member of the Kempeitai “Special Handling Forces” (IJA) in Dairen, Liaoning Province, China, which was responsible for rounding up prisoners to be used in Unit 731 (IJA) experiments.
- 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 (IJA) truck would meet us at the station. It was a strange truck-black with no windows. A strange-looking vehicle.”
- Stated: “We knew the prisoners would be used in experiments and not come back.”
- See:
  - Dairen, Liaoning Province, China.
  - Kempeitai (IJA).
  - Special Handling Forces (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

Yutaka Takumi.

Yuzo Endo.
- Assistant professor, Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Endou Yuuzou.
- See:
  - Endou Yuuzou.
  - Keio University, Minato, Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo, Japan.

“Zaimoku.”
- Alternate Japanese term for “maruta” or “logs.”
- Meaning – Timber.
- See:
  - Logs.
  - Maruta.
  - Timber.

Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands.
- See:
  - Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Philippine Islands.

Zang Shiyi.

Zenghou, Henan Province, China.
- On 31 October 1942 the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) released 330 tons of mustard gas was over a one hour period near Zenghou in Henan Province, China.
- See:
  - Henan Province, China.
  - Mustard gas.
  - Zenghou, Henan Province, China.

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Zhaiqian Village, Zhejiang Province.  
- Small village in Zhejiang Province, China that was attacked with anthrax and plague in August 1942.  
- See:  
  - Anthrax.  
  - Plague.  
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Zhan Jiang, Guan Dong (Guangdong) Province, China.  
- See:  
  - Guan Dong (Guangdong) Province, China.  
  - Guangdong Province, China.

Zhang Buqing.  
- Chinese citizen.  
- Assistant at the Manchuria Medical College (IJA).  
- Observed evidence of vivisections carried out at the Manchuria Medical College.  
- 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.”  
- Entry Possible reference to, or also known as:  
  - Zhang Qinglin.  
- See:  
  - Liu Xueqi.  
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.  
  - Manchuria Medical College.  
  - Nishimura fnu.  
  - Zhang Qinglin.

Zhang Guanghui.  
- Chinese national.  
- 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.  
- 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?”

Zhang Jinghui.

Zhang Qinglin.  
- Chinese who served as a witness against Sakakibara Hideo.  
- Entry Possible reference to, or also known as:  
  - Zhang Buqing.  
- See:  
  - Sakakibara Hideo.

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3091 Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 March 2003.  
3092 Hill, Amelia. The day the earth died. The Guardian. 1 March 2003.  
Zhang Qiying.

Zhang Zuolin.

Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province, China.

ZHEGAN OPERATION.

- On 18 April 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 Zhejiang 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.\(^{3099}\)
- The operation began on 15 May 1942 with 40 infantry battalions and 15-16 artillery battalions of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).
- During these attacks Unit 731 (IJA) and Unit 1644 (IJA) based in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China, deployed biological weapons such as plague, cholera, typhus, anthrax and dysentery, throwing them into wells, leaving impregnated cakes on roads and so on.\(^{3100}\)
- A great number of casualties appeared in towns such as Lishui, Yushan, Quzhou and Jinhua, Zhejiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Anthrax.
  - B-25 Mitchell.
  - Cholera.
  - Doolittle Raid.
  - Doolittle Raiders.
  - Dysentery.
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Jiangxi Province, China.
  - Jinhua, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Lishui, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
  - Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Quzhou, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Typhus.
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - Unit 1644 (IJA).
  - USS Hornet (CV-8).
  - Yokohama, Japan.
  - Yushan, Jiangxi Province, China.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

\(^{3098}\) 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.


Zhejiang Province, China.

Zhejiang-Jiangxi Attack.
- August 1942.
- See:
  - Jiangxi Province, China.
  - Zhejiang Province, China.

Zhejiang-Jiangxi Campaign
- 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 Zhejiang and Jiangxi from mid-May to early September, 1942.
- On 18 April 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 Zhejiang and Jiangxi.
  - Sixty four American airmen parachuted into the area around Zhejiang in Zhejiang Province, 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 (IJA).
- 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 Zhejiang and Jiangxi Province in mid-August, they left behind a trail of devastation.
  - Chinese estimates put the death toll at 250,000 civilians. The Imperial Japanese Army (IJA) 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.
- See:
  - Anthrax.
  - B-25 Mitchell.
  - China Expeditionary Army (IJA).
  - Cholera.
  - Doolittle Raid.
  - Dysentery.
  - Gu Zhutong.
  - Hata Shunroku.
  - Jiangsu Province, China.
  - Jiangxi Province, China.
  - Jinhua, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Lishui, Zhejiang Province, China.
  - Nagoya Prefecture, Japan.
  - Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.
Zheng Juang Qi.
- Sixty year-old Chinese citizen that served as a laborer at Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Zhijiang Silang.
- Chinese alias of Ishii Shiro.
- See:
  - Ishii Shiro.

Zhong Ma Camp.
- Zhong Ma Camp began operations sometime in late 1932

Zhong Ma Castle.
- The term “Zhongma Castle” refers to a fairly large building was constructed within the center of the Zhong Ma Prison Camp.
  - The building served as a combination prison and human experiment laboratory.
  - Because of its size, the area residents referred to the building as Zhong Ma Castle.
- The Zhong Ma Castle compound was divided into two wings.
  - The first wing consisted of the prison, the laboratories, a crematorium to dispose of human and animal carcasses, and a munitions dump.
  - The other wing contained offices, barracks, warehouses, a canteen, and a parking lot for military vehicles.
- The Zhong Ma Castle resembled a medieval Japanese castle.
  - The building was surrounded by a wall nine feet high, barbed wire, and electrified fencing.
  - A military guard detachment was posted beside a huge iron door that released a drawbridge for vehicles carrying supplies and specimens in and out.
  - Additional security was provided by guard units, which constantly patrolled outside the camp, threatening anyone coming near with arrest or worse.

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Tall guard towers and swiveling searchlight beams further protected against infiltration or prisoner escape. \[^{3112}\]

- 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 (IJA). \[^{3113}\]
- Chinese workers who constructed the Zhong Ma Prison Camp were prohibited from entering the first wing, but they became aware that it housed Chinese prisoners.
  - Rumors soon spread throughout the area that many of the prisoners were being killed in secret. \[^{3114}\]
- The castle held 500–600 prisoners, but was built to hold a maximum of 1000 people. \[^{3115}\]
- See:
  - Zhong Ma City.
  - Zhong Ma Prison Camp.
  - Zhong Ma Troop (IJA).

Zhong Ma City.
- One of several tiny villages that comprised the Zhong Ma Prison Camp referred to collectively by locals as the “Zhong Ma City.”
- See:
  - Zhong Ma Prison Camp.

Zhong Ma Crematorium.
- Crematorium installed at the Zhong Ma Prison Camp used to dispose of the bodies of those experimented on at the Togo Unit stationed at the camp. \[^{3116}\]
  - 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 autopsy. \[^{3117}\]
- See:
  - Togo Unit (IJA).
  - Zhong Ma Prison Camp.

Zhong Ma Fortress.

Zhong Ma Prison Camp.
- The local name used by Chinese to refer to the Japanese biological warfare research facility located at Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China,
- 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 (IJA).
- 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 (IJA).

The Zhong Ma Camp began operations sometime in late 1932 and remained in service into the fall or 1934 and was possibly continuing to conduct experiments into 1936. 3118

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 Manchuria, Northeast China before and during WWII.

See:

- Beiyinhe, Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Togo Unit (IJA).
- Wuchang County, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- Zhong Ma Camp.
- Zhong Ma Prison Camp.
- Zhong Ma Troop (IJA).

Zhong Ma Troop (IJA) 3119

- Name used by local Chinese to refer to the Japanese assigned to the Zhong Ma Prison Camp. 3120

See:

- Zhong Ma Prison Camp.

Zhongma Fortress.

Zhongshan Medical University.

- Zhongshan University, also known as Sun Yat-sen University, is a public university in Guangdong Province, China.

See:

- Sun Yat-sen University, Guangdong Province, China.

Zhou Enlai.

Zhu Zhenbang.

Zhoujia, Heilongjiang Province, China.

Zhukov, Georgy.

Zijin Mountain.

Zinc.

Zinc chloride.

Zinc dust.

Zinc oxide.

Zone KO.

Zone OTSU.

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Zun Ushiroku.

Zuo Guangya.

- Chinese Civilian.
- Doctor of Medicine.
- Was used in an experiment using distilled water by Satoshi fnu. 3121
  - Zou Guangya lived 45 days. 3122
- See:
  - Satoshi fnu.

Zushi, Japan.

1/4th of No. 11 Water Supply And Purification Unit (IJA). 3123
- See:
  - Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).

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. 3124
- The incendiary filling, white phosphorus, is contained in a brass body. 3125
  - An attachment consisting of a propellant and percussion cap is screwed into the base of the grenade for projection with the grenade discharger.
  - When the grenade is thrown by hand, this attachment is removed.
  - Before use, a safety pin, which serves the double purpose of holding a light brass cover in place and preventing downward movement of the striker onto the percussion cap, is withdrawn.
    - The striker is then held off the percussion cap by a creep spring, upward movement being prevented by the light brass cover, which is 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 is given a sharp tap, driving the striker onto the percussion cap.
    - After a delay of 4 to 5 seconds a delay fuze detonates the burster, scattering the white phosphorus. 3127
  - See:
  - 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 July 1943.
  - 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 July 1943.
  - 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 July 1943.
• When used with grenade discharger, the shock of discharge has the same effect as tapping the grenade when thrown by hand.  

• See:
  o Grenade Discharger, Model 89.
  o Model 89.
  o 50-mm Grenade Discharger, Model 89.

1st Army (IJA).

1st Army Group, Kwantung Army (IJA).
• Former assignment of Major General (Medical) Kiyoshi Kawashima.
• See:
  o Kiyoshi Kawashima.
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

1st Army Headquarters (IJA).
• Issued orders for doctors under its command to conduct practice surgeries on Chinese prisoners.
• Orders were issued in spring and fall of each year.
• The orders issued went out to hospitals, divisions and brigades.

1st Army Hospital (IJA).
• Kwantung Army (IJA).
• Manchuria, Northeast China.
• Unit 791 (IJA).
• See:
  o Army Hospital (IJA).
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.
  o Unit 791 (IJA).

1st Battalion, 30th Field Artillery Regiment (IJA).

1st Battalion, 55th Mountain Artillery Regiment (IJA).
• In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
• See:
  o Korea.
  o 55th Division (IJA).
  o 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

1st Cavalry Regiment (IJA).

1st China Expeditionary Fleet IJN.

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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 July 1943.
3130 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 July 1943.
3132 Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor. [link]
3133 Yuasa Ken. Army Doctor. [link]
3134 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). [link]
1st Company, 55th Engineering Regiment (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

1st Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

1st Division (Unit 643) (IJA).
- Unit 643 (IJA).

1st Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

1st Division Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Division Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
  - Veterinary Hospital (IJA).

1st Fengtien Prison.

1st Field Hospital Water Supply Department (IJA).
- See:
  - Field Hospital (IJA).

1st Field Hospital of the 16th Division (IJA).
- See:
  - 16th Division (IJA).

1st Field Hospital of the 55th Division (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - Korea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

1st Field Hospital of the 56th Division (IJA).
- Assigned to the Sakaguchi Detachment (IJA) and located on Tarakan Island, January 1942
- See:
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - Sakaguchi Detachment (IJA).
  - Tarakan Island.
  - 56th Division (IJA).

3135 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.
1st Field Hospital, 30th Division (IJA).
- DOI: 17 April 1945.
- Subordinate to the Headquarters, 30th Engineer Regiment, 30th Division (IJA).
- Subordinate to the Southern Sector Unit (Colonel Koritaki Ouchi, Commanding Officer, 30th Engineer Regiment).
- See:
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - Koritaki Ouchi.
  - Southern Sector Unit (IJA).
  - 30th Division (IJA).
  - 30th Engineer Regiment, 30th Division (IJA).

1st Field Hospital, 30th Division, less elements (IJA).
- DOI: 17 April 1945.
- Subordinate to the 100th Division Headquarters Unit (IJA).
- Subordinate to the Davao District Unit (Lieutenant General Harada Jiro, Commanding General, 100th Division) (IJA).
- See:
  - Davao, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands
  - Davao District Unit (IJA).
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - Harada Jiro.
  - Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Philippine Islands.
  - 30th Division (IJA).
  - 100th Division (IJA).
  - 100th Division Headquarters Unit (IJA).

1st Field Hospital, 30th Division, elements (IJA).
- DOI: 17 April 1945.
- Subordinate to the Left Sector Unit (Maj. Gen. Kawazoe Muraji, Commanding General, 75th Infantry Brigade).
- Subordinate to the 100th Division Headquarters Unit (IJA).
- Subordinate to the Davao District Unit (IJA) (Lt. Gen. Harada Jiro, Commanding General, 100th Division (IJA).
- See:
  - Davao, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands

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- Davao District Unit (IJA).
- Field Hospital (IJA).
- Harada Jiro.
- Kawazoe Muraji.
- Left Sector Unit (IJA).
- Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands.
- Philippine Islands.
- 30th Division (IJA).
- 75th Infantry Brigade (IJA).
- 100th Division (IJA).
- 100th Division Headquarters Unit (IJA).

1st Field Railway Command (1940) (IJA).

1st Gas Gangrene Committee (IJA).

1st Independent Mixed Brigade (IJA).

1st Japanese Army (IJA).
  - From 8 to 15 February 1942 the 36th Brigade of the 1st Japanese Army (IJA) released 300 tons of mustard gas over a military barracks, arsenals and caves near Taihang, Shanxi Province, China, held by the People’s Liberation Army (PLA).
  - See:
    - People’s Liberation Army (PLA).
    - Mustard gas.
    - Taihang, Shanxi Province, China.
    - Shanxi Province, China.
    - 1st Japanese Army (IJA).
    - 36th Brigade of the 1st Japanese Army (IJA).

1st Military Hospital (IJA). Tokyo, Japan.
  - See:
    - Military Hospital (IJA).
    - Tokyo, Japan.

1st Operations Division Matsumura Tomokatsu (IJA).
  - See:
    - Matsumura Tomokatsu.

1st Railway Command (IJA).

1st Research Section (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - See:
    - Unit 731 (IJA).

1st Section, Strategic Division, General Staff (IJA).

1st Surgical Department, 32nd Army (IJA).
  - See:
    - 32nd Army (IJA).

1st Tactical Section of Army General Staff Headquarters (IJA).

1st Tank Corps (1st TC) (IJA).
1st 36th Divisional Field Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Field Hospital

2nd Area Army (IJA).

2nd Army Hospital (IJA). 3143
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Unit 789 (IJA).
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Unit 789 (IJA).

2nd Army Hospital (IJA).
- Southern Army (IJA).
- Located in Bangkok, Thailand.
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Bangkok, Thailand.
  - Southern Army (IJA).
  - Thailand.

2nd Battle of Changsha.

2nd Cavalry Brigade (IJA).

2nd Company, 55th Transportation Regiment (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

2nd Department of Veterinary Disease Prevention Unit 100 (IJA).

2nd Division (IJA).

2nd Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

2nd Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

2nd Division, Hasaka (IJA).

2nd Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).

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3143 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
See:
- Kwantung Army (IJA).

2nd Division, Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - 2nd Division (IJA).

2nd Division Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - 2nd Division (IJA).

2nd Division, Harbin Japanese Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Harbin Japanese Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Heilongjiang, China.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - 2nd Division (IJA).

2nd Division Epidemic Prevention Water Supply and Medical Corps (IJA).
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Water Supply and Medical Corps (IJA).
  - 2nd Division (IJA).

2nd Division Field Water Supply and Purification Unit (less elements) (IJA).
- See:
  - Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).
  - 2nd Division (IJA).

2nd Division Field Hospital (IJA).
- Transferred from Malaya.

2nd Division Headquarters, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Provided a source of funding for Unit 100 (IJA).
- From 1 April 1944 to 31 March 1945, the 2nd Division of Headquarters of the Kwantung Army (IJA) supplied Unit 100 (IJA) with 1,000,000 yen.
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Unit 100 (IJA).
  - 2nd Division (IJA).
  - 2nd Division of Headquarters, Kwantung Army (IJA).

2nd Division Medical Unit (IJA).
Organized with the 2nd Infantry Division as a nucleus and assigned to Guadalcanal.

See:
- Guadalcanal.
- 2nd Division (IJA).
- 2nd Infantry Division (IJA).

2nd Division Sanitary Unit (-2/3 thirds) (IJA).
- The 2nd Division Sanitary Unit (-2/3 thirds) was assigned to the Aoba Detachment (IJA).
- See:
  - Aoba Detachment (IJA).

2nd Division Water Purifying Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - 2nd Division (IJA).

2nd Division Field Hospital, Palembang, Sumatra Island (IJA).
- DOI: January 1942.
- See:
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - Palembang, Sumatra Island.
  - 2nd Division (IJA).

2nd Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  - EPWSD (IJA).

2nd Expeditionary Unit, North China (IJA).

2nd Field Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Field Hospital.

2nd Field Hospital, 2nd Division (IJA).
- See:
  - Field Hospital.
  - 2nd Division (IJA).

2nd Field Hospital of the 18th Division Medical Unit (IJA).
- Took part in the invasion of Malaya landing at Kota Bharu, Malaya in December 1941.
- See:
  - Field Hospital.
  - Kota Bharu, Malaya.
  - Malaya.
  - 18th Division (IJA).
  - 18th Division Medical Unit (IJA).

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3147 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL
TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944

3148 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL
TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944

3149 “Seventy minutes before Pearl Harbor.” The landing at Kota Bharu, Malaya, on 7 December 1941.
http://www.oocities.org/dutcheastindies/kota_bharu.html

3150 “Seventy minutes before Pearl Harbor.” The landing at Kota Bharu, Malaya, on 7 December 1941.
http://www.oocities.org/dutcheastindies/kota_bharu.html
2nd Field Hospital, 30th Division (IJA).
- DOI: 17 April 1945.  
- Subordinate to the Headquarters, 30th Division (IJA).  
- Subordinate to the 30th Division Headquarters Unit (Lt. Gen. Gyosaku Morozumi, Commanding General, 30th Division) (Located in Central Sector Unit’s Area) (IJA).  
- See:
  - Field Hospital.
  - Gyosaku Morozumi.
  - 30th Division (IJA).
  - 30th Division Headquarters Unit (IJA).

2nd Field Hospital, 30th Division, elements (IJA).
- DOI: 17 April 1945.  
- Subordinate to the Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 30th Field Artillery Regiment, 30th Division (IJA).  
- Subordinate to the Sarangani District Unit (after 1 May) (Maj. Makoto Takatsuka, Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, 30th Field Artillery Regiment, 30th Division).  
- See:
  - Field Hospital.
  - Makoto Takatsuka.
  - Sarangani District Unit (IJA).
  - 1st Battalion, 30th Field Artillery Regiment (IJA).
  - 30th Division (IJA).
  - 30th Field Artillery Regiment (IJA).

2nd Field Railway Command (1939) (IJA).

2nd Infantry Division (IJA).
- See:
  - 2nd Division (IJA).

2nd Infantry Regiment (IJA).

2nd Intelligence Division, Headquarters, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

2nd Intelligence Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

2nd Military Hospital (IJA).  
- See:  
  o Military Hospital.  
  o Oshioka Shinichi.  

2nd Mixed Brigade (IJA) Field Hospital (IJA), Iwo Jima, Japan.  
- Senior medical officer, Major Inaoka.  
  o Not further cross-referenced.  
- Medical officers included Captain Noguchi Iwao and Lieutenant Ota Hideo.  
  o Not further cross-referenced.  
- See:  
  o Field Hospital.  
  o Inaoka fnu.  
  o Iwo Jima, Japan.  
  o Noguchi Iwao.  
  o Ota Hideo.  

2nd Mutanchiang Army Hospital (IJA), Mutanchiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- DOI: 30 May 1945  
- Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).  
- See:  
  o Army Hospital.  
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  o Mutanchiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  o 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).  

2nd Naval Aeronautical Arsenal (IJN).  
- Located in Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.  
- At the end of the war the 2nd Naval Aeronautical Arsenal (IJN) had in storage 8,852 sixty kilogram mustard gas bombs.  
- See:  
  o Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.  
  o Mustard gas.  
  o Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.  

2nd Railway Regiment (IJA).  

2nd Section, Kwantung Army Water Purification Unit (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
- See:  
  o Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  o Heilongjiang, China.  
  o Heilongjiang Province, China.  
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).  
  o Water Purification Unit (IJA).  

2nd Surgical Department, 32nd Army (IJA).  

3159 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945  
3160 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
2nd Army (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.

- 2nd Tokyo Military Arsenal (IJA), Tokyo, Japan.
  - Possible reference to, or also known as:
    - The Sone Arsenal (IJA).
  - See:
    - Sone Arsenal (IJA).
    - Tokyo, Japan.

3rd Troop, 55th Cavalry Regiment (-1 platoon) (IJA).

- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
  - See:
    - Korea.
    - 55th Division (IJA).
    - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

2nd Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).

- Was attached to the Aoba Detachment (IJA).
  - See:
    - Aoba Detachment (IJA).
    - Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).

3rd Army (IJA).

3rd Battalion, 229th Infantry Regiment (IJA).

- See:
  - 229th Infantry Regiment (IJA).

3rd Battleship Division (IJN).

3rd Brigade, 63rd Infantry Regiment, 10th Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).

- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - 10th Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - 63rd Infantry Regiment, 10th Division, Kwantung Army (IJA)

3rd Division (Unit 100) (IJA).

- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

3rd Division – Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (Unit 731) (IJA).

- See:
  - Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (IJA).
  - Prophylaxis and Water Supply Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

3rd Division, 11th Army (IJA).

- See:
  - 11th Army (IJA).

3rd Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA), Ninoshima Island, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.

- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Squad (IJA).
Epidemic Prevention Squadron (IJA).

3rd Field Hospital of 51st Division (IJA).
- See:
  - Field Hospital.
  - 51st Division (IJA).

3rd Front Army, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

3rd Infantry Regiment (IJA).

3rd Mixed Regiment (IJA).

3rd Mutanchiang Army Hospital (IJA), Mutanchiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- DOI: 30 May 1945
- Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).
- See:
  - Army Hospital.
  - Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - Mutanchiang, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  - 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).

3rd Railway Command (IJA).

3rd Section, 2nd Division (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).
  - 2nd Division (Unit 731) (IJA).

3rd Surgical Department, 32nd Army (IJA).
- See:
  - 32nd Army (IJA).

3rd Tank Regiment (IJA).

3rd War Area Forces (China).

4th Border Garrison Unit (IJA), Futo, Tunga Province, China.
- See:
  - Futo, Tunga Province, China.
  - Tunga Province, China.

4th Cavalry Brigade (IJA).

4th Division (IJA).

4th Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

4th Division, Harbin Japanese Military Mission (IJA), Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
- See:
  - Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China.
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- Heilongjiang, China.
- Heilongjiang Province, China.

4th Division Medical Unit (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 4th Division (IJA). 3161
- Present at the Battle of Bataan, Philippine Islands in 1942. 3162
- See:
  - Bataan, Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Battle of Bataan, Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Philippine Islands.
  - 4th Division (IJA).

4th Division – Production (Unit 731) (IJA).
- See:
  - Production (Unit 731) (IJA).
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

4th Field Hospital, 18th Division (IJA).
- Landed at Sarawak in December 1941.
- See:
  - Field Hospital.
  - Sarawak.
  - 18th Division (IJA).

4th Field Hospital, 30th Division (IJA).
- DOI: 17 April 1945. 3163
- Subordinate to the Headquarters, 30th Division (IJA). 3164
- Subordinate to the 30th Division Headquarters Unit (Lt. Gen. Gyosaku Morozumi, Commanding General, 30th Division) (Located in Central Sector Unit’s Area) (IJA). 3165
- See:
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - Gyosaku Morozumi.
  - 30th Division (IJA).
  - 30th Division Headquarters Unit (IJA).

4th Heavy Field Artillery Brigade (IJA).


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28 October 2015
Second Edition
4th Infantry Regiment (IJA).

4th Infantry Regiment/IJA 2nd Division (IJA).

4th Naval Hospital (IJN), Dubon Island.
- See:
  - Dubon Island.

4th Naval Hospital (IJN), Dubon Island.
- The below information was extracted from a postwar US Navy inspection of Dubon Island:
  - The Army and Navy at Truk maintained separate medical facilities. Each branch of the two services had a base hospital on Dubon with branch hospitals on the larger islands, and sickbays or dispensaries located near military activities scattered throughout the islands. 3166
  - Supplies were in general, adequate; X-ray film and carbasonite was available in limited quantities. 3167
  - There were sufficient medical officers and corpsmen, but the hospitals were dirty, crowded and unsanitary by American standards. 3168
  - 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. 3169
  - Note the presence of a bacillus research room within the confines of the 4th Naval Hospital (IJN) on the map above.
  - There was no Imperial Japanese Army Water Purification Unit (IJA) located on Dubon Island.
- See:
  - Amoebic dysentery.
  - Bacillus research.
  - Beriberi.
  - Caroline Islands.
  - Dengue fever.
  - Dubon Island.
  - Paratyphoid A.
  - Truk Atoll.
  - Tuberculosis.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Weil’s disease.

4th Railway Regiment (IJA).

4th Regiment of the Imperial Guards, Tokyo, Japan.
- First assignment of Masuda Tomosada where he served as a medical officer from 1926 into 1928.
- See:
  - Masuda Tomosada.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
4th Research Section of the Infectious Disease Research Laboratory, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.  
- See:
  - Infectious Disease Research Laboratory, Tokyo Imperial University.
  - Okada Hisashi.
  - Tokyo, Japan.
  - Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.

4th Section, Materials Division, Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.  
- See:
  - Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Inner Mongolia, China.
  - Materials Division, Hailar Branch (IJA), Hailar, Inner Mongolia, China.

4th Tank Regiment (IJA).

4/9 Jat Regiment, Indian Army (UK).  
- Unit of the British Army captured at Singapore some of whose members were, as prisoners, cannibalized by the Japanese.
- See:
  - Indian Army (UK).
  - Jemadar Abdul Latif.
  - Pirzai, Captain R.U.
  - Singapore.
  - Singh, Subedar Dr Gurcharan.
  - Suaid.
  - Tumisa.

5th Army (IJA).

5th Army, Chief of Medical Services (IJA).  
- See:
  - 5th Army (IJA).

5th Army Headquarters (IJA).  
- See:
  - 5th Army (IJA).

5th Brigade, 43rd Army (IJA).  
- See:
  - 43rd Army (IJA).

5th Chemical Warfare Regiment (IJA).  
- In January 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.

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3171 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 July 1943.
• See:
  o 6th Chemical Warfare Regiment (IJA).

5th Division (IJA).

5th Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
• See:
  o Unit 100 (IJA).

5th Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

5th Field Gas Company (IJA).
• 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.
  o Each section consists of 1 noncommissioned officer and 23 men, 7 of which are drivers, with 6 horse-drawn carts.
  o 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 well.
• See:
  o 18th Field Gas Company (IJA).

5th Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
• See:
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  o EPWSD (IJA).

5th Infantry Brigade (IJA).

6th Area Army (IJA).

6th Army (IJA).

6th Chemical Warfare Regiment (IJA).
• In January 1941 the existence of the 5th and 6th Chemical Warfare Regiments, comprising approximately 1,500 men each, was reported.

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3172 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 July 1943.
3173 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 July 1943.
3174 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 July 1943.
3175 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 July 1943.
3176 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 July 1943.
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 July 1943.
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 July 1943.
This was the only report of chemical warfare units being organized into regiments through 1943 and at that time remained unconfirmed.  

See:
- 5th Chemical Warfare Regiment (IJA).

6th Division (IJA).

6th Division (Unit 100) (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 100 (IJA).

6th Division Medical Unit (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 6th Division at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - 6th Division (IJA).

6th Division Veterinary Workshop.
- Subordinate to the 6th Division at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - 6th Division (IJA).

6th Division. 1st Field Hospital (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 6th Division at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - 1st Field Hospital (IJA).
  - 6th Division (IJA).

6th Division 2nd Field Hospital (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 6th Division at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - 2nd Field Hospital (IJA).
  - 6th Division (IJA).

6th Division 3rd Field Hospital (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 6th Division at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - 3rd Field Hospital (IJA).
  - 6th Division (IJA).
6th Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

6th Section, Unit 731 (IJA).
- See:
  - Unit 731 (IJA).

6th Technical Research Institute (IJA).

6th Technology Institute (IJA).
- Located in Tokyo, Japan.
- See:
  - Tokyo, Japan.

7 Block.

7th Infantry Division (IJA).

7th Submarine Division (IJN).

8 Block.

8th Area Army (IJA).

8th Area Army Medical Department (IJA).

9th Army Technical Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

9th Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan
- Headquartered in the city of Kawasaki, overlooking the Tama River in Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- Technical Second Branch (IJA).
  - 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.
    - Trikabuto Poison.
- Possible reference to, or also known as:
  - Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) (IJA).
  - Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  - The Norobito Institute (IJA).
  - 9th Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  - 9th Technology Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- See:
  - Acetone.
  - Amagasa Venom.
  - Arsenite, Poison.
  - Cobra Venom.
  - Cyanide Hydric.
Crystallized Blowfish Poison.
Habu Poison.
Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
Kyu-Ken (Norobito Institute) (IJA).
Ninth Army Technology Research Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
Nitrile Prussiate.
Norobito Institute (IJA).
Tama River, Japan.
Technical Second Branch (IJA).
Trikabuto Poison.
9th Technology Institute (Norobito Institute) (IJA), Kawasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

10-kg Naval Smoke Candle.
- Reported as used in the Southwest Pacific. 3180
- The 10-kg naval smoke candle, weighed 9.3 kg (20.5 lbs.). 3181
- 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. 3182
- The Berger-type smoke mixture, which burns from 3 to 4 minutes, was ignited by an ignition implement supplied separately. 3183

10th Army (IJA).

10th Division of the Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

10th Evacuation Hospital Unit (IJA). 3184
- 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. 3185
  - 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 with the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 5th Division (IJA) and supporting troops and was comparatively weak in artillery. 3186
- See:
  - Nankai Task Force.
  - Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.
  - Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  - 5th Division (IJA).

3180 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 July 1943.
3181 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 July 1943.
3182 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 July 1943.
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 July 1943.
3184 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944 3185 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944 3186 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
10th Field Artillery Regiment (IJA).

11th Army (IJA).
- In October 1941 at Yichang, Hebei Province, China, the 13th Brigade of the 11th Army (IJA) found itself surrounded by the Nationalist Chinese Army. To break them free the 19th Artillery Regiment fired 1,000 yellow gas shells and 1,500 red gas shells into the Chinese positions.
- See:
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Nationalist Chinese Army.
  - Yichang, Hebei Province, China.
  - 13th Brigade of the 11th Army (IJA).
  - 19th Artillery Regiment, 11th Army (IJA).

11th Division (IJA).

11th Naval Aeronautical Arsenal (IJN). 3187
- Located in Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
- At the end of the war the 11th Naval Aeronautical Arsenal (IJN) had in storage 11,344 sixty kilogram mustard gas bombs. 3188
- See:
  - Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Kure, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan.
  - Mustard gas.

11th Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).

12th Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
  - EPWSD (IJA).

12th Naval Aeronautical Arsenal (IJN). 3189
- Located in Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- At the end of the war the 12th Naval Aeronautical Arsenal (IJN) had in storage 2,351 sixty kilogram mustard gas bombs. 3190
- See:

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3187 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
3188 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
3189 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
3190 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945

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Second Edition
13th Army Hospital (IJA).
- DOI: 17 April 1945. 3191
- Subordinate to the 100th Division Headquarters Unit (IJA).
- Subordinate to the Davao District Unit (IJA) (Lieutenant General Harada Jiro, Commanding General, 100th Division (IJA)). 3192
- See:
  - Army Hospital (IJA).
  - Davao, Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Davao District Unit (IJA).
  - Harada Jiro.
  - Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Philippine Islands.
  - 100th Division Headquarters Unit (IJA).

13th Brigade, 11th Army (IJA).
- In October 1941 at Yichang, Hebei Province, China, the 13th Brigade of the 11th Army (IJA) found itself surrounded by the Nationalist Chinese Army. To break them free the 19th Artillery Regiment fired 1,000 yellow gas shells and 1,500 red gas shells into the Chinese positions.
- See:
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - Nationalist Chinese Army.
  - Yichang, Hebei Province, China.
  - 11th Army (IJA).
  - 13th Brigade, 11th Army (IJA).
  - 19th Artillery Regiment, 11th Army (IJA).

13th Division, 11th Army (IJA).
- See:
  - 11th Army (IJA).

13th Field Artillery Regiment (IJA).

13th Army (IJA). 3193

13th Southern Army Hospital
- DOI: 10 May 45. 3194
- Subordinate to the Chief of Staff’s Office.
- Subordinate to the Command Groupment, Chief of Staff, 35th Army (IJA) (Maj. Gen. Yoshiharu Tomochika). 3195

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• See:
  o Army Hospital.
  o Yoshiharu Tomochika.
  o 35th Army (IJA).

14th Area Army (IJA).

14th Army (IJA). 3196

14th Army Provisional Infectious Disease Prevention Squad - Iloilo Expeditionary Squad, Iloilo, Panay Island, Philippine Islands.
• Dai 14 Gun Rinji Boekihan Iroiro Hakenhan.
• See:
  o Dai 14 Gun Rinji Boekihan Iroiro Hakenhan.
  o Iloilo, Panay Island, Philippine Islands.
  o Iloilo Expeditionary Squad, Iloilo, Philippine Islands.
  o Panay Island, Philippine Islands.
  o Philippine Islands.
  o Provisional Infectious Disease Prevention Squad (IJA).

14th Division (IJA).

14th Line of Communications Medical Unit Headquarters (IJA).
• Subordinate to the 8th Area Army (IJA) at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
• See:
  o Line of Communications Hospital.
  o Line of Communications Medical Unit (IJA).
  o Papua New Guinea.
  o Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  o 8th Area Army (IJA).

15 May 1932 Incident.

15th Army (IJA).

15th Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

15th Manchurian Academy Conference.
• 26 October 1941
• See:
  o Manchuria, Northeast China.

16th Division (IJA).

16th Division Sanitary Unit (IJA).
• See:
  o 16th Division (IJA).

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16th Field Artillery Regiment (IJA).

16th Line of Communications Hospital (IJA).
- Transferred from Burma.
- See:
  - Burma.
  - Line of Communications Hospital.

16th Line of Communications Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Line of Communications Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
  - Veterinary Hospital (IJA).

16th Sick Transportation Hospital (IJA).
- Transferred from Thailand.
- See:
  - Thailand.
  - Transportation Hospital (IJA).

16th Veterinary Depot (less 1 part). 3197
- 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. 3198
  - 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 with the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 5th Division and supporting troops and was comparatively weak in artillery. 3199
- See:
  - Nankai Task Force.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.
  - Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  - Veterinary Depot (IJA).
  - 5th Division (IJA).
  - 41st Infantry Regiment of the 5th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Division (IJA).

16th Veterinary Workshop.

17th Army (IJA).

17th Division Medical Unit (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 38th Independent Mixed Brigade (IJA) at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - 17th Division (IJA).
  - 38th Independent Mixed Brigade (IJA).

17th Army Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
- Located at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.

3197 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
3198 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
3199 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
See:
  o Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
  o Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  o Papua New Guinea.

17th Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  See:
    o Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).

17th Division (IJA).

17th Division Medical Unit (IJA).
  Subordinate to the 17th Army at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  See:
    o Papua New Guinea.
    o Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
    o 17th Division (IJA).

17th Division 1st Field Hospital (IJA).
  Subordinate to the 17th Army at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  See:
    o Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
    o 17th Division (IJA).

17th Division 2nd Field Hospital.
  Subordinate to the 17th Army (IJA) at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  See:
    o Field Hospital (IJA).
    o Papua New Guinea.
    o Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
    o 2nd Field Hospital.
    o 17th Army (IJA).
    o 17th Division (IJA).

17th Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  See:
    o Water Purification Unit (IJA).

17th Field Water Purification and Supply Unit (IJA).
  Known to be located in Hong Kong.
  Subordinate to the 23rd Japanese Army (IJA).
  See:
    o Field Water Purification and Supply Unit (IJA).
    o Hong Kong.
    o 23rd Japanese Army (IJA).

17th Water and Hygiene Butai (Platoon).
  Assigned to the Nankai Shitai (Task Force) (IJA) along the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
  See:
    o Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
    o Nankai Shitai (IJA).
    o Nankai Task Force.
    o Papua New Guinea.
    o Water and Hygiene Butai (IJA).
17th Water Purification Unit (IJA).  
- 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 with the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 5th Division and supporting troops and was comparatively weak in artillery.

- See:
  - Nankai Task Force (IJA).
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.
  - Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - 5th Division (IJA).
  - 45th Division (IJA).
  - 1st Infantry Regiment of the 5th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Division (IJA).

18th Army (IJA).

18th Division (IJA).

18th Division Medical Unit (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 124th Infantry Division (IJA).
- Took part in the Kota Bharu invasion, Kota Bharu, Malaya in December 1941.
- Arrived in Thailand aboard the AA Transport Sakura Maru.

- See:
  - Kota Bharu, Malaya.
  - Sakura Maru.
  - Thailand.
  - 18th Division (IJA).
  - 124th Infantry Division (IJA).

18th Field Gas Company (IJA).
- 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 1 noncommissioned officer and 23 men, 7 of which are drivers, with 6 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 6 carts carry 6 boxes of “smoke” candles each, while the remaining 2 carry rations and forage for 10 days.

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3200 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
3201 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
3202 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
3203 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 July 1943.
3204 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 July 1943.
3205 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 July 1943.
3206 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 July 1943.
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 well.  

See:  
- 5th Field Gas Company (IJA).

19th Artillery Regiment, 11th Army (IJA).
- In October 1941 at Yichang, Hebei Province, China, the 13th Brigade (IJA) of the 11th Army found itself surrounded by the Nationalist Chinese Army. To break them free the 19th Artillery Regiment fired 1,000 yellow gas shells and 1,500 red gas shells into the Chinese positions.

See:  
- Hebei Province, China.
- Nationalist Chinese Army.
- Yichang, Hebei Province, China.
- 11th Army (IJA).
- 13th Brigade, 11th Army (IJA).
- 19th Artillery Regiment, 11th Army (IJA).

20th Army (IJA).

20th Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

20th Division Infectious Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit Sanitation Group (IJA).
- See:  
  - Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Infectious Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).

20th Division 1st Field Hospital (IJA).
- Located in Eastern Papua New Guinea.
- Operated in the Wewak [Melanesia (PNG, Irian Jaya & Solomon Islands), Papua New Guinea, Aitape–Wewak Area]

See:  
- Aitape–Wewak Area, Papua New Guinea.
- Field Hospital (IJA).
- Melanesia.
- Papua New Guinea.
- Solomon Islands.
- Wewak, Papua New Guinea.
- 20th Division (IJA).

20th Veterinary Quarantine Station (2nd Class) (IJA).
- DOI: 30 May 1945
- Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).

See:  
- Veterinary Quarantine Station
- 5th Army (IJA).

20th Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- Deployed early in the war as part of the planned Japanese Occupation Forces Singapore in January 1942
- Was subordinate to the Konoye Division (IJA).

See:  
- Konoye Division (IJA).
- Singapore.

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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 July 1943.
Water Purification Unit (IJA).

21st Division (IJA).

21st Division Field Hospital (IJA).
- Transferred from Malaya.
- See:
  - Field Hospital.
  - Malaya.

21st Field Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- Attached to the 3rd Army, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - 3rd Army (IJA).

21st Independent Mixed Brigade (IJA).

21st Independent Mixed Brigade Field Hospital (IJA).
- The Field Hospital was attached to the 21st Independent Mixed Brigade (IJA) 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 (IJA) was 69%. 3208
- See:
  - Buna Campaign.
  - Field Hospital.
  - Mixed Brigade Field Hospital (IJA).
  - 21st Independent Mixed Brigade (IJA).

21st Infantry Regiment (IJA).

21st Naval Aeronautical Arsenal (IJN). 3209
- Located in Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
- At the end of the war the 21st Naval Aeronautical Arsenal (IJN) had in storage 74 sixty kilogram mustard gas bombs. 3210
- See:
  - M Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  - Mustard gas.
  - Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.

22nd Artillery Regiment (IJA).

22nd Field Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- Attached to the 20th Army, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).

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3209 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
3210 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
22nd Field Water Supply and Purification Department, Burma Area Army (IJA).

23rd Division (IJA).
- See:
  - 23rd Division Medical Unit (IJA). 3211

23rd Division Medical Unit (IJA). 3212
- 23rd Division (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China→ Philippines.
- Unit 811 (IJA).
- See:
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Philippine Islands.
  - Unit 811 (IJA).
  - 23rd Division (IJA).

23rd Infantry Division (IJA).

23rd Japanese Army – Hong Kong.
- Supported by the 17th Field Water Purification and Supply Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Field Water Purification and Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Hong Kong.
  - 17th Field Water Purification and Supply Unit (IJA).

23rd Water Purification Department (IJA).
- Known to be located in Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Water Purification Department (IJA).

24th Engineer Regiment (IJA).

24th Field EPWSD (Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).
- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).
  - EPWSD (IJA).

24th Field Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (type B, partial strength) (25th Army) (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 8th Area Army (IJA) at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Field Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJJA).
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  - 8th Area Army (IJA).

24th Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
- Known to be located in Papua New Guinea during the war.

3211 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.
3212 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戦防疫給水部.

DRAFT
• See:
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).
  o EPWSD (IJA).
  o Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (IJA).
  o Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.

24th Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (Boeki Kyusui Bu) (EPWSD) (IJA).
• See:
  o EPWSD (IJA).
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).
  o Field Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (IJA).

• See:
  o EPWSD (IJA).
  o Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Department (EPWSD) (IJA).

24th Field Water Supply and Disease Prevention Unit (IJA) (partial strength).
• See:
  o Field Water Supply and Disease Prevention Unit (IJA).

24th Field Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).
• See:
  o Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).

24th Infantry Brigade (IJA).

24th Infantry Division, Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).
• Known to be located on Okinawa, Japan during the US invasion and Battle of Okinawa.
• Manned by 241 officers and enlisted men. 3213
• See:
  o Battle of Okinawa.
  o Okinawa, Japan.
  o Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).

24th Water and Hygiene Butai (Platoon).
• Assigned to the Nankai Shitai (IJA) along the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
• See:
  o Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
  o Nankai Shitai (IJA).
  o Nankai Task Force.
  o Papua New Guinea.
  o Water and Hygiene Butai (IJA).

24th Water Purification Unit (IJA). 3214
• 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. 3215

3214 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
3215 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
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 with the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 5th Division (IJA) and supporting troops and was comparatively weak in artillery.  

- See:
  - 5th Division (IJA)
  - Nankai Task Force.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.
  - Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - 5th Division (IJA).
  - 41st Infantry Regiment of the 5th Division
  - 55th Division (IJA).

### 24th Water Purification Unit, Detachment (IJA).
- Deployed in January 1942 as part of the planned Japanese Occupation Forces Singapore
- Was subordinate to the 18th Division (IJA).
- See:
  - Singapore.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - 18th Division (IJA).

### 24th Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Water Supply and Purification Unit (IJA).

### 25th Army (IJA).
- 24th Field Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Field Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - 24th Field Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).

### 25th Cavalry Regiment (IJA).

### 25th Division (IJA).
- 25th Division Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).
- See:
  - Division Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).
  - Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).
  - 25th Division Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).

### 25th Division Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).
- 25th Division (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China → Kyushu.
- Unit 759 (IJA).
- See:
  - Division Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).

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3216 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
3218 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戰防疫給水部.
3219 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戰防疫給水部.
Manchuria, Northeast China.

Unit 759 (IJA).

Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).

25th Division (IJA).

**25th Japanese Army (IJA).**

**25th Water Purification Unit (IJA).**
- Known to be located in Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).

**25th Water Purification Departments.**

**26th Infantry Regiment (IJA).**

**27th Field Water Purification Unit (IJA).**
- Known to be located on Okinawa, Japan during the US invasion and Battle of Okinawa.
- Listed on the 32nd Army Order of Battle (IJA), March 1945.
- Manned by 244 officers and enlisted men.  
- See:
  - Battle of Okinawa.
  - Okinawa, Japan.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - 32nd Army (IJA).

**28th Cavalry Regiment (IJA).**

**28th Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).**

**28th Infantry Regiment (IJA).**

**28th Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).**  
- Kwantung Army (IJA).
- Manchuria, Northeast China.
- Unit 761 (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).
  - Manchuria, Northeast China.
  - Unit 761 (IJA).
  - Veterinary Aid Station (IJA).

**29th Infantry Brigade (IJA).**

**29th Regiment (IJA).**

**30th Division (IJA).**

**30th Division Headquarters Unit (IJA).**

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3221 Field Water Supply and Purification Departments. (Yasen Bōeki Kyūsuibu). 野戰防疫給水部.
30th Engineer Regiment, 30th Division (IJA).

30th Field Artillery Regiment (IJA).

30th Infantry Regiment (IJA).

31st Division Epidemic Prevention Water Supply and Medical Corps (IJA).

- See:
  - Epidemic Prevention Water Supply and Medical Corps (IJA).

32nd Army (IJA).

32nd Army Engineering Unit (IJA).

32nd Division (IJA).

32nd Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

33rd Coast Guard Squad (IJA).

34th Gas Company (IJA).

34th Independent Gas Company (IJA).

- By 1944 US intelligence had identified the 34th Independent Gas Company, however no information was available concerning its organization, equipment, or function. 3222

35th Army (IJA).

35th Division (IJA). 3223

35th Division Medical Unit

- Subordinate to the 35th Division (IJA).

- See:
  - 35th Division (IJA).

35th Infantry Brigade (IJA).

36th Brigade of the First Japanese Army (IJA).

- See:
  - First Japanese Army (IJA).

36th Brigade of the 1st Japanese Army (IJA).

- From 8 to 15 February 1942 the 36th Brigade of the First Japanese Army (IJA) released 300 tons of mustard gas over a military barracks, arsenals and caves near Taihang, Shanxi Province, China, held by the People’s Liberation Army (PLA).

- See:
  - First Japanese Army (IJA)
  - Mustard gas.
  - People’s Liberation Army (PLA).
  - Shanxi Province, China.
  - Taihang, Shanxi Province, China.

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3222 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 July 1943.

36th Division Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- Known to be located on Biak Island.
- See:
  - Biak Island.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).

37th Division, Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

37th Infantry Division (IJA).
- The 37th Infantry Division was activated at Kumamoto, Japan in March 1939 as a Type B “Standard” Division and was transferred into the Chinese Theatre of Operations in May 1939. In March 1945 it moved into French Indo-China where it remained through the duration of the war. 3224
- See:
  - Chinese Theatre of Operations.
  - French Indo-China.
  - Kumamoto, Japan.
  - Type B “Standard” Division (IJA).

37th Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 37th Infantry Division (IJA). 3225
- See:
  - Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
  - 37th Infantry Division (IJA).

38th Army (IJA).

38th Division (IJA).

38th Division Medical Unit (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 38th Division(IJA) at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  - 38th Division (IJA).

38th Division Veterinary (IJA).

38th Division Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Division Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
  - Veterinary Hospital (IJA).

38th Division Veterinary Workshop (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 38th Division (IJA) at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  - 38th Division (IJA).

38th Division, 1st Field Hospital
- Subordinate to the 38th Division at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.

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• See:
  o Field Hospital (IJA).
  o Papua New Guinea.
  o Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  o 38th Division (IJA).

38th Division, 2nd Field Hospital (IJA).
• Subordinate to the 38th Division (IJA) at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
• See:
  o Field Hospital (IJA).
  o Papua New Guinea.
  o Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  o 38th Division (IJA).

38th Independent Mixed Brigade (IJA).

38th Medical Unit (IJA).
• Took part in OPERATION L – The Invasions of Muntok, Banka Island and Palembang, Sumatra Island in February 1942.
• Took part in an ill-fated attempt to relieve Japanese forces at Guadalcanal in November 1942.
• See:
  o Banka Island.
  o Muntok, Banka Island.
  o Palembang, Sumatra Island.
  o OPERATION L.
  o Guadalcanal.
  o Sumatra Island.

39th Division (IJA).

39th Division, 3rd Front Army, Kwantung Army (IJA).
• See:
  o Kwantung Army (IJA).

39th Division, 11th Army (IJA).

40th Water Duties Company (IJA).
• Commanded by 1st Lieutenant Suzuki Kiyoshi.
• See:
  o Suzuki Kiyoshi.
  o Water Duties Company (IJA).

41st Infantry Regiment of the 5th Division (IJA).
• See:
  o 5th Division (IJA).

41st Naval Aeronautical Arsenal (IJJN). 3226
• Located in Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
• At the end of the war the 41st Naval Aeronautical Arsenal (IJJN) had in storage 74 sixty kilogram mustard gas bombs. 3227

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3226 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
3227 Japanese Chemical Warfare. “Intelligence Targets Japan” (DNI) of 4 September 1945. Fascicle M-1, Supplementary Questionnaire “C.” 21 November 1945
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- See:
  - Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  - Seya City, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan.
  - Mustard gas.

41st Naval Guard Unit (IJA).

43rd Army (IJA).

43rd Division Field Hospital (IJA). 3228
- Commander: Lt. Col. Fukayama Ikko. 3229
- Located on Saipan, Marianas Islands, Japan, in June of 1944 and was present for the Battle of Saipan.
- Strength: 500 soldiers.
- See:
  - Battle of Saipan, Marianas Islands, Japan.
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - Fukayama Ikko.
  - Marianas Islands, Japan.
  - Saipan, Marianas Islands, Japan.

47th Field Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion (B) (-2 cos) (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA)

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. 3230
  - 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. 3231
  - 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. 3232
  - 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.

3228 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.
3229 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
3230 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 July 1943.
3231 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 July 1943.
3232 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 July 1943.
The detonation of the 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.  
- There were two yellow bands at opposite ends of the body and a white band in the center.

50-mm Grenade Discharger, Model 89.

50-mm, model 10 (1921).

- An older grenade launcher (model 10) which was used by the Japanese in the Malayan Campaign.
- 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 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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 pound.
  
  - See:
    - Malayan Campaign.

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.
  
  - 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.

51st Division (IJA).

52nd Division (IJA).

52nd Division Medical Unit (IJA).

- Mobilized and added to the 52nd Division (IJA) in February 1941.
- Demobilized on 27 June 1942.
- Mobilized again on 2 September 1943.

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3233 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 July 1943.
3234 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 July 1943.
3235 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 July 1943.
3236 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 July 1943.
3237 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 July 1943.

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28 October 2015
Second Edition
• See:
  o 52nd Division (IJA).

52nd Division Field Hospital
• Organized on 20 October 1943.
• See:
  o Field Hospital (IJA).

52nd Division, 1st Field Hospital
• Mobilized and added to the 52nd Division in February 1941.
• Demobilized on 27 June 1942.
• Mobilized again and added to the 52nd Division on 2 September 1943.
• Demobilized on 20 October 1943.
• See:
  o Field Hospital (IJA)
  o 52nd Division (IJA).

52nd Division, 2nd Field Hospital
• Mobilized and added to the 52nd Division in February 1941.
• Demobilized on 27 June 1942.
• Mobilized again and added to the 52nd Division on 2 September 1943.
• Demobilized on 20 October 1943.
• See:
  o Field Hospital (IJA)
  o 2nd Field Hospital.
  o 52nd Division (IJA).

52nd Division, 3rd Field Hospital
• Mobilized for the first time and added to the 52nd Division on 2 September 1943.
• Demobilized on 20 October 1943.
• See:
  o Field Hospital (IJA)
  o 3rd Field Hospital.
  o 52nd Division (IJA).

52nd Division, 4th Field Hospital
• Mobilized and added to the 52nd Division in February 1941.
• Demobilized on 27 June 1942.
• Mobilized again and added to the 52nd Division on 2 September 1943.
• Demobilized on 20 October 1943.
• See:
  o Field Hospital (IJA).
  o 52nd Division (IJA).

52nd Division Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
• Mobilized for the first time and added to the 52nd Division on 2 September 1943.
• Demobilized on 20 October 1943.
• See:
  o Division Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
  o Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
  o 52nd Division (IJA).

53rd IMB.

DRAFT
53rd Infantry Brigade (IJA).

53rd Infantry Brigade, 59th Division (IJA).
- See:
  - 59th Division (IJA).

54th Division Field Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Field Hospital (IJA).

54th Independent Infantry Brigade, 110th Brigade (IJA).
- See:
  - 110th Brigade (IJA).

55th Cavalry Regiment (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

55th Division (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

55th Division Communication Unit (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

55th Division Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA), 55th Infantry Group (IJA).
- As of 1942 was part of the 55th Infantry Group (IJA) located in Korea.
- Was reassigned to Papua New Guinea and fought along the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
- Was commanded by Medical Captain Yamamoto Susumu.
- See:
  - Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Korea.
  - Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Yamamoto Susumu.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

55th Division Medical Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - 55th Division (IJA).
55th Division Sanitary Unit (- 2/3 thirds), 55th Infantry Group (IJA).
- As of 1942 was part of the 55th Infantry Group (IJA) located in Korea.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

55th Division Veterinary Workshop (IJA).
- See:
  - 55th Division (IJA).

55th Division Water Supply & Purification Unit (IJA), 55th Infantry Group (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

55th Engineering Regiment (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

55th Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
- Known to be located in Papua New Guinea.
- The No. 55 Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA) were sent 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 went as noted by Savatari: 3238
  - “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 boiled before use, but river water was more often than not drunk straight from the streams.” 3239
- See:
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - No. 55 Epidemic Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).

55th Infantry Group (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea, but later moved to the South Seas area.
- 1942 order-of-battle.
  - Anti-Tank Section, 55th Cavalry Regiment.
  - Det/55th Division Communication Unit (IJA).
  - Det/55th Division Water Supply & Purification Unit (IJA).
  - Det/55th Veterinary Hospital.
  - Field Hospital (IJA).
  - 1st Battalion, 55th Mountain Artillery Regiment.

55th Transportation Regiment (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - 55th Division (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

55th Veterinary Depot (partial). 3240
- 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. 3241
  - 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 with the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 5th Division and supporting troops and was comparatively weak in artillery. 3242
- See:
  - Nankai Task Force.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

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3240 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
3241 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
3242 HANDBOOK ON JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES. WAR DEPARTMENT TECHNICAL MANUAL TM-E 30-480. This manual supersedes TM 30-480, 21 September 1942. WAR DEPARTMENT. 1 OCTOBER 1944
55th Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Korea.
  - Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
  - 55th Infantry Group (IJA).

55th Water and Hygiene Butai (Platoon).
- Assigned to the Nankai Shitai (IJA) along the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
  - Nankai Shitai (IJA).
  - Nankai Task Force (IJA).
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Water and Hygiene Butai (IJA).

55th Water Purification Unit (IJA).
- 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 with the 41st Infantry Regiment from the 5th Division and supporting troops and was comparatively weak in artillery.
- See:
  - Nankai Task Force.
  - Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.
  - Water Purification Unit (IJA).
  - 5th Division (IJA).
  - 41st Infantry Regiment of the 5th Division
  - 55th Division (IJA).

56th Division (IJA).

56th Division Field Hospital (IJA).
- Transferred from Burma.
- See:
  - Burma.
  - Field Hospital (IJA).

56th Medical Unit (IJA).
- Assigned to the “Sakaguchi” Detachment (IJA).
• Served as a unit in the Occupation of Davao, Mindanao Island, Philippines, beginning in December 1941, arriving aboard the IJA Transport *Hankow Maru*. 3246

• See:
  o Davao, Mindanao Island, Philippines Islands.
  o *Hankow Maru*.
  o Mindanao Island, Philippine Islands.
  o Philippine Islands.
  o Sakaguchi Detachment (IJA).

57th Infantry Regiment of the 1st Division (IJA), Manchukuo.

57th Regiment (IJA). 3247

57th Special Corps (USSR).

58th Division, 11th Army (IJA).

58th Field Road Construction Battalion (IJA).

59th Division of the Imperial Japanese Army (IJA).

59th Division, 43rd Army (IJA).
  • See:
    o 43rd Army (IJA).

59th Division, 54th Independent Infantry Brigade, 110th Brigade (IJA).
  • See:
    o 54th Independent Infantry Brigade, 110th Brigade (IJA).
    o 110th Brigade (IJA).

60 li Boundary Line.

The 60 li (30 kilometers) Boundary Line.
  • An aerial security zone established in and around Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China. 3248
  • 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, Heilongjiang Province, China.
  • Any unauthorized plane flying within the Boundary Line could be fired upon without warning. 3249
  • See:
    o Heilongjiang, China.
    o Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Pingfan, Heilongjiang Province, China.
    o Simjia (NFI).
    o Zhoujia, Heilongjiang Province, China.

65th Brigade (IJA).

62nd Division Field Hospital (IJA).
  • See:
    o Field Hospital (IJA).

62nd Infantry Division Field Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Field Hospital (IJA).

62nd Infantry Division Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Division Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
  - Veterinary Hospital (IJA).

63rd Infantry Regiment, 10th Division, Kwantung Army (IJA).
- See:
  - Kwantung Army (IJA).

64th Infantry Regiment (IJA).

65th Brigade (IJA).

65th Brigade, 141st Infantry Regiment Infectious Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
- See:
  - Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Infectious Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - 141st Infantry Regiment.

65th Medical Unit (IJA). \(^{3250}\)
- Subordinate to the 65th Brigade (IJA). \(^{3251}\)
- Present at the Battle of Bataan on Luzon Island, Philippine Islands in 1942. \(^{3252}\)
- See:
  - Bataan, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Battle of Bataan, Bataan Peninsula, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Luzon Island, Philippine Islands.
  - Philippine Islands.
  - 65th Brigade (IJA).

67th Line of Communications Hospital Unit (less 1 part).
- 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. \(^{3253}\)
- In September 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. \(^{3254}\)

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\(^{3254}\) Allied Translator Intelligence Service records, National Archives and Records Administration, US Government,

DRAFT
Subordinate to the 8th Area Army (IJA) at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.

See:
- Korea.
- Korean Volunteer Group.
- Line of Communications Hospital.
- Papua New Guinea.
- Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
- 8th Area Army (IJA).

67th Line of Communications Hospital, No. 2 Subsection, Giruwa, Papua New Guinea.

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 sick.

See:
- Giruwa, Papua New Guinea.
- Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
- Line of Communications Hospital.
- Papua New Guinea.
- Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

68th Division, 11th Army (IJA).

71st Division Epidemic Water Supply Department (IJA).

71st Infantry Regiment (IJA).

72nd Infantry Regiment (IJA).

75th Brigade (IJA).

75th Infantry Brigade (IJA).

79th Division Veterinary Depot (Hospital).

See:
- Division Veterinary Depot (Hospital) (IJA).
- Veterinary Depot (IJA).

76th Line of Communications Hospital (IJA).

Organized with the 2nd Infantry Division as a nucleus, on Guadalcanal.

Located at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea at the end of the war.

See:
- Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
- Guadalcanal.
- Line of Communications Hospital.
- Papua New Guinea.
- 2nd Infantry Division (IJA).
79th Line of Communications Hospital (IJA).
- Known to be located in Papua New Guinea during WWII.
- See:
  - Line of Communications Hospital.
  - Papua New Guinea.

79th Logistic Base Hospital (IJA).
- Known to be located in Papua New Guinea during WWII.
- See:
  - Logistic Base Hospital.
  - Papua New Guinea.

81-mm infantry mortar.
- Bore the characteristics of the standard Stokes-Brandt type infantry mortar.  
  - 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.
- The existence of gas and smoke ammunition for this weapon was reported as of 1943, but not confirmed.
- See:
  - Stokes-Brandt infantry mortar.

90th Logistic Base Hospital (IJA).
- Known to be located in Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Logistic Base Hospital.
  - Papua New Guinea.

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 diphenylecyanarsine.
- The tail arrangement of these projectiles was designed for one primary charge and six secondary charges.
• See:
  o Chemical Mortar.
  o Chemical Mortar, Model 94.

94th Line of Communications Hospital
• Located at Bougainville, Papua New Guinea at the end of the war.
• See:
  o Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
  o Line of Communications Hospital.
  o Papua New Guinea.

97th Infantry Regiment (IJA).

97 light bomber.

100mm Chemical Mortar.
• A Russian article published in 1936 gave the following characteristics of the Japanese 100-mm chemical mortar:
  o Caliber: 100 mm. (3.93 inches).
  o Weight of mortar: 286 pounds.
  o Weight of projectile: 22 pounds.
  o Weight of filling: 4.4 pounds.
  o Maximum range: 3,610 yards.
  o Rate of fire: 15 rounds per minute.
• See:
  o Chemical Mortar.

100th Division (IJA).

100th Division Field Hospital (IJA).
• DOI: 10 May 45. 3263
• Subordinate to the Chief of Staff’s Office.
• Subordinate to the Command Groupment, Chief of Staff, 35th Army (IJA), (Maj. Gen. Yoshiharu Tomochika). 3264
• See:
  o Field Hospital (IJA).
  o Yoshiharu Tomochika.
  o 35th Army (IJA).

100th Division Headquarters Unit (IJA).

100th Division Team (IJA).
• Possible reference to, or also known as:
  o Unit 100 (IJA).
• See:
  o Unit 100 (IJA).

101st Brigade (IJA).
- Battle of the Xiushi River Crossing.
- 20 March 1939.
- 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 cross the river and took the Chinese positions.
- See:
  - Battle of the Xiushi River Crossing.
  - Xiushi River.

103rd Line of Communications Hospital (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 8th Area Army (IJA) at Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Line of Communications Hospital.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Rabaul, Papua New Guinea.
  - 8th Area Army (IJA).

103rd Railway Station (IJA).

104th Railway Station (IJA).

106th Brigade (IJA).
- Battle of Xiushi River Crossing.
- 20 March 1939.
- 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 cross the river and took the Chinese positions.
- See:
  - Battle of the Xiushi River Crossing.
  - Xiushi River.

109th Division Field Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Field Hospital (IJA).

110th Brigade (IJA).

110th Japanese Army Division (IJA).
- Responsible for the Beituan Massacre of 27 May 1942 at Beituan Village in Dingxian County, Hebei Province, China, where its 163rd Regiment attacked with chemical weapons killing more than 800 people.
- See:
  - Beituan Massacre, Hebei Province, China.
  - Beituan Village, Dingxian County, Hebei Province, China.
  - Dingxian County, Hebei Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - 163rd Regiment, 110th Japanese Army Division (IJA).

112th Line of Communications Hospital (IJA).
- The 112th Line of Communications Hospital was transported to Hansa Bay, Papua New Guinea, in April 1943. 3265

• See:
  o Hansa Bay, Papua New Guinea.
  o Line of Communications Hospital.
  o Papua New Guinea.

112th Logistic Base Hospital (IJA).
• Known to be located in Papua New Guinea.
• See:
  o Logistic Base Hospital.
  o Papua New Guinea.

113th Line of Communications Hospital (IJA).
• Known to be located in Papua New Guinea.
• See:
  o Line of Communications Hospital.
  o Papua New Guinea.

113th Logistic Base Hospital (IJA).
• Known to be located in Papua New Guinea.
• See:
  o Logistic Base Hospital.
  o Papua New Guinea.

116th Division, 11th Army (IJA).
• See:
  o 11th Army (IJA).

117th Division (IJA).

117th Logistic Base Hospital (IJA).
• Known to be located in Papua New Guinea.
• See:
  o Logistic Base Hospital.
  o Papua New Guinea.

123rd Division (IJA).

123rd Division Veterinary Depot (Hospital).
• See:
  o Division Veterinary Depot (Hospital) (IJA).
  o Veterinary Depot (IJA).

123rd Line of Communications Hospital (Japanese) (Dai 123 Heitan Byoin)
• See:
  o Dai 123 Heitan Byoin.
  o Line of Communications Hospital.

123rd Logistic Base Hospital (IJA).
• Known to be located in Papua New Guinea.
• See:
  o Logistic Base Hospital.
  o Papua New Guinea.

124th Division (IJA).
124th Infantry Division (IJA).

124th Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
- DOI: 30 May 1945
- Subordinate to the 124th Division (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).
- See:
  - Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
  - 5th Army (IJA).
  - 124th Division (IJA).

125th Line of Communications Hospital (IJA).
- Known to be located in Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Line of Communications Hospital.
  - Papua New Guinea.

126th Veterinary Hospital
- DOI: 30 May 1945
- Subordinate to the 126th Division (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).
- See:
  - Veterinary Hospital (IJA).
  - 5th Army (IJA).
  - 126th Division (IJA).

135th Division Medical Hospital (IJA).
- DOI: 30 May 1945
- Subordinate to the 135th Division (IJA).
- Subordinate to the 5th Army Headquarters (IJA).
- See:
  - Medical Hospital (IJA).
  - 5th Army (IJA).
  - 135th Division (IJA).

The 138th Line of Communications Hospital (IJA).
- See:
  - Line of Communications Hospital.

141st Infantry Regiment.

141st Infantry Regiment Infectious Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
- 65th Brigade (IJA).
- See:
  - Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - Infectious Disease Prevention and Water Supply Unit (IJA).
  - 65th Brigade (IJA).
  - 141st Infantry Regiment.

144th Infantry Regiment (IJA).
- In 1942 was located in Korea and subordinate to the 55th Infantry Group (IJA), but later moved to the South Seas area.
- See:
  - Korea.
150th Water and Hygiene Butai (Platoon).
- Assigned to the Nankai Shitai (IJA) along the Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
- See:
  - Nankai Shitai (IJA).
  - Nankai Task Force (IJA).
  - Kokoda Track, Papua New Guinea.
  - Papua New Guinea.
  - Water and Hygiene Butai (IJA).

160-mm Gas Projector
- A gas projector of the Livens-type
- Consists of a barrel with a fixed attachment at the muzzle end on which the sighting device is fitted, and a support plate. 3266
- It was fired by means of an electric primer. 3267
- Characteristics. 3268
  - 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.

163rd Infantry Regiment (IJA).

163rd Regiment of the 110th Japanese Army Division (IJA).
- Responsible for the Beituan Massacre of 27 May 1942 at Beituan Village in Dingxian County, Hebei Province, China, where the 163rd Regiment attacked with chemical weapons killing more than 800 people.
- See:
  - Beituan Massacre, Hebei Province, China.
  - Beituan Village, Dingxian County, Hebei Province, China.
  - Dingxian County, Hebei Province, China.
  - Hebei Province, China.
  - 110th Japanese Army Division (IJA).

166th Independent Infantry Battalion.

228th Regiment, 38th Division (IJA).

229th Regiment, 38th Division (IJA).

230th Regiments, 38th Division (IJA).

308th Battalion.

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3267 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 July 1943.
3268 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 July 1943.
731st Transportation Squad (Unit 731) (IJA).
  • See:
    o Unit 731 (IJA).

1925 Geneva Disarmament Convention.
  • Outlawed, chemical and biological warfare.

1986 House of Representatives Veterans’ Affairs Subcommittee.

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SUBJECT BACTERIA AND CHEMICALS TESTED

Anerobes.
Anthrax.
Anthrax K Vaccine.
B anthracis. Tested a bomb form.
B dysenteriae.
B hystolyticus.
B novyii.
B prodigiosus. Tested in bomb form.
B tetani.
B typhi.
B typhosus
B welchii.
Bactal Seed.
Beriberi.
Botulism. Ishii Shiro.
Brucellosis. Ishii Shiro.
Brysipelas.
Calmette bacillus. FUTAGI Hideo.
Castor Oil Seed.
Cattle Plaque (Cow Plague).
Chloroacetophenone.
CN Gas.
Coccidioidal Granuloma.
Cl Tuberculosis Hominis,
DC gas.
Diphenylcyanoarsine.
Diphtheria.
Dry Leaf Rust.
Dry Leaves.
Dysentery.
Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis.
Epidemic Encephalitis.
Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever.
Erysipelas
Fowl Plague
Frostbite.
Fugu Toxin.
Gas gangrene.
Glanders.
Hemorrhagic Fever.
Heroin.
Hog Cholera.
Hydrocyanic (prussic) acid.
Infectious Jaundice.
Influenza.
Korean Bindweed.
Late blight of potato.
Lewisite.
M malleomycea (glanders)
Malaria.
Melildosis.
Meningitis
Meningococcus.
Monin Ocuoccus.
Mosaic Disease.
Mucin.
Mussel poisoning.
Mustard gas.
Mustard gas-Lewisite mixture.
Neurotropic Encephalitides.
Newcastle disease.
Nose Ulcer.
Ox plague.
P Pestis.
Plague.
Paratyphoid.
Paratyphoid A.
Paratyphoid B.
Pestilence bacteria.
Phosgene.
Pneumonia.
Potassium Cyanide.
Pseudomonas mallei.
Psittacosis.
Pulmonary anthrax.
Red Rust.
Rice blast.
Rice brown spot.
Ricin.
Rickettsiae.
Rinderpest.
Salmonella.
Scarlet Fever.
Sheep Plague.
Sheep pox.
Shellfish poisoning.
Shiga Dysentery
Shigella
Smallpox.
Smut.
Songo Fever.
Southern blight.
Strychnine.
Syphilis.
Tear Gas.
Tetanua.
Tetanus.
Tick Encephalitis.
Toutsugamushi.
Tuberculosis.
Tuberculosis Hominis.
Tularemia.
Type-A, paratyphoid.
Type-B, paratyphoid.
Typhoid.
Typhus.
Ulcerating Gas.
Undulant Fever.
V Cholerae.
Venereal Diseases.
Vomiting Gas.
Whooping Cough.
Yellow Fever.
Known Experiments:
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 to 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 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 seawater 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 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 humans.
- Experimental surgeries.
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BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE 日本侵華戰爭中的細菌戰


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