



# WORLD WAR II



## DOCUMENTARY



**MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PRISONERS OF WAR  
UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE  
IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY**

ATROCITIES--SEVERE MISTREATMENT--SLAVE LABOR

1931-1945



COMPILED AND NARRATED BY  
EDWARD JACKFERT  
PAST NATIONAL COMMANDER  
AMERICAN DEFENDERS OF BATAAN & CORREGIDOR, INC.



International Military Tribunal

Tokyo, Japan  
April 1947

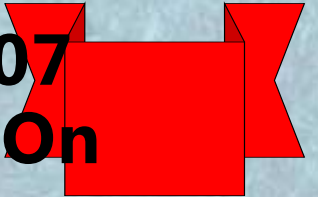
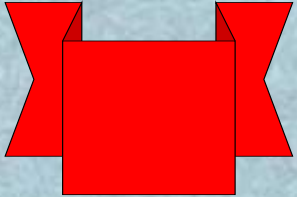
International Military Tribunal For The Far East  
Gathers War Crimes Evidence Against Japanese Armed Forces



## FINDINGS OF THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL

Altogether, over 5,000 Japanese civilian and military personnel were arrested for the calculated reprisals of state and individual acts of brutality which had taken over a half million Asiatics and Westerners. Most of those apprehended had committed crimes against Western nationals, who represented less than a tenth of the victims. About 4,000 of the suspects of brutality were brought to trial. Of the 4,000, some 800 were acquitted, some 2,400 were sentenced to three years or more imprisonment, and 809 were executed. Tojo and seven of his ruling hierarchy were sentenced to hang. Generals Yamashita and Homma were tried by the War Crimes Tribunal in Manila. Yamashita was found guilty of permitting brutal atrocities at the end of the war in the Philippines. Among the major charges against him were responsibility for the brutalities at Pasay School and the Palawan Massacre, as well as widespread slaughter of Filipino men and women in Manila. General Homma was charged for being responsible for Japanese actions as the beginning of the war-----the Bataan Death March and Camp O'Donnell. So as the U.S. war crimes process ended---except those condemned to death---the severest punishment for those found guilty of the most cruel and savage acts, was 13 years in prison. In the year 1958, the United States authorities freed the last of the war criminals in Sugamo prison. The retribution for those that died, and those who suffered in prisoner of war camps had run a short course.





# **The Hague Convention of 1907 The 1929 Geneva Convention On Prisoners of War**

## ***PARTICULAR BREACHES BY JAPAN***

- 1. Inhumane treatment, contrary in each case to Article 4 of the said Annex to the Hague Convention. In addition to the inhumane treatment alleged in Sections Two to Six hereof Inclusive, prisoners of war were murdered, beaten, tortured and otherwise ill-treated, and female prisoners were raped by members of the Japanese forces.***
- 2. Labor furnished by prisoners of war shall have no direct relation with war operations. Work done for the State shall be paid for in accordance with the rates in force for soldiers of the national army doing the same work, or if none exists, according to rate in harmony with work performed. The pay remaining to the credit of the prisoner shall be delivered to him at the end of his captivity.***

***International Military Tribunal For  
The Far East***





**War Crimes Trial defendants. Hideki Tojo is at center**

**Tokyo, Japan  
January 6, 1948**



**Japanese Leadership During World War II Having Authority In The  
Formulation Of Military Policy And Convicted Of War Crimes**





**Emperor Hirohito**



**General Hideki Tojo**

**Death By  
Hanging**



**General Homma**

**Death By  
Firing  
Squad**



**General Yamashita**

**Death By  
Hanging**





General Wainwright discusses surrender terms with General Homma on May 6, 1942. General Homma threatened to continue fighting unless General Wainwright surrendered all U.S. forces in the Philippine Islands--This came about and all forces surrendered effective May 10, 1942.



# RADIOGRAM

May 6, 1942

TO SHARP 3CF 20 X

ALL FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES EXCEPT THOSE ON FORTIFIED ISLANDS AT ENTRANCES TO MANILA BAY ARE HEREBY RELEASED TO YOUR COMMAND. INFORM ALL CONCERNED RIGHT AT ONCE TO MACARTHUR FOR ORDERS I BELIEVE YOU WILL UNDERSTAND THE MOTIVE BEHIND THIS ORDER

WAINWRIGHT

May 6, 1942

BNDL DE VNDN  
RADIO MELBOURNE CK 37

WAINWRIGHT HAS SURRENDERED STOP FROM NOW ON COMMUNICATION ON ALL MATTERS DIRECT WITH ME STOP HAVE YOUR COMMUNICATION WITH CHYNOWETH

MACARTHUR

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES

fort mills, P. I.  
7 May 1942

SUBJECT: SURRENDER  
TO: MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM F. SHARP JR. CO  
VISAYAN MINDANAO FORCE

TO PUT A STOP TO FURTHER USELESS SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE ON THE FORTIFIED ISLANDS, YESTERDAY I TENDERED TO LIGHT. GENERAL HOMMA, THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES, THE SURRENDER OF THE FOUR HARBOR PORTS OF MANILA BAY.

GENERAL HOMMA DECLINED TO ACCEPT MY SURRENDER UNLESS IT INCLUDED THE FORCE UNDER YOUR COMMAND. IT BECAME APPARENT THAT THE GARRISON OF THESE PORTS WOULD BE EVENTUALLY DESTROYED BY AERIAL AND ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT AND BY INFANTRY SUPPORTED BY TANKS, WHICH HAVE OVERWHELMED CORREGIDOR.

AFTER LEAVING GENERAL HOMMA WITH NO AGREEMENT BETWEEN US, I DECIDED TO ACCEPT IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY HIS PROPOSAL AND TENDERED AT MIDNIGHT NIGHT OF 6-7 MAY, 1942, TO THE SENIOR JAPANESE OFFICER ON CORREGIDOR, THE FORMAL SURRENDER OF ALL AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE ARMY TROOPS IN THE PHILIPPINES. YOU WILL THEREFORE BE GUIDED ACCORDINGLY, AND WILL REPEAT WILL SURRENDER ALL TROOPS UNDER YOUR COMMAND BOTH IN THE VISAYAN ISLANDS AND MINDANAO TO THE PROPER JAPANESE OFFICER. THIS DECISION ON MY PART, WAS FORCED UPON ME BY MEANS ENTIRELY BEYOND MY CONTROL





Approximately 10,000 Americans gather in groups awaiting instructions to a prisoner of war camp.



THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS WERE RECEIVED BY GENERAL WAINWRIGHT GOVERNING CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE SURRENDER OF FORCES UNDER HIS COMMAND WOULD BE ACCEPTED ONLY IF FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT.

TO YOUR TROOPS OPERATING IN OTHER PARTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS THE ORDER SHALL BE GIVEN TO DISARM VOLUNTARILY IMMEDIATELY AND TO TAKE THE UNDER STIPULATED STEPS

THOSE REMAINING IN THE NORTHERN LUZON TO ASSEMBLE AT BAYOMBONG ON BONTOC AND THE COMMANDING OFFICER TO PRESENT HIMSELF TO THE JAPANESE ARMY IN BAGUIO AND NOTIFY HIM OF THEIR VICINITY OF BACOLOD CITY, AND THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF BOTH REGIONS TO PRESENT THEMSELVES TO THE JAPANESE ARMY IN ILOILO CITY AND NOTIFY OF THEIR SURRENDER.

THOSE REMAINING ON BOHOL ISLAND TO ASSEMBLE IN THE VICINITY OF LOAY AND THE COMMANDING OFFICER TO PRESENT THEMSELVES TO THE JAPANESE ARMY IN CEBU AND NOTIFY THEIR SURRENDER. THOSE REMAINING IN LETTE AND SALAE ISLANDS TO ASSEMBLE IN THE VICINITY OF TACLOBAN AND CATBALOGAN RESPECTIVELY AND THE COMMANDING OFFICER TO PRESENT THEMSELVES TO THE JAPANESE ARMY IN LEGASPI AND NOTIFY OF THEIR SURRENDER.

THE ORDER SHALL BE CARRIED OUT WITHIN FOUR DAYS. IT IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED TO BURN OR DESTROY OR DISPOSE AREAS, MATERIALS, VESSELS AND ANY ESTABLISHMENTS, EITHER PART OR WHOLE.

PORTABLE AND EASILY MOVABLE WEAPONS TO BE GATHERED ALL TOGETHER IN THE VICINITY OF THE ASSEMBLY AREA OF THE TROOPS. HEAVY ARMS MATERIALS AND ESTABLISHMENTS TO REMAIN INTACT AND THE LOCATION THEREOF TO BE REPORTED WITH A SKETCH.

VESSELS IN THE WATERS OTHER THAN AROUND CORREGIDOR ISLANDS TO THE PORT OF CAGAYAN.

DEFENSE TREASURE, ESPECIALLY THOSE AREAS WHEREIN LAND MINES, OR SEA MINES WERE LAID TO BE REPORTED WITH A SKETCH AND THE ACTUAL SPOT TO BE DISTINCTLY INDICATED WITH SOME SUITABLE MEANS, IF SUCH IS AT ALL POSSIBLE.

JAPANESE WAR PRISONERS IF ANY TO BE HANDLED OVER IMMEDIATELY FURTHER ORDERS WILL BE GIVEN IF EACH IS NECESSARY.

RADIOGRAM RECEIVED

NR 1 10:30 A M GR 85 FM RX MAY 10

SHARP

ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF A CLEAR MSG ON SURRENDER SIGNED SHARP BUT DOUBT HIS AUTHORITY TO ORDER ANY SUCH THING STOP TO SATISFY ME I MUST HAVE MACARTHUR'S OKAY OTHERWISE IT MAY BE TREASON STOP I DO NOT EVEN SEE A SMALL REASON WHY THIS UNIT SHOULD BE SURRENDERED BECAUSE SOME OTHER UNIT HAS GONE TO HELL OR SOME CORREGIDOR SHELL SHOCKED TERMS ARE ISSUED WITHOUT PROPER VERIFICATIONS WHICH CAN READILY BE OBTAINED BY AIRPLANE STOP MASS ARMED BANDITRY CERTAIN STOP REQUEST CLEAR HAND END

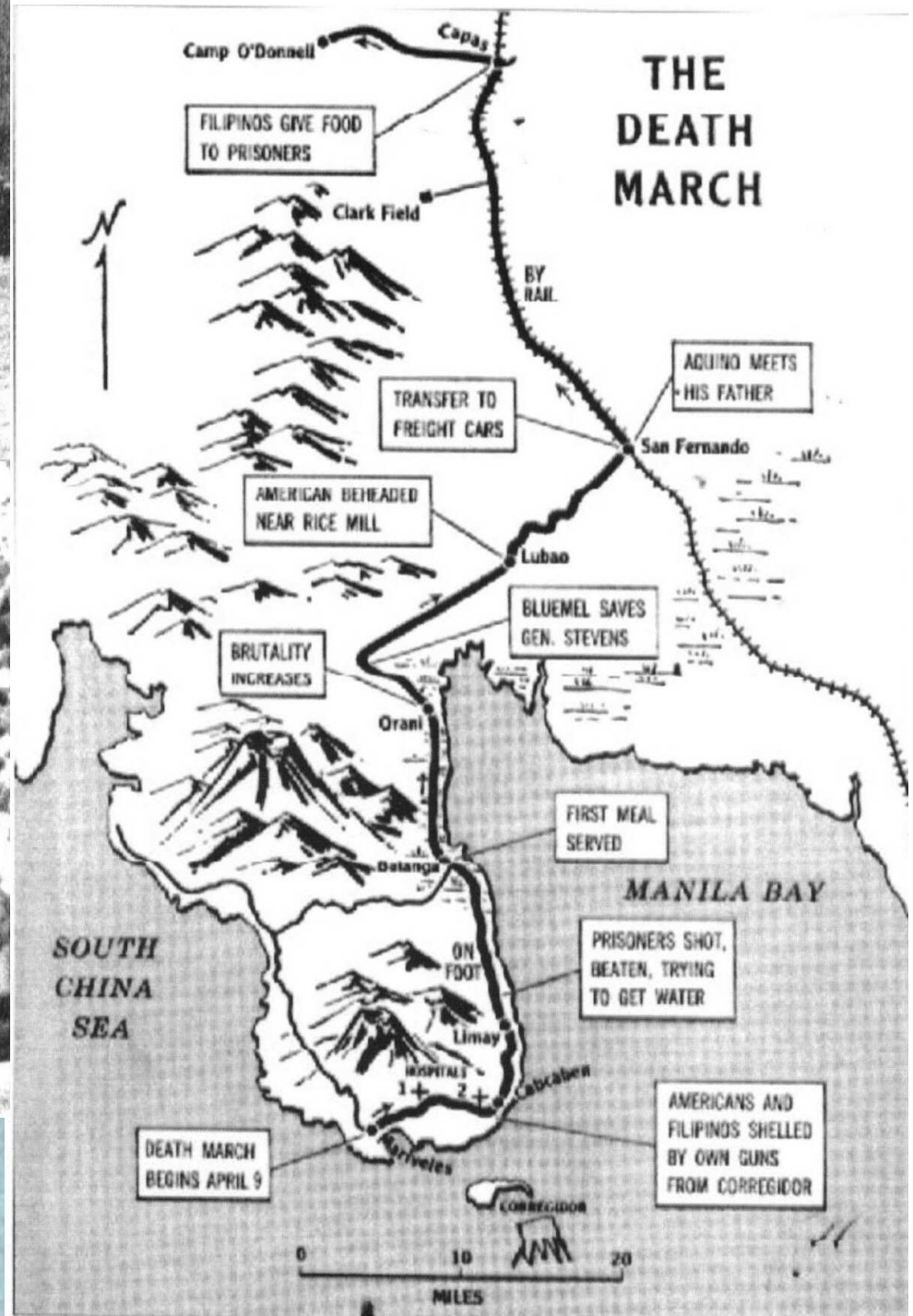
CHRISTIE

CLEAR RPC





**Approximately 700  
Americans & Several  
Thousand Filipinos  
Died On The March**



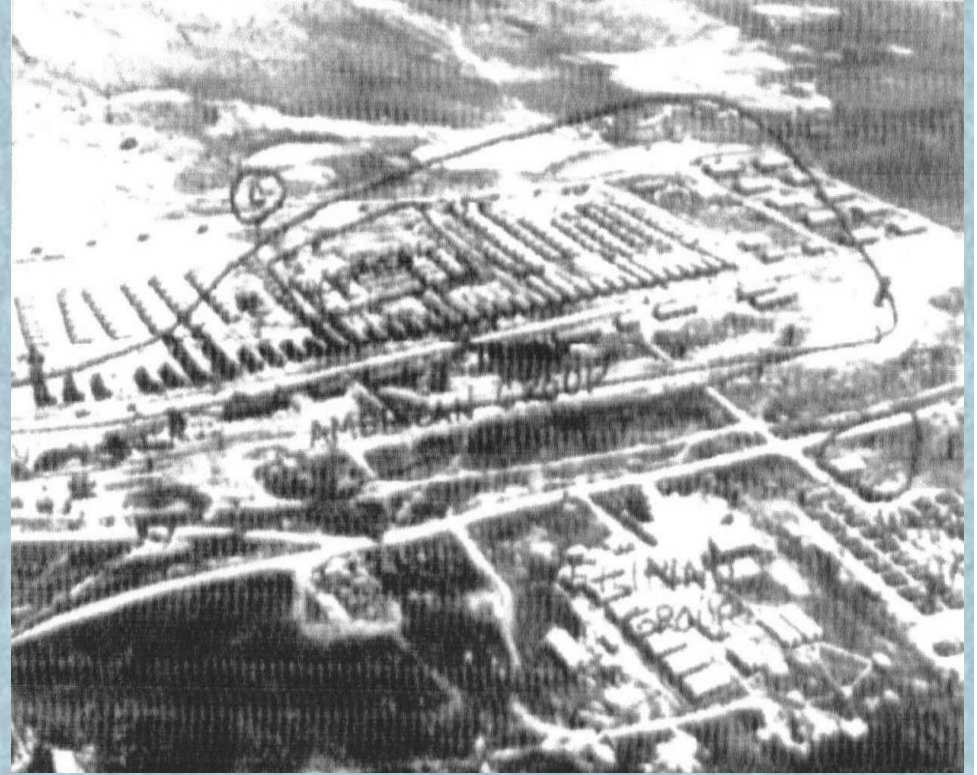




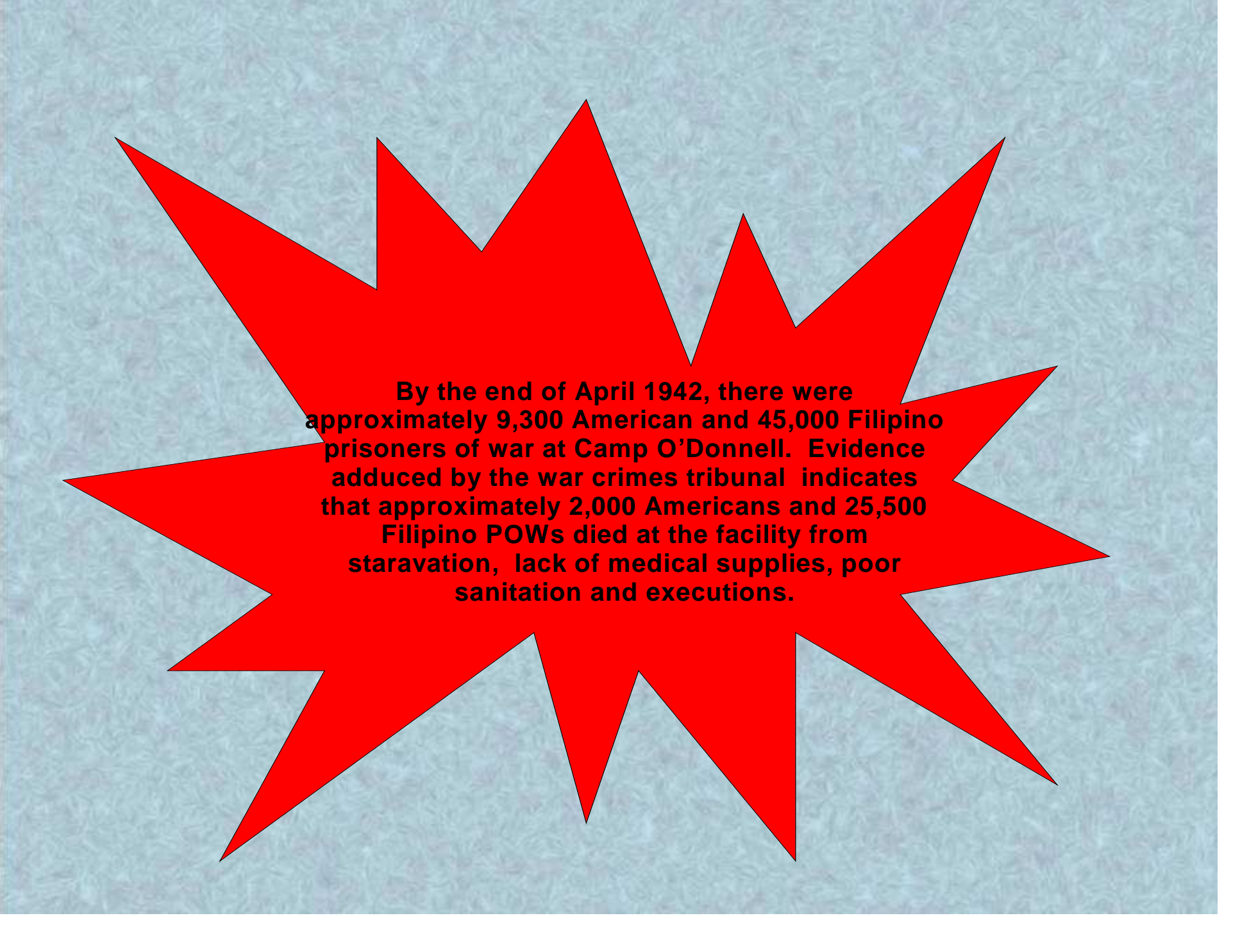
## Camp O'Donnell

By the end of April 1942, 9,300 Americans and 45,000 Filipinos were interned at this camp.

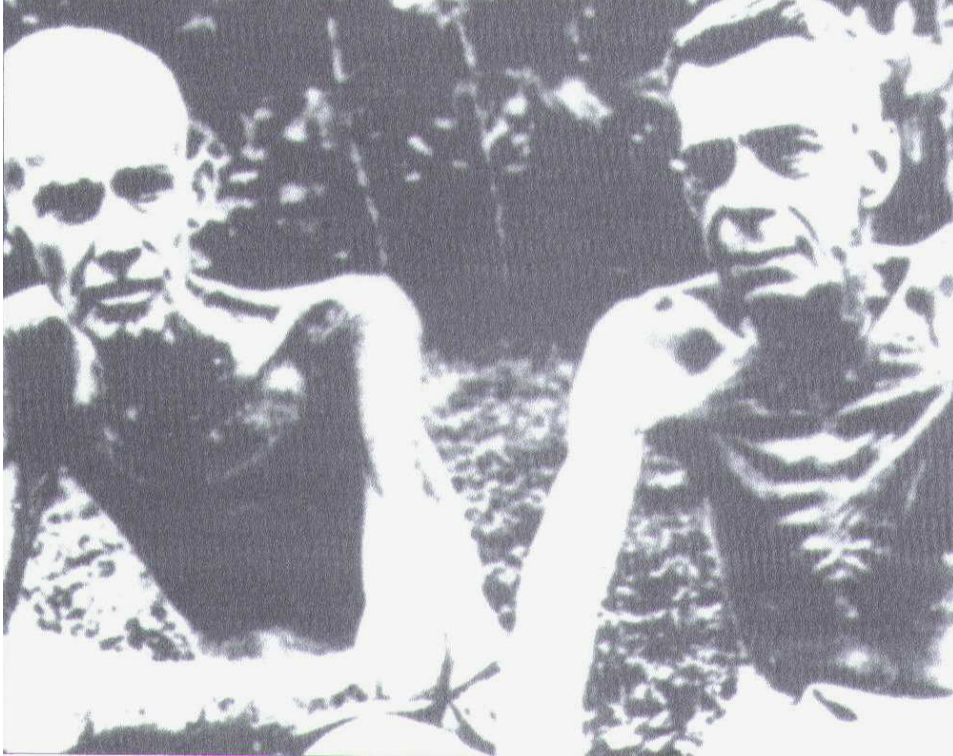
During its existence approximately 1,500 Americans and 25,000 Filipinos died at this camp due to lack of food, medicines, lack of sanitary conditions and executions.





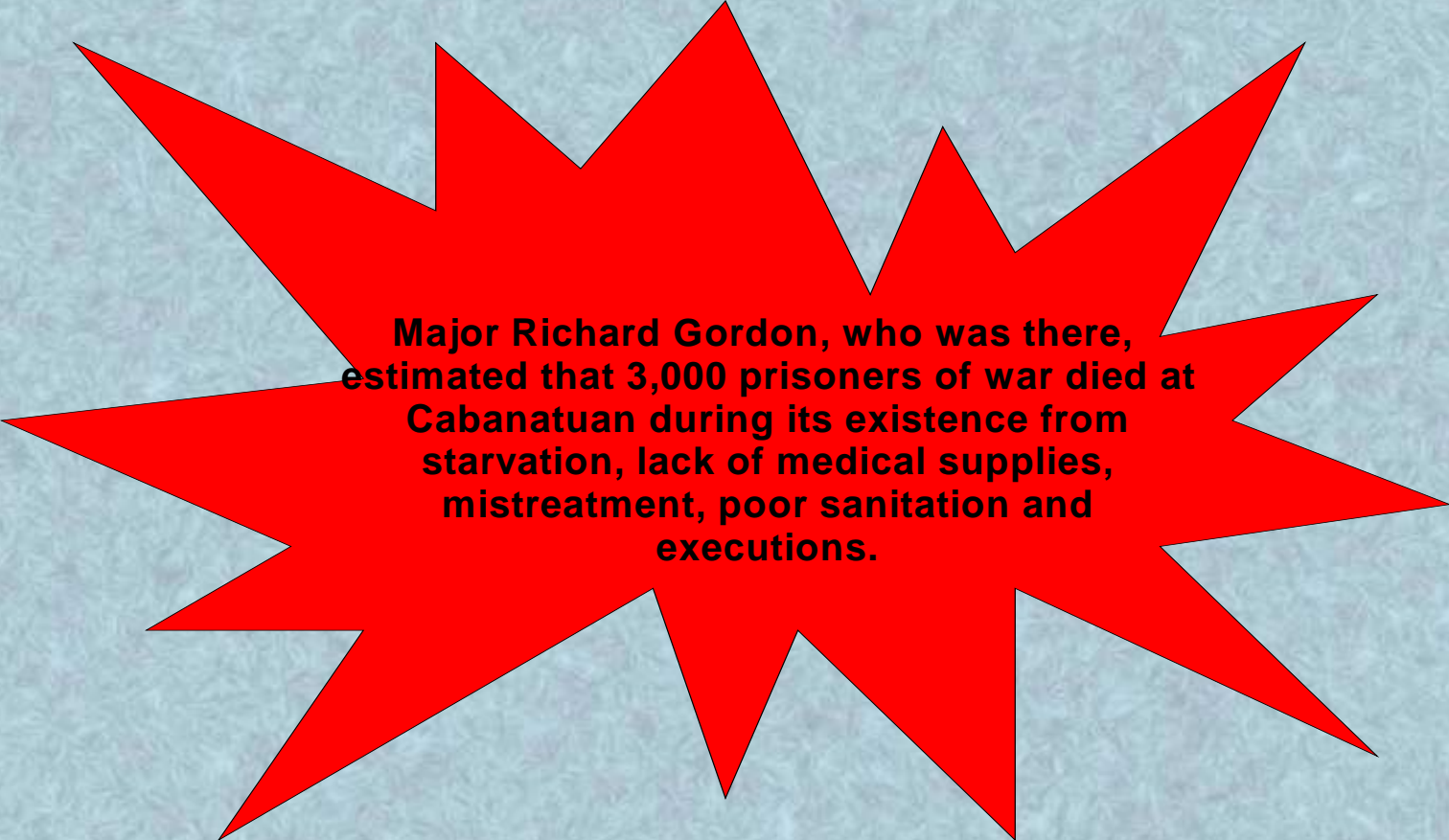


**By the end of April 1942, there were approximately 9,300 American and 45,000 Filipino prisoners of war at Camp O'Donnell. Evidence adduced by the war crimes tribunal indicates that approximately 2,000 Americans and 25,500 Filipino POWs died at the facility from starvation, lack of medical supplies, poor sanitation and executions.**

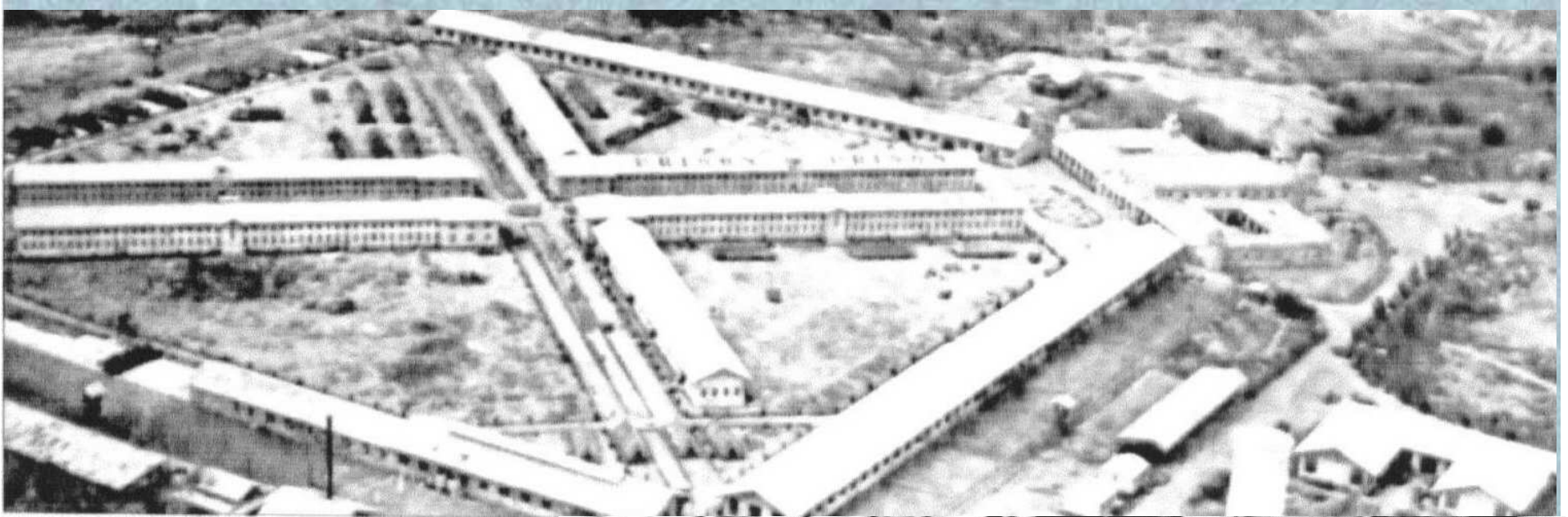


**Cabanatuan POW Camp**





**Major Richard Gordon, who was there,  
estimated that 3,000 prisoners of war died at  
Cabanatuan during its existence from  
starvation, lack of medical supplies,  
mistreatment, poor sanitation and  
executions.**



## BILIBID PRISON

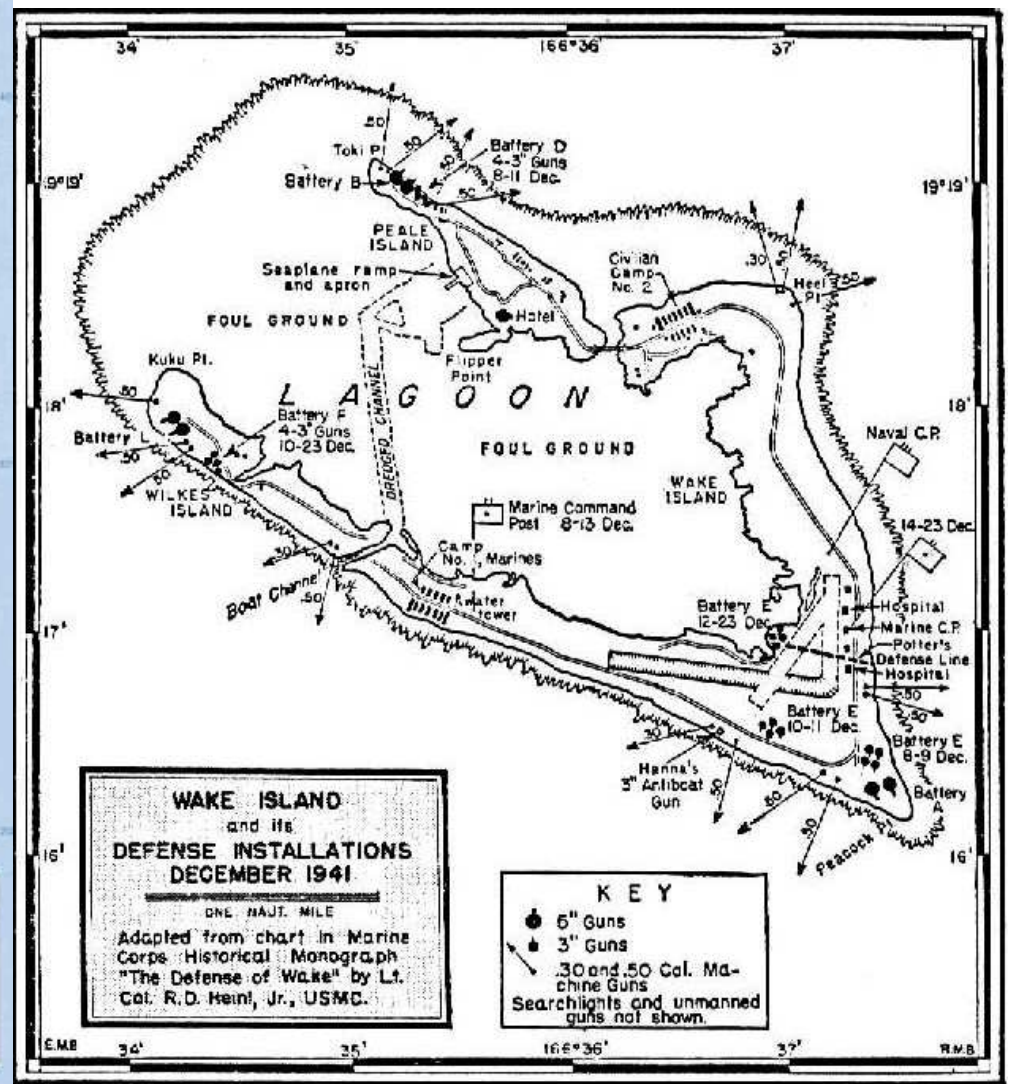
One to four  
deaths daily  
at this POW  
facility.



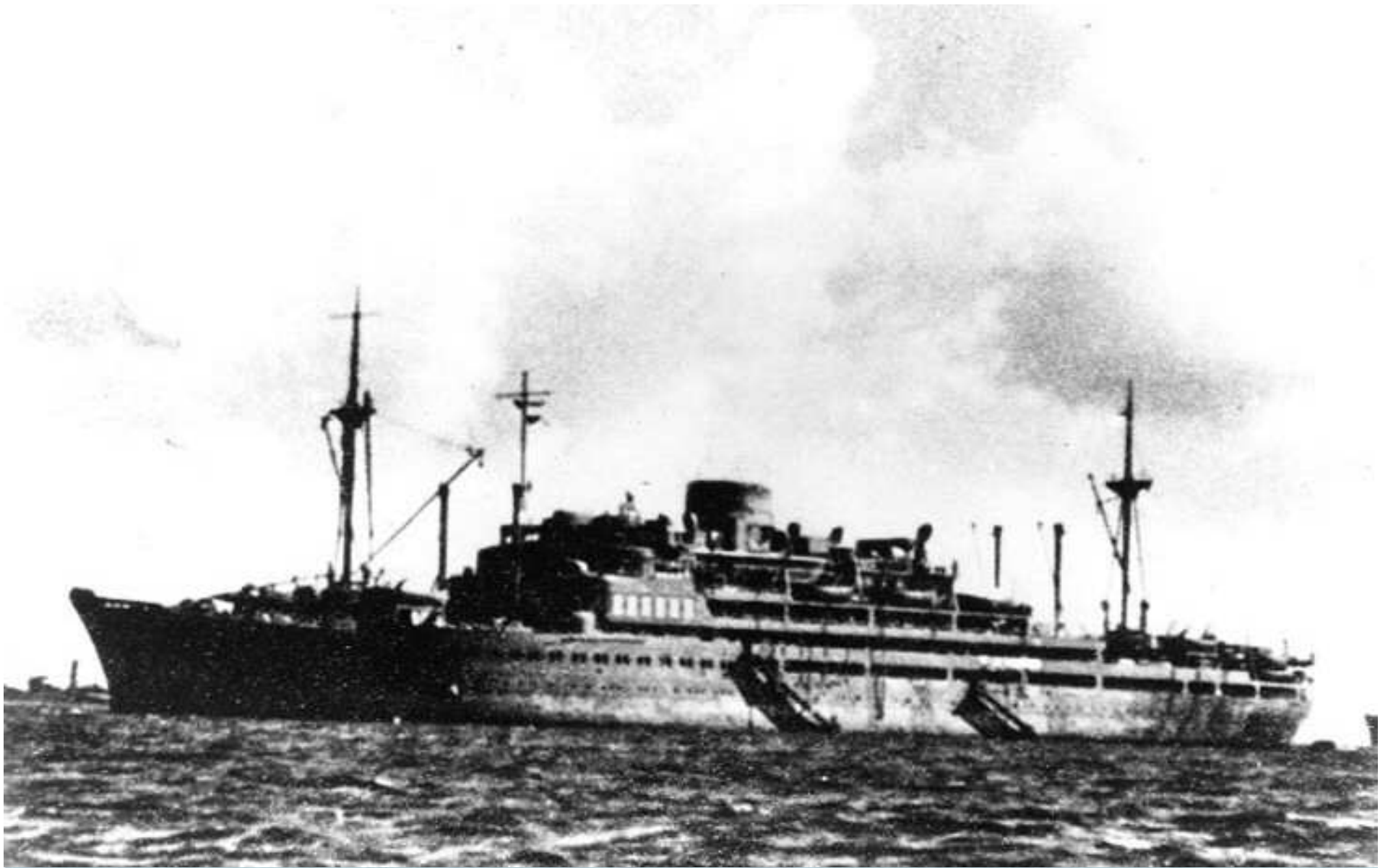




ISLAND OF GUAM



WAKE ISLAND



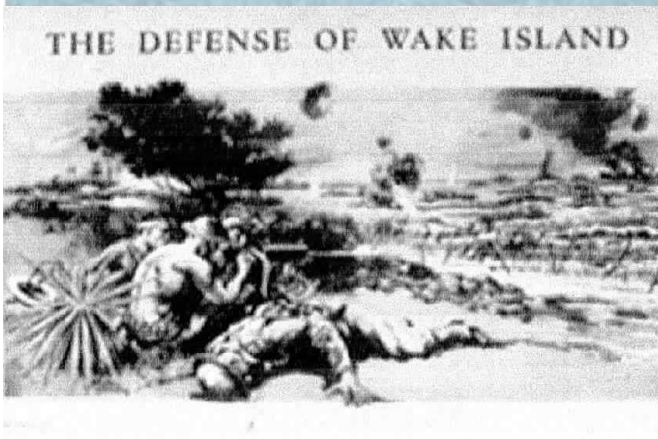
**ARGENTINA MARU**  
**Transported 430 U.S. Marine Prisoners of War To**  
**Japan On January 10, 1942**



## NITTA MARU A CARGO PASSENGER SHIP CONVERTED TO A TROOP TRANSPORT BY JAPANESE IMPERIAL ARMY



**The Nitta Maru transported 1100 Marine and Civilian Prisoners Of War From Wake Island On January 12, 1942 To Yokohama, Japan And Then To A Pow Camp In China**



Marines & Construction Workers Repulse Japanese Forcing Them To Request Additional Firepower

**Five Americans  
beheaded  
and 98  
executed by  
machine gun  
fire.**



Civilian Construction Workers Heading For The Nitta Maru And A Prisoner Of War Camp



## PALAWAN MASSACRE

145 American POWs  
Torch By Japanese  
Imperial Army





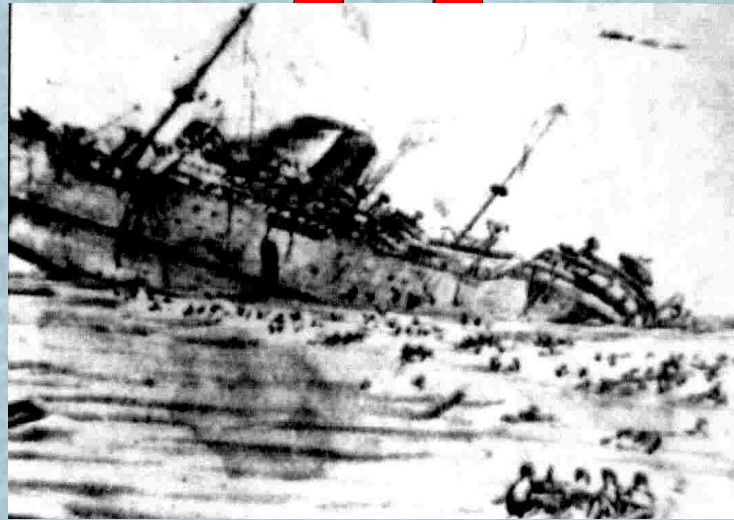
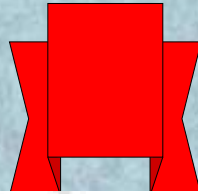
# HELL SHIPS

3700  
AMERICANS  
LOSE THEIR  
LIVES





# INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS



**The International Red Cross communicated to the Japanese government on February 24, 1942, that those ships carrying prisoners of war should be escorted with sufficient vessels and those unarmed ships should have special markings on it. The only ship known to have special markings on it was the AWA MARU, a large passenger-cargo ship which left Port Moji, Japan on February 17, 1945 carrying 2,000 tons of Red Cross supplies to Singapore and Indonesia for prisoners of war in those areas. The special markings were white crosses on each side of her hull and lighted white crosses at night. There was reason to believe that the ship carried military cargo under the protection of the ship. On the return trip, the ship loaded with 2,000 Japanese passengers and a cargo of scarce rubber was torpedoed by an American submarine, using radar.**





**82 POWS  
SURVIVE**

**Shinyo Maru transporting POWs  
Torpedoed September 7, 1944**

**750 POWS  
ON BOARD**



**1800 American  
POWs Aboard**

**ARISAN MARU transporting POWs  
Torpedoed On October 24, 1944**

**4 Survivors**

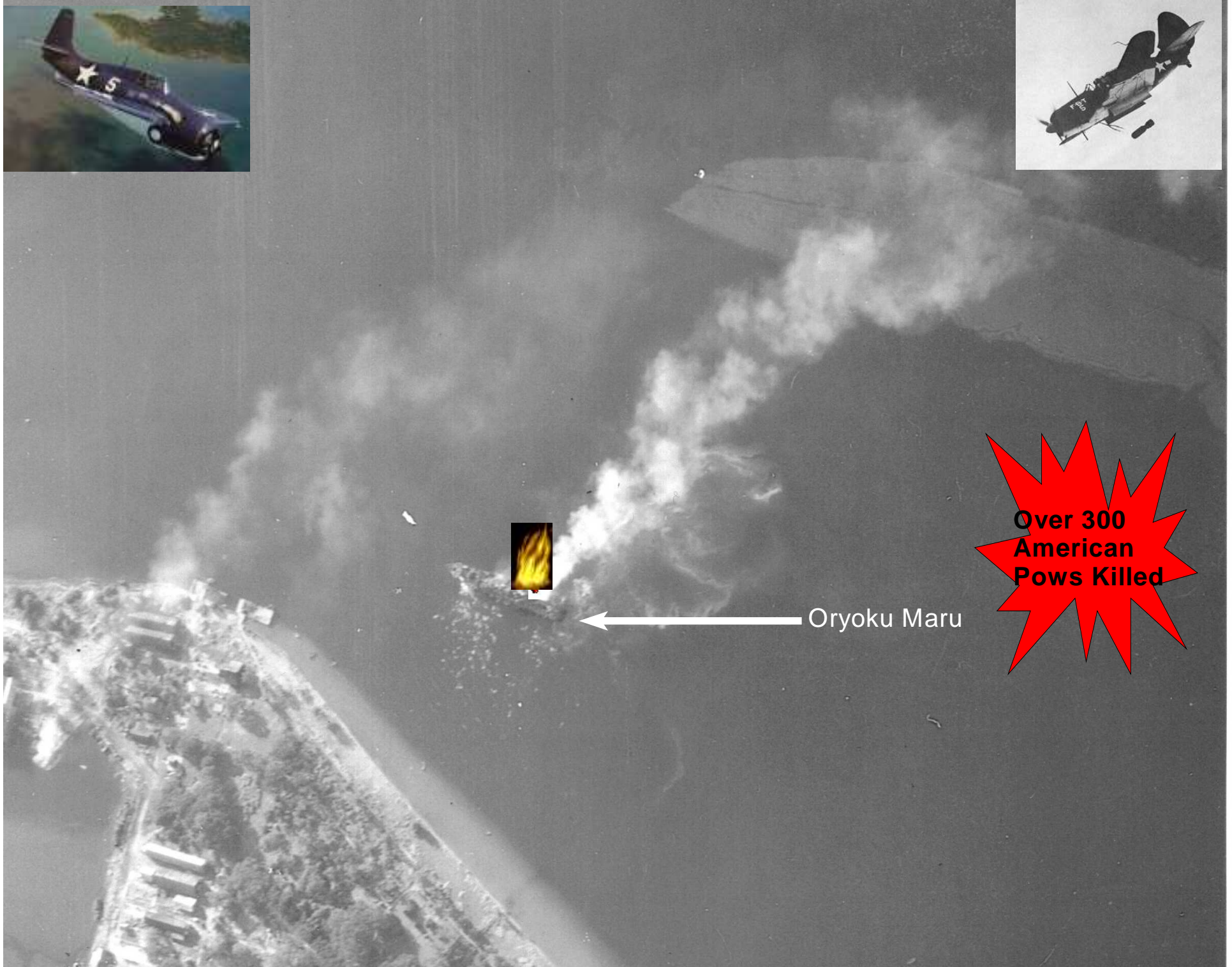




**1,619 American  
POWs Aboard**

**ORYOKU MARU  
Transporting American  
POWs To Japan  
December 14, 1944**

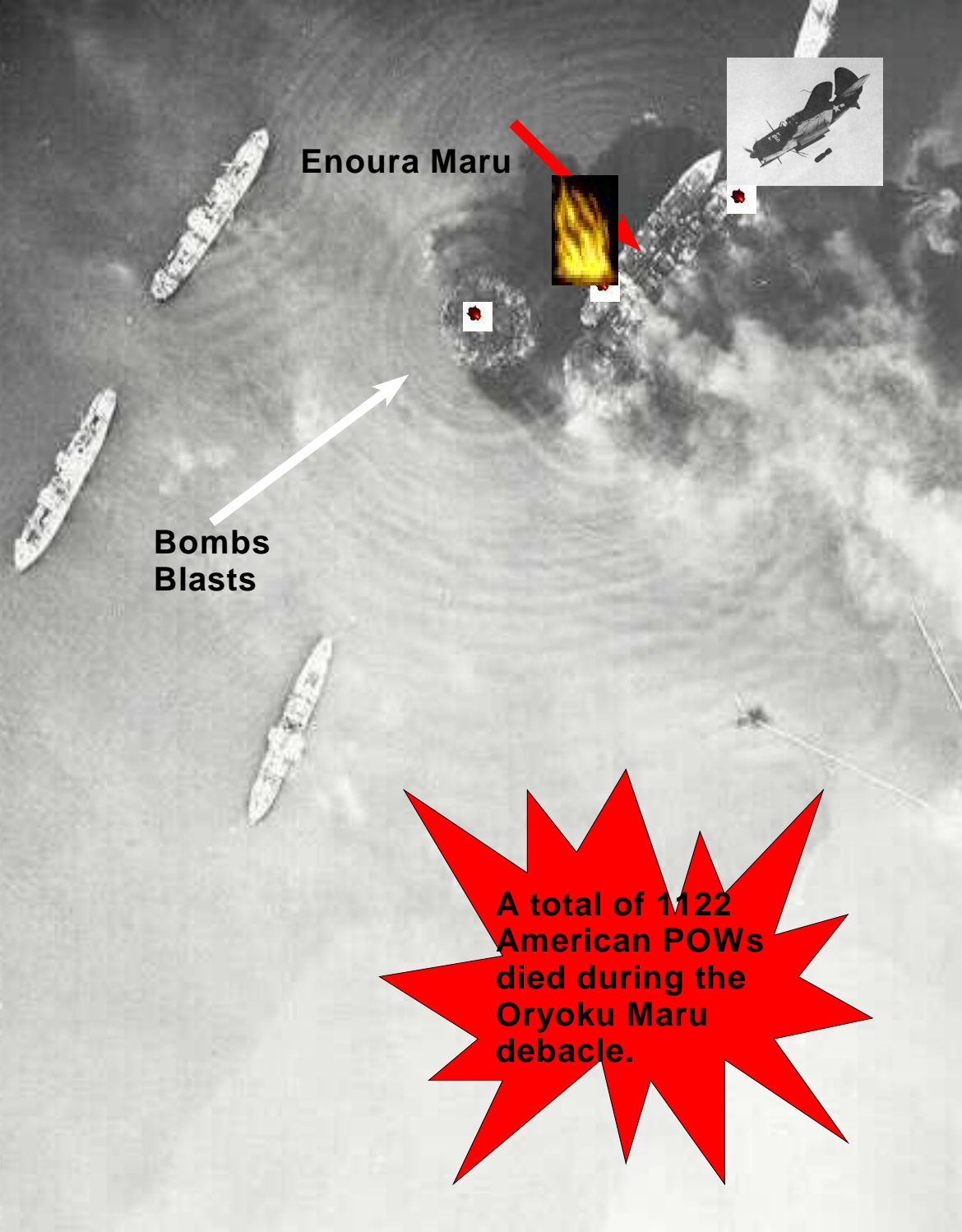
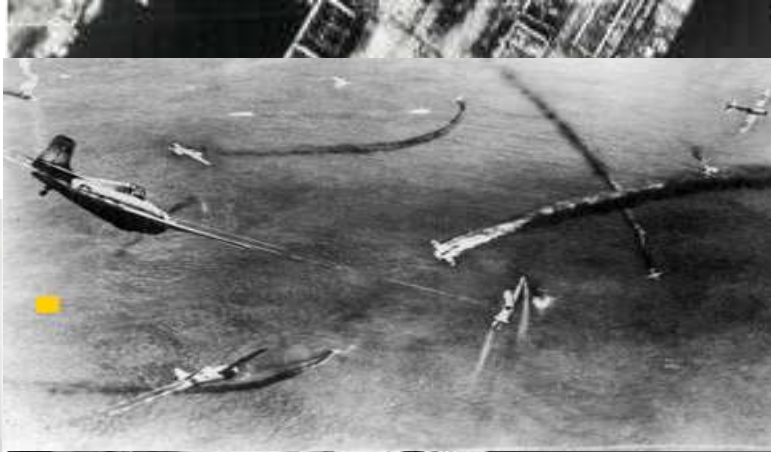
**Over 300  
American  
POWs Killed**



Oryoku Maru

**Over 300  
American  
Pows Killed**





**Enoura Maru**

**Bombs  
Blasts**

**A total of 1122  
American POWs  
died during the  
Oryoku Maru  
debacle.**



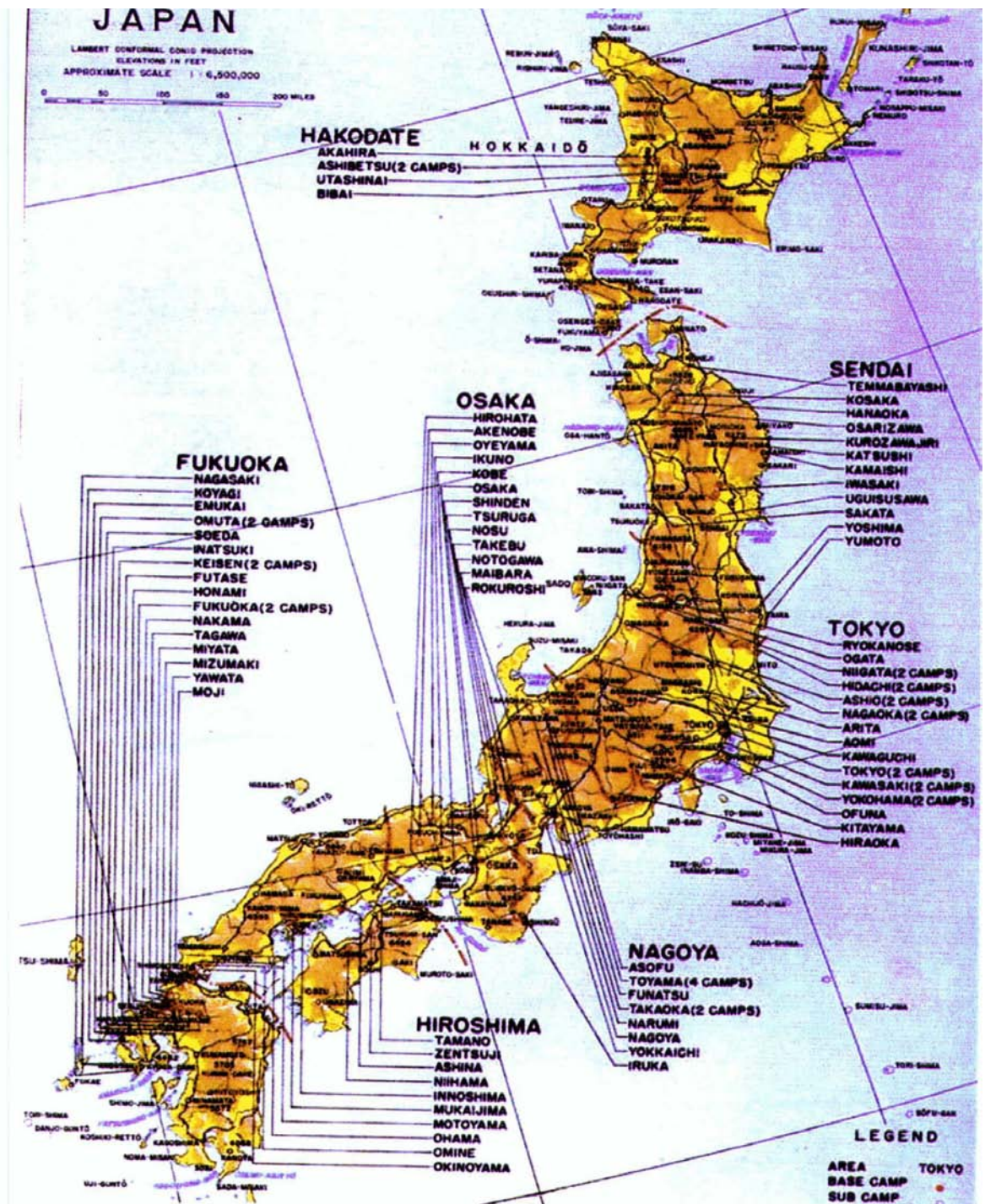
## **BRAZIL MARU--CONVERTED TO A TROOP TRANSPORT**

**On the final leg to  
Japan, 15 died on  
the Brazil Maru  
enroute --Only 419  
survivors reached  
Port Moji, Japan**

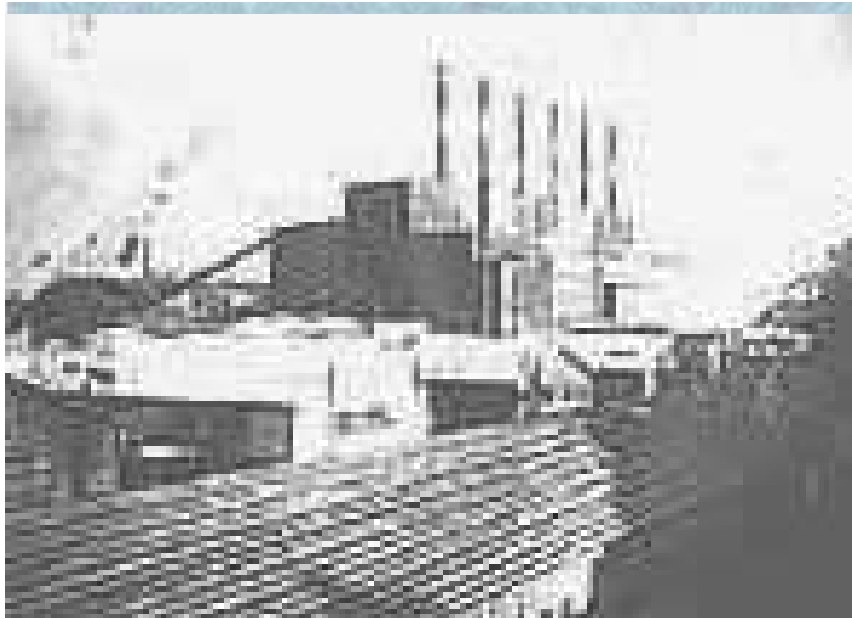


# LOCATIONS OF PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS IN JAPAN DURING WORLD WAR II

THERE WERE OVER  
80 POW CAMPS ON  
THE MAINLAND OF  
JAPAN  
IN ADDITION, THERE  
WERE POW CAMPS IN  
KOREA, CHINA,  
MANCHURIA,  
PHILIPPINES,  
MALAYSIA, AND  
OTHER AREAS OF  
SOUTH EAST ASIA







# THIS IS A LIST OF OF 68 JAPANESE INDUSTRIES THAT POWS AS SLAVE LABOR DURING WORLD WAR II

**VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 31  
OF THE 1929 GENEVA TREATY  
ON PRISONERS OF WAR**

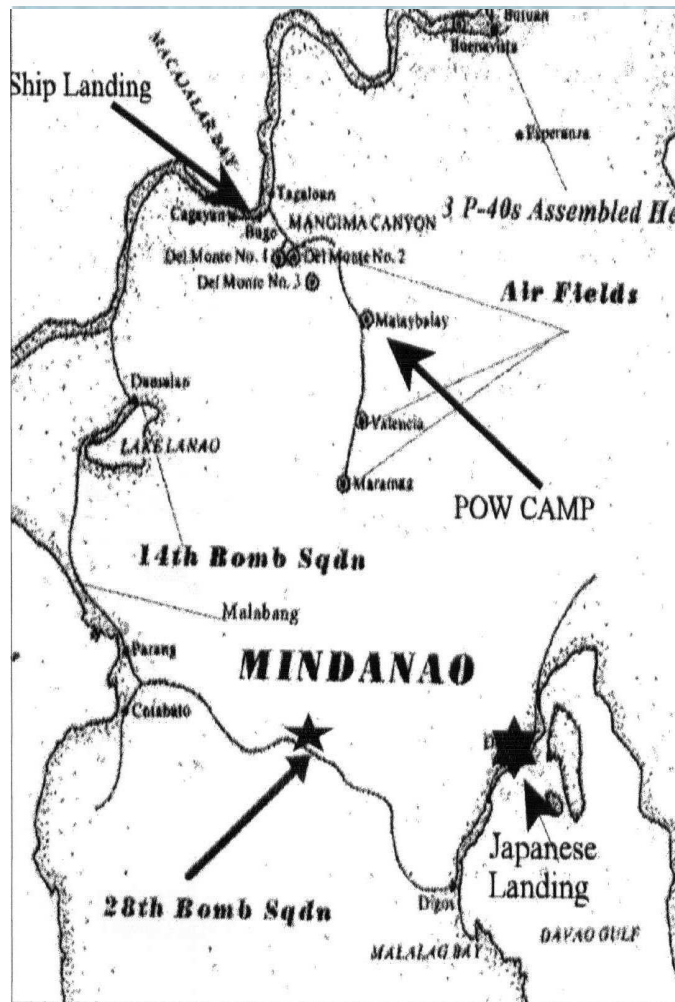
Hakodate	Naka Machi-Mitsui Mining Bibai	PW Branch 6	Mitsubishi Heavy-Akenobe
PW Branch 1	Japan Iron-Wanishi-Mitsui Mining-Ashibetsu	PW Branch 7	Shinetsu Chemicals-Takeo
PW Branch 2	Sumitomo Mining-Akabira	PW Branch 8	Nodanuma-Shiga Pref.
PW Branch 3	Hokkaido Coal-Sorachi	PW Branch 9	Nakanoko-Shiga Pref.
PW Branch 4	Ashibetsu	PW Branch 10	Irienaika-Shiga
PW Detach 1	Asano Cement	PW Branch 11	Rokuro Field
PW Detach 2	Hokodate Shipment	PW Branch 12	Japan Iron-Hirohata
Sendai	Sendai	PW Branch 13	Funingata Shipbuilding
PW Branch 1	Joban Mining	PW Branch 14	Sumitomo Metal-Wakayama
PW Branch 2	Furukawa Mining-Yoshida	PW Branch 18	Kobe Stevedore
PW Branch 3	Mitsubishi Mining-Hosokura	PW Detach 1	Hirohata
PW Branch 4	Japan Iron-Kamaishi Mining	PW Detach 2	Japan Express-Osaka
PW Branch 5	Japan Iron-Kamaishi Iron	PW Detach 3	Yodogawa Steel
PW Branch 6	Mitsubishi Mining-Osazawa	PW Detach 4	Hitachi Shipbuilding-Sakurazima
PW Branch 7	Fujita Engineering-Hamaoka	PW Detach 5	Kawasaki Heavy Ind.-Kobe
PW Branch 8	Fujita Engineering-Kawasaki	PW Detach 6	Otani Heavy Ind.-Amagasaki
PW Branch 9	Japan Express-Sakata	PW Detach 7	Harima Shipbuilding
PW Branch 10	Tohoku Iron-Wagagawa	PW Detach 8	Showa Electrode
PW Branch 11	Japan Mining-Kamikita	Zentsuji	Zentsuji
Tokyo		Hiroshima	Hiroshima
Shinagawa		PW Branch 1	Japan Express-Takamatsu
Naval Procs.		PW Branch 2	Sumitomo Chemical-Nihama
Kawasaki		PW Branch 3	Mitsui Min-Hibi
PW Sub 1		PW Branch 4	Hitachi Shipbuilding-Mukojima
PW Branch 1	Oshimacho-Kawasaki	PW Branch 5	Hitachi Shipbuilding-Innoshima
PW Branch 2	Japan Express-Kawasaki	PW Branch 6	Ube Industries-Sanyo Coal
PW Branch 3	Kawasaki Stevedore	PW Branch 7	Ube Industries-Nakanoyama Coal
PW Branch 4	Hokuetsu Elec-Zao-Japan Express-Nagaoka	PW Branch 8	Ube Industries-Motoyama Coal
PW Branch 5	Shinetsu Chemical-Naotsu	PW Branch 9	Ube Industries-Ohma Coal
PW Branch 6	Niigata-Transport	PW Detach 3	Sumitomo Mining-Besshi
PW Branch 7	Japan Steel Pipe-Suwa	PW Detach 8	Ube Industries-Hogashi, Hatsumi Coal
PW Branch 8	Japan Mining-Hitachi	Fukuoka	Fukuoka
PW Branch 9	Furukawa Mining-Ashio	Yahata	Yahata
PW Branch 10	Japan Express-Sumidagawa	PW Branch 1	Finance Section-Fukuoka
PW Branch 11	Japan Vehicles-Warabi	PW Branch 2	Kawaminami Shipbuilding-Koyakijima
PW Branch 12	Kumagai Engineering-Hiraoka Electric	PW Branch 3	Japan Iron-Yahata
PW Branch 13	Elec-Chemical-Ohme	PW Branch 4	Kanmon Area-Stevedore
PW Branch 14	Tokyo-Shibaura-Elec-Tsurumi	PW Branch 5	Furukawa Mining-Omme
PW Branch 15	Niigata Iron & Steel	PW Branch 6	Japan Mining-Onga
PW Branch 16	Showa Elec-Eng-Kasa	PW Branch 7	Nittetsu Mining-Futase
PW Branch 17	Nissin Oil-Yokohama	PW Branch 8	Mitsui Mining-Yamano
Yokohama		PW Branch 9	Kajima Coal-Onoura
PW Sub 2		PW Branch 14	Mitsubishi Heavy-Nagasaki
PW Detach 1	Yokohama Shipbuilding	PW Branch 17	Mitsui Mining-Mike
PW Detach 3	Japan Steel Pipe-Tsurumi Shipbuilding	PW Branch 21	Taisho Mining-Nakazuru
PW Detach 5	Japan Steel Pipe-Kawasaki	PW Branch 22	Sumitomo Mining-Tadakuma
PW Detach 9	Japan Steel Pipe-Ohgimachi	PW Branch 23	Meiji Mining-Hirayama
PW Detach 10	Osaka Shipbuilding-Yokohama	PW Branch 24	Sumitomo Mining-Senryu
PW Detach 13	Japan Steel Pipe-Asano Dockyard	PW Branch 25	Elec-Chemical-Omura
PW Detach 18	Yokohama Firebrick	PW Branch 26	Aso Mining-Furukuma
PW Detach 19	Yokohama Stevedore	PW Branch 27	Mitsui Mining-Tagawa
PW Detach 23	Dai-Nippon Chemicals	PW Branch 28	Sasebo Naval Construction
PW Detach 24	Nissin Mill-Tsurumi	PW Detach 6	Tokai Electrode
Nagoya		PW Detach 7	Hitachi-Kasado
PW Branch 1	Mitsui Mining-Kamioka	PW Detach 13	Japan Mining-Saganoseki
PW Branch 2	Japan Vehicles-Nagoya	Chosen	Korea
PW Branch 3	Mitsui Mining-Funatsu	PW Branch 1	Jinsen Port
PW Branch 4	Ishihara Industries-Kishu	PW Detach 2	Japan Nitrogen-Konan
PW Branch 5	Ishihara Industries-Yokkaichi	Hoten	Shenyang-Manshu Machinery
PW Branch 6	Hoikai Elec-Chem-Fushiki	PW Branch 1	Teikaton
PW Branch 7	Japan Soda-Toyama Steel	PW Branch 2	Seian
PW Branch 8	Tateyama City Industry	PW Detach 1	Manshu Lether-Hoten
PW Branch 9	Japan Express-Iwase	PW Detach 2	Manshu Tent-Hoten
PW Branch 10	Fushiki Transportation	PW Detach 3	Nakayama Steel-Hoten
PW Branch 11	Japan Soda-Iwase Steel	Philippine	Manila
Osaka		PW Branch 1	Cabanatuan
PW Branch 1	Japan Express-Zentsuji	PW Branch 2	Davao
PW Branch 2	Japan Express-Minatogawa	Bilibid	Hospital
PW Branch 3	Japan Metallurgy-Ohayama	O'Donnell	Provisional Camp
PW Branch 4	Mitsubishi Mining-Ikuno	Tarlac	Provisional Camp
PW Branch 5	Tsuruga Stevedore		



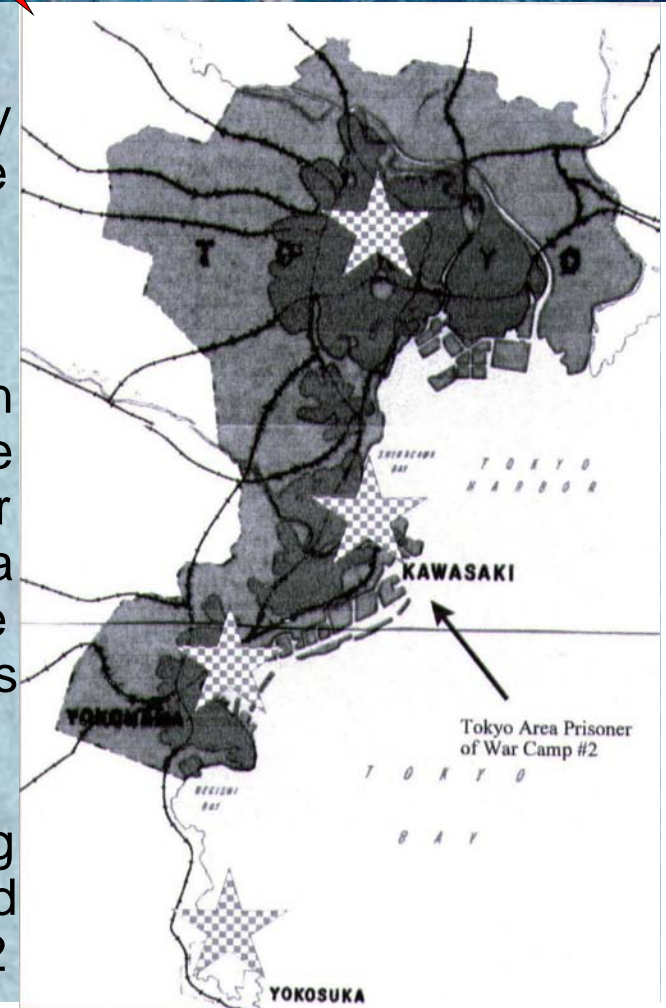
# Tomohoko Maru



# TOTTORI MARU



I was interned at Malaybalay, P.I. on May 10, 1942. Departed the camp the first part of October on the Tomohoko Maru for Manila, arriving there on October 6---boarded the Tottori Maru on October 8 and sailed for Formosa and Japan---Submarine shot two torpedoes at us and luckily for us missed. Left Formosa on October 31--stopping at Pusan, Korea--arrived Kawasaki Nov 12, 1942





# Tokyo Area POW Camp #2 Kawaski, Japan

Our quarters was an old vacant office building of the Mitsui Co. Each room had four sleeping areas. The bed was wooden slats without any padding whatsoever. The building was not heated and highly uncomfortable during the winter season. The place was rampant with vermin--fleas, bedbugs, lice, and mosquitos. Each POW had less than two feet of sleeping space. Our washing facilities were outside--very uncomfortable trying to keep clean.

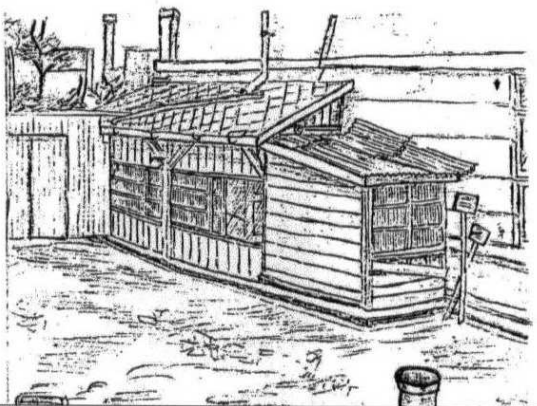
**Violation Of Article  
10---1929 Geneva  
Convention**



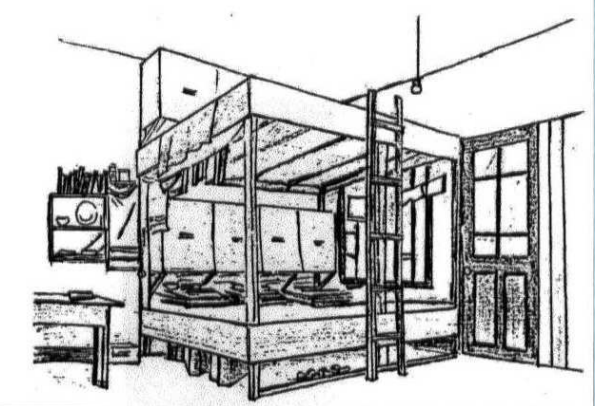
Tokyo Area POW Camp #2



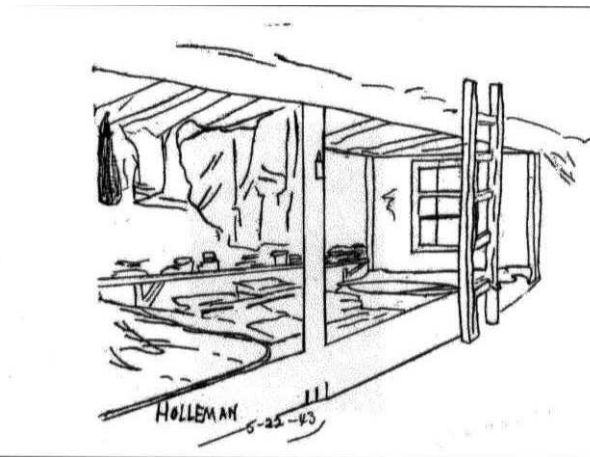
Kitchen



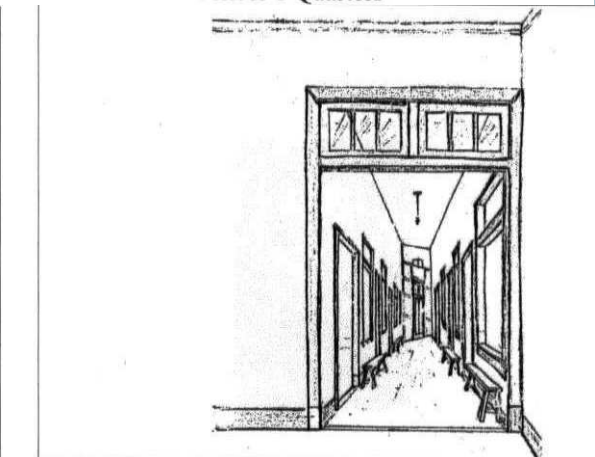
Bathhouse



Officer's Quarters

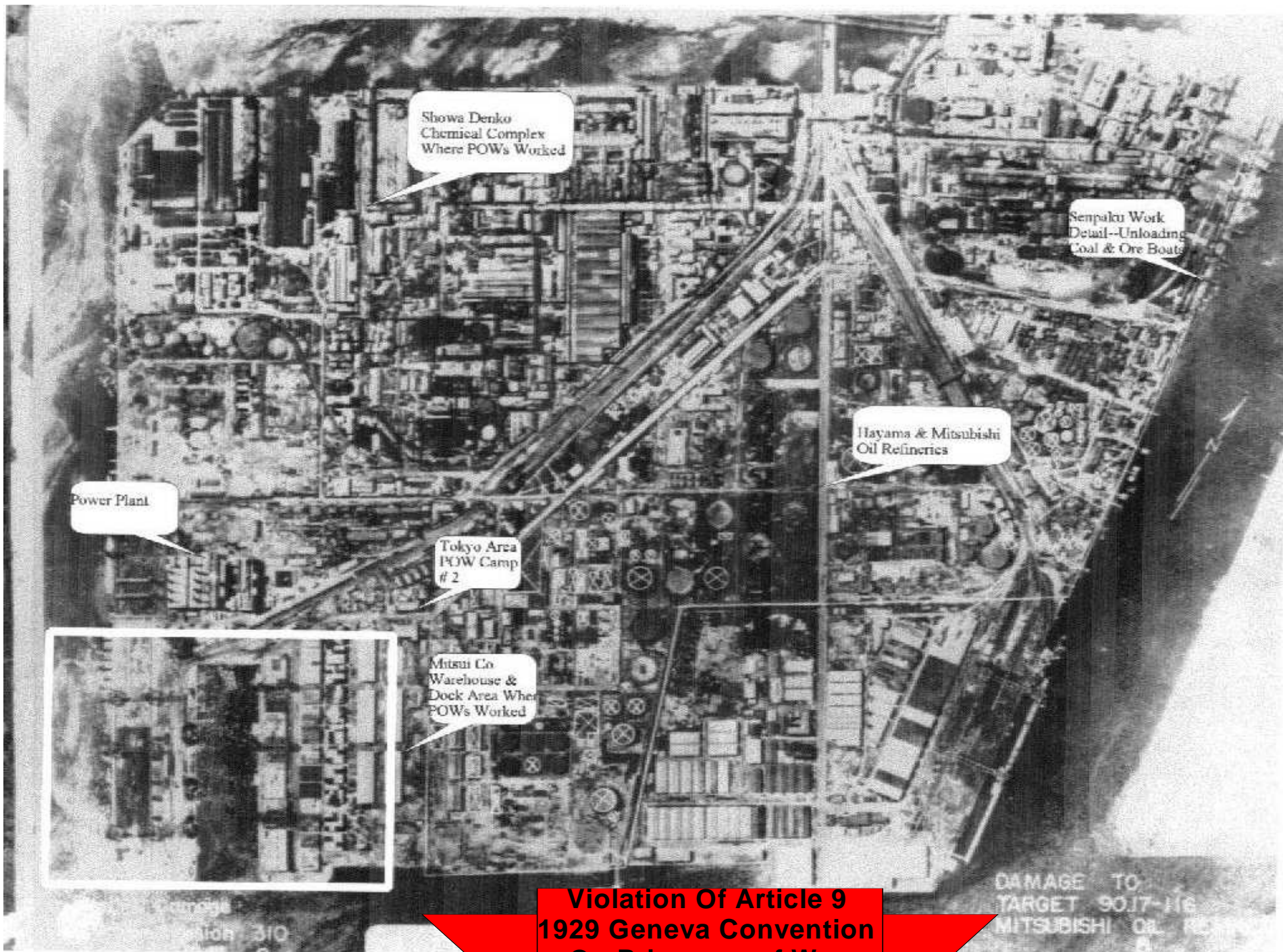


Typical wooden sleeping quarters.



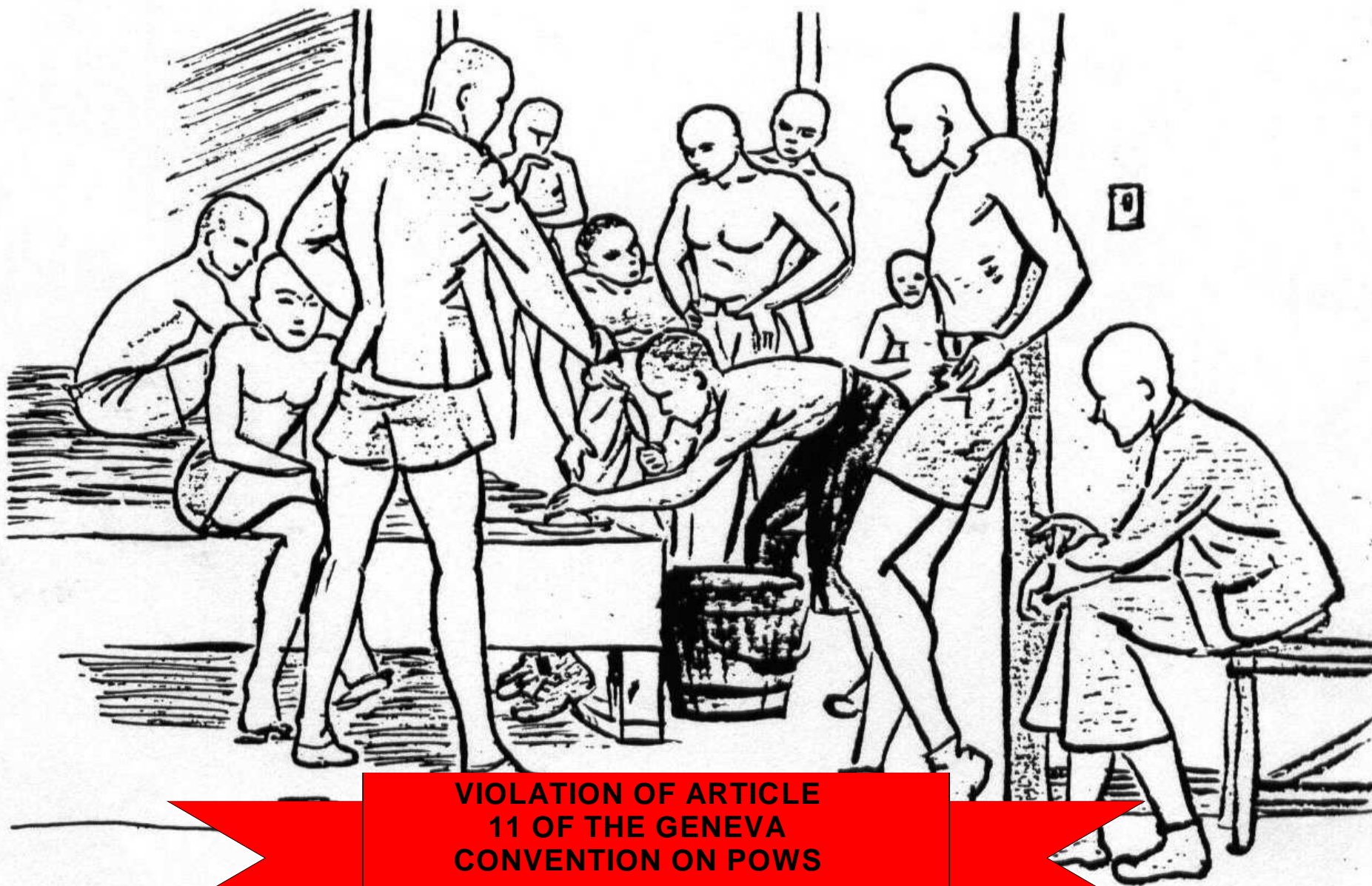
Hallway and conversation area.





**Violation Of Article 9  
1929 Geneva Convention  
On Prisoners of War**





**VIOLATION OF ARTICLE  
11 OF THE GENEVA  
CONVENTION ON POWS**



**23 Deaths  
Due To  
Malnutrition**

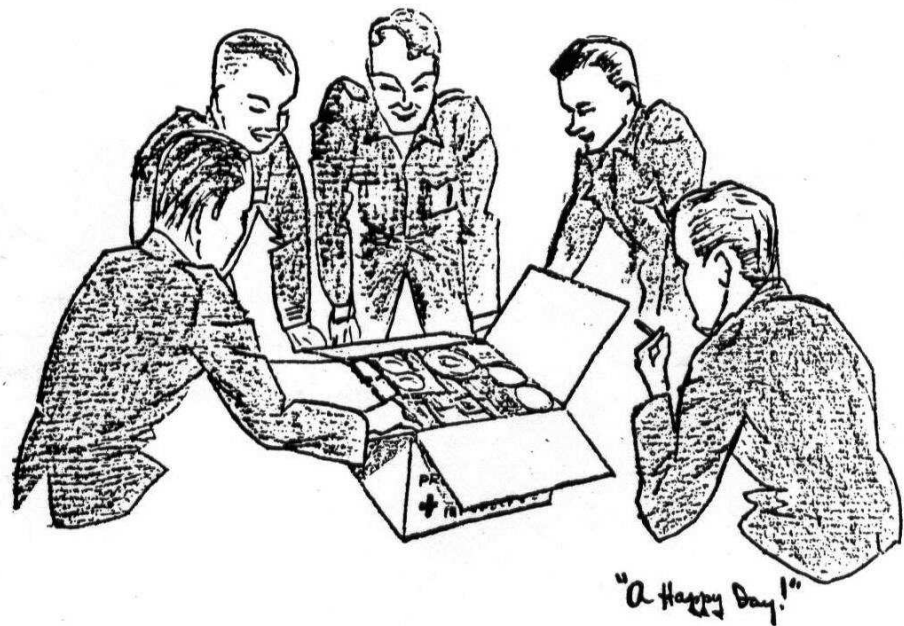


**Dr. Curtin & Sick Call**

**Violation Of Article 14  
Of The Geneva Convetion  
On Prisoners Of War**

# RED CROSS SUPPLIES

At Tokyo Area POW Camp #2, we received our first Red Cross parcel on December 25, 1942. Thereafter, we received such parcel sporadically, most on some special occasion such as Christmas or New Year. The Red Cross parcels were greatly appreciated, getting rid of our hunger pangs for a short time.



**VIOLATION OF ARTICLES 31,  
42,44,78, & 86 OF THE 1929  
GENEVA CONVENTION**

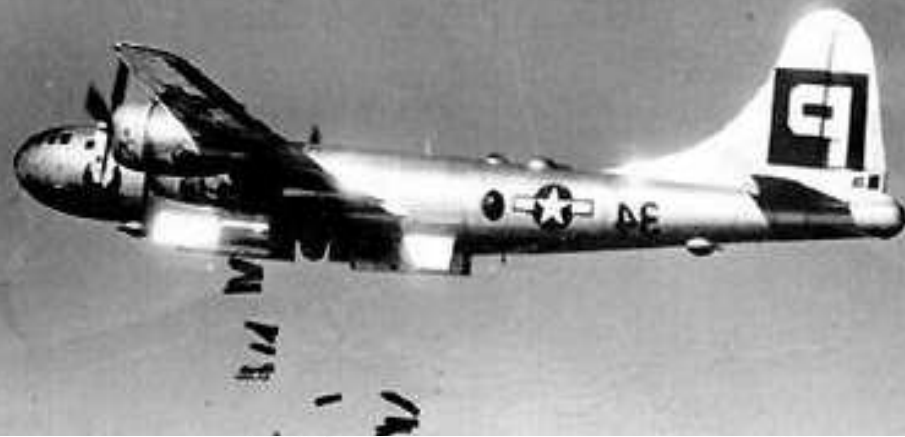


# **PUNISHMENT AND HARASSMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR**

**Their was a continual harassment and punishment of almost all prisoners of war some time or another and in some form or another beatings. Many were physically beaten with a stick or the fist by one of the civilian or military guards in our camp. On occasion several were beaten on the head causing their face and head to swell up like a large pumpkin. Throwing our personal belongings on the floor and making us stand at attention for several hours was quite common.**



**VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 2  
OF THE 1929 GENEVA  
CONVENTION**



**VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 9  
GENEVA CONVENTION  
AND THE RULES OF WAR**



## **Records**

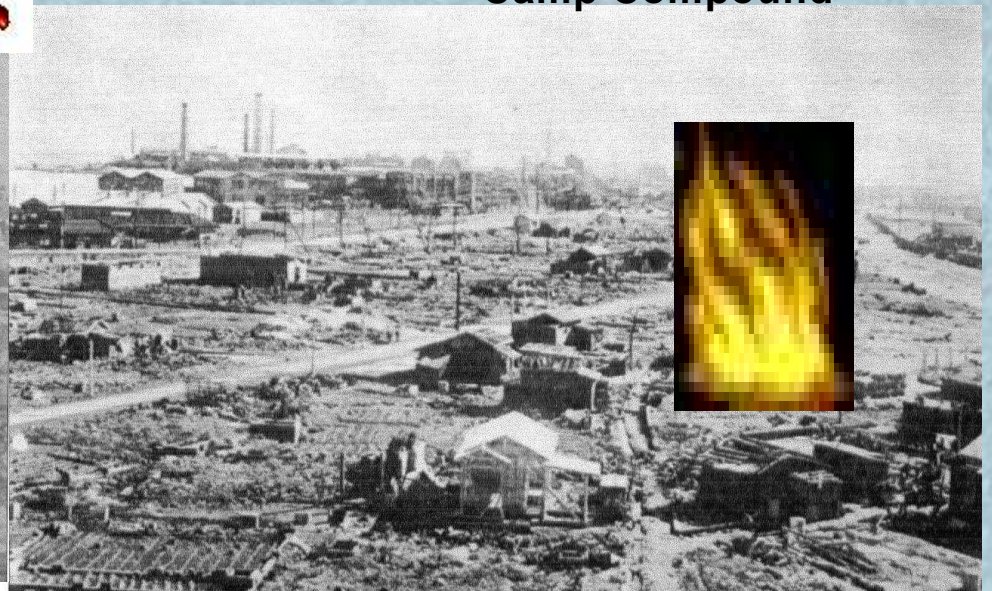
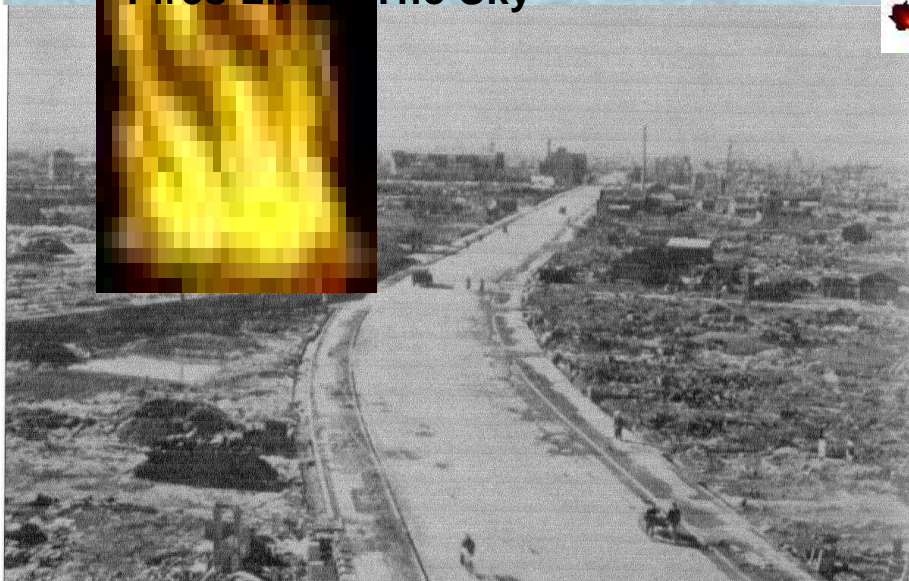
**Air Force Reveal  
That There Were  
464 Participating  
In The Raid On  
Kawasaki On May 25,  
1945**

**Not Allowed To Leave Our  
Quarters, We Heard The  
Thunderous Explosions And  
Fires Lit Up The Sky**



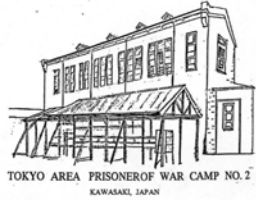
**The Raid Destroyed  
The Financial,  
Governmental, And  
Commercial Areas Of  
Kawasaki, As Well As  
Factories And  
Homes**

**It Was A Frightful Situation  
Knowing The B-29s Had  
Struck So Close To Our  
Camp Compound**

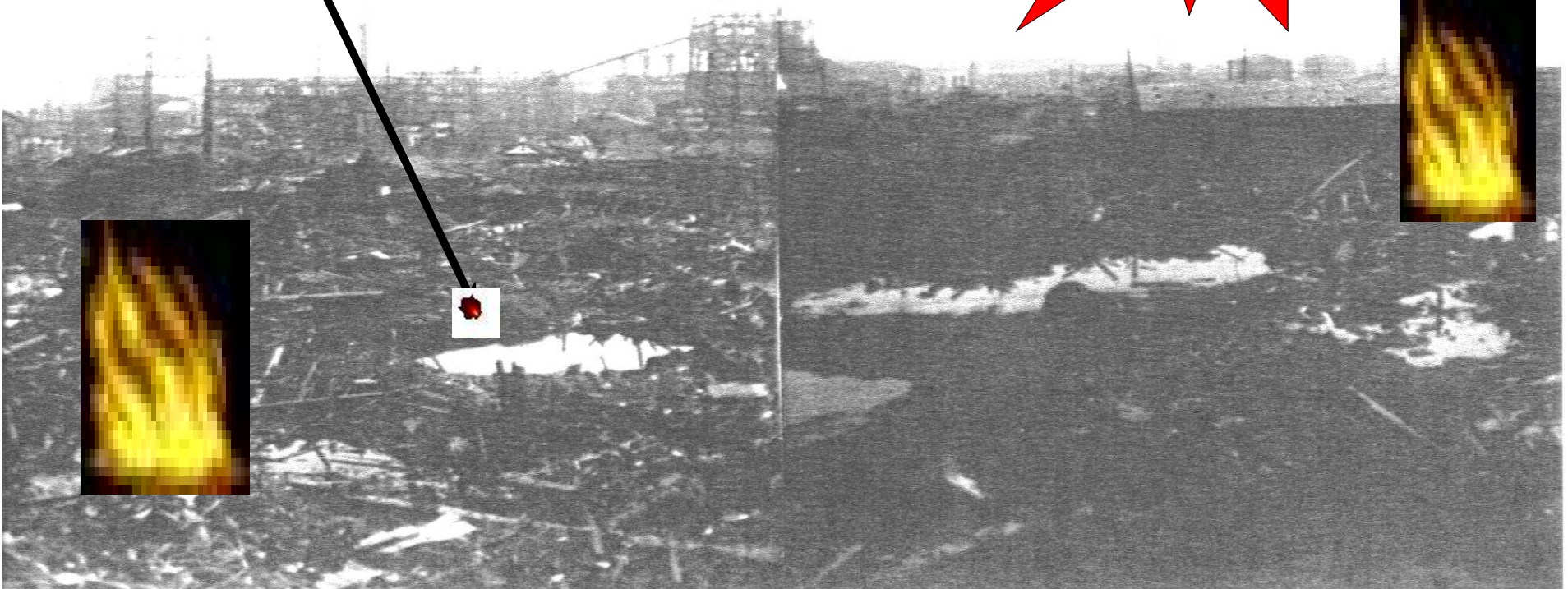




# Tokyo Area POW Camp #2 Destroyed By B-29 Raid July 25, 1945--22 American POWs Killed

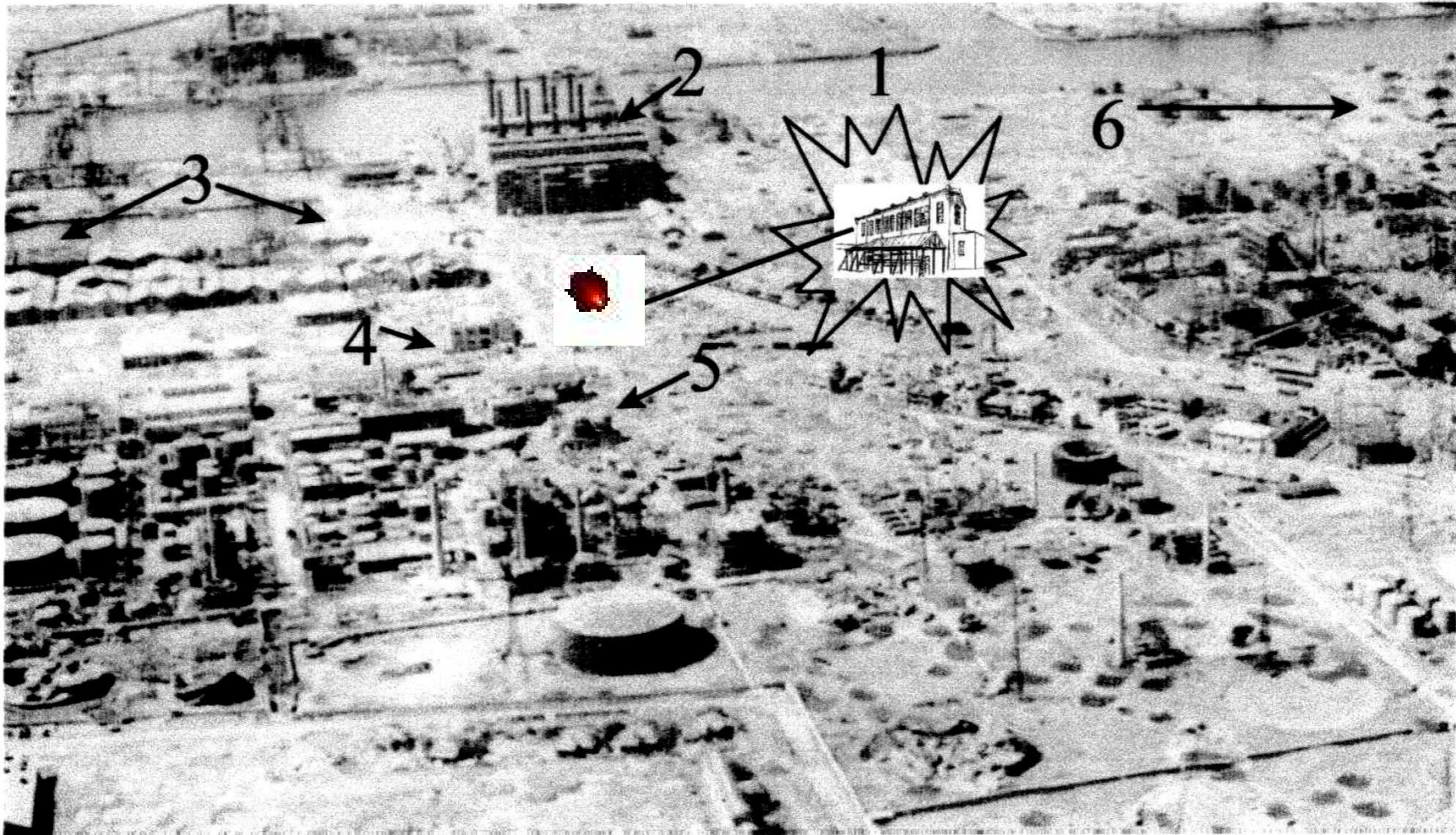


22 POWs Killed  
By A Direct  
Bomb Hit On  
Their Shelter





## Mitsui Warehouse & Dock Area , Kawasaki, Japan



1. Tokyo Area Prisoner Of War Camp #2 destroyed by B-29s on July 25, 1945.
2. Power plant fifty yards from POW camp.
3. Mitsui Co. warehouses where POWs were utilized as slave laborers.
4. Mitsui Co. office building across from POW camp quarters.
5. Hayama oil refiners target of B-29s on July 25, 1945.
6. Showa Denko chemical complex where POWs were used as slave laborers.

22 POWs killed during air raid on July 25, 1945.





**Due to the destruction of Tokyo Area POW Camp #2, the Japanese authorities transferred 153 of us to this camp--identified as the Nissin Flour Mill Camp---they refused to move us away from an area susceptible to B-29 bombing, thus violating Section 9 of the 1929 Geneva Convention On Prisoners Of War**







**Nagoya PW Branch No. 1--Kamioka**  
**Located On The West Coast Of Japan Approximately**  
**100 Miles North Of Nagoya**

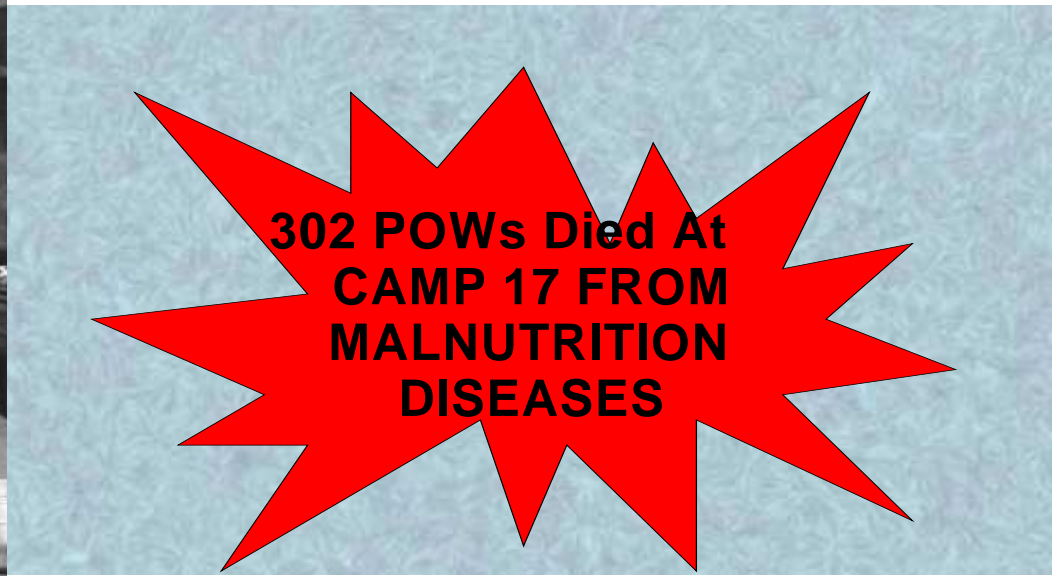




**CAMP 17 - OMUTA, JAPAN--OVER 1700 POWS INTERNED HERE**









## **OMORI POW CAMP NEAR TOKYO**

**POWS AT THIS CAMP PERFORMED DIVERSIFIED SLAVE LABOR FOR THE LOCALS  
CONDITIONS IN THE CAMP WERE HORRENDOUS**







**These prisoners of war were rescued on August 29, 1945 from Omori prisoner of war camp near Tokyo. They were taken to the hospital ship Benevolence for medical treatment and recuperation. Their medical condition stemmed from the lack of food, no medications, horrible sanitary conditions, and brutal mistreatment at the hands of the Japanese guards and civilians that controlled the camp.**



Photo # NH 53421    USAAF B-25Bs aboard USS Hornet en route to attack Japan, April 1942





**B-25 Crew Captured**



**Cemetery Where Three  
Crewmen Were Executed**



**B-25 Crew Captured**

**Three Of The  
Doolittle Crew  
Executed  
Five Given Life  
Imprisonment**

**VIOLATION OF 1907 HAGUE  
CONVENTION  
AND 1929 GENEVA CONVENTION  
ON PRISONERS OF WAR**





**Two fliers  
executed on  
July 18, 1945**

**In accordance with regulations issued by Prime Minister Tojo, two American fliers whose plane was shot down near Osaka, Japan on July 18, 1945, were sentenced to death--with the approval of General Hata, Commander of the Second Army Corps.**



**Actual damage to Tokyo area  
during the May 25, 1945  
air raid.**



**Prior to May 1945, eleven allied airmen in the Tokai Military District were subjected to trials, sentenced to death, and executed. Then Tojo issued an order omitting trials to speed up the executions.**

**Subsequently, Tojo's orders to hasten the death of B-29 fliers resulted in 27 fliers executed without trial prior to this order in the Tokai Military District.- In the Central Military District, 43 airmen were executed without any legal proceedings.**

**At Fukuoka, Japan eight airmen were executed on June 20, 1945, then on August 12, 1945 eight more American airmen were executed.**

**Three days later another group of eight Americans were executed--the day Japan surrendered.**

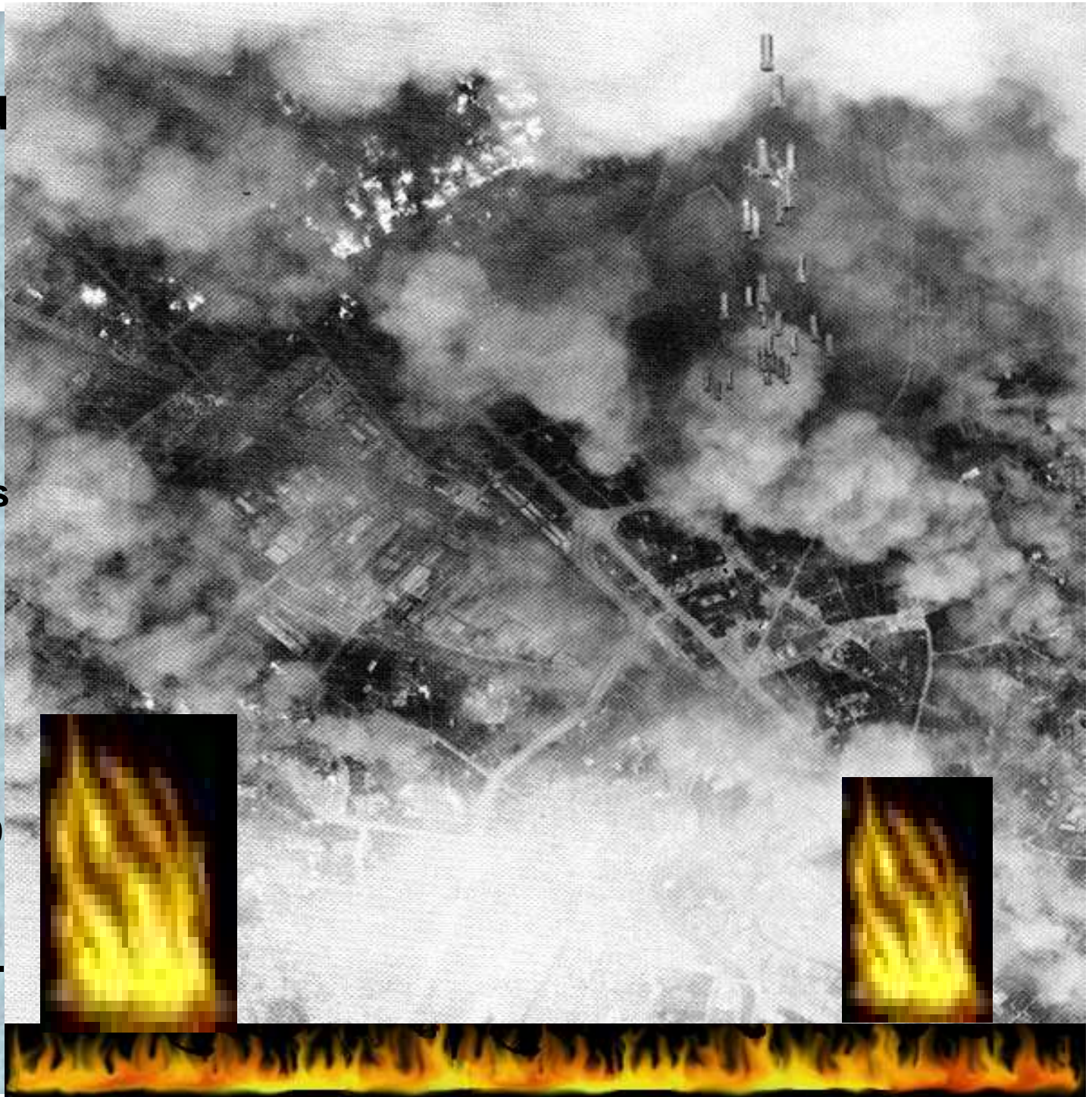
**97 American  
airmen murdered  
from April to  
August 15, 1945**



**May 25, 1945  
464 B-29s Raid  
Tokyo &  
Kawasaki**

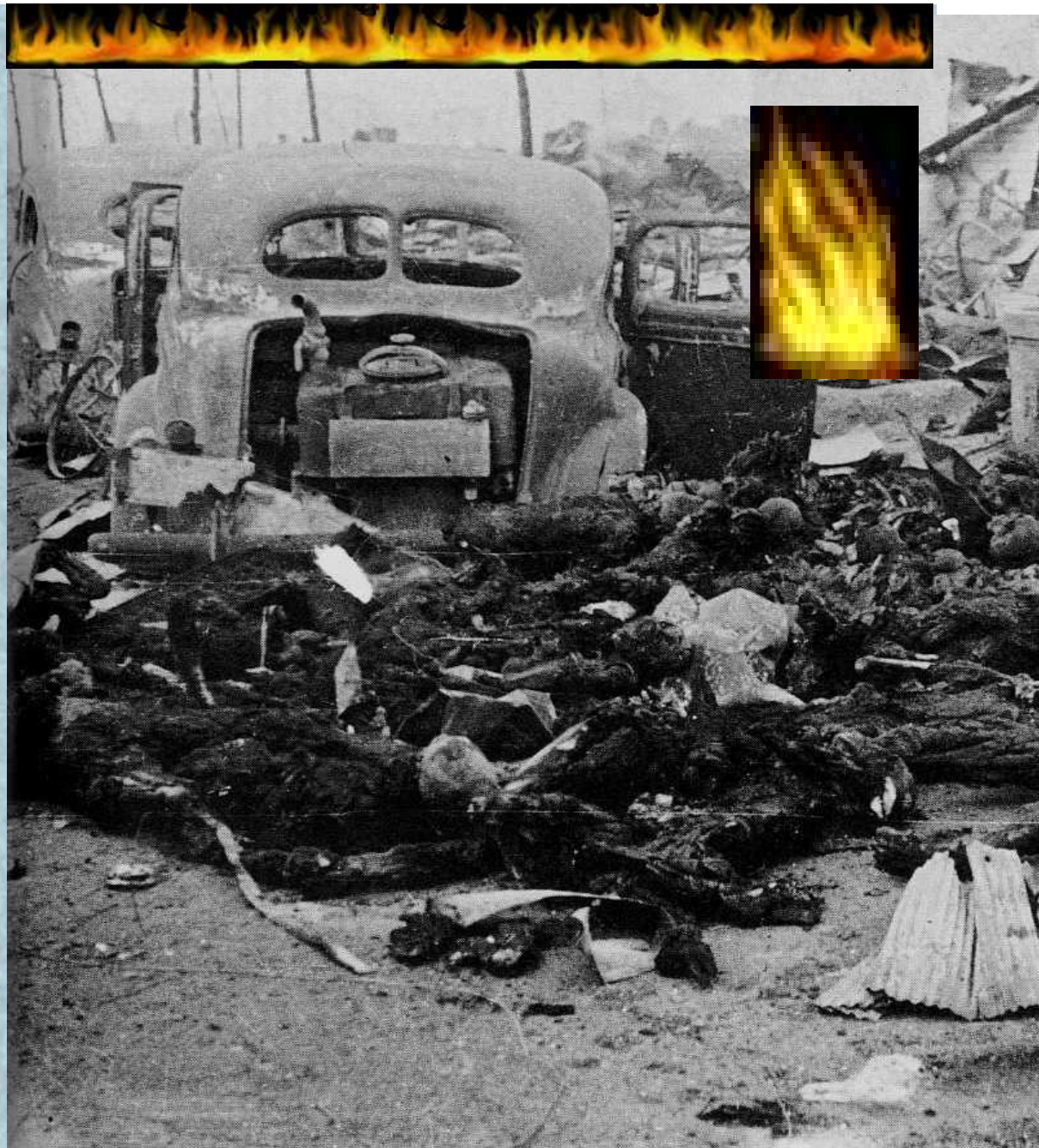
**The B-29s  
dropped three  
thousand two  
hundred sixty-  
two tons of  
incendiary bombs  
which destroyed  
the financial,  
commercial, and  
governmental  
districts in the  
Kawasaki area.**

**The air force  
proclaims that 19  
Japanese planes  
were shot down  
during the attack.**



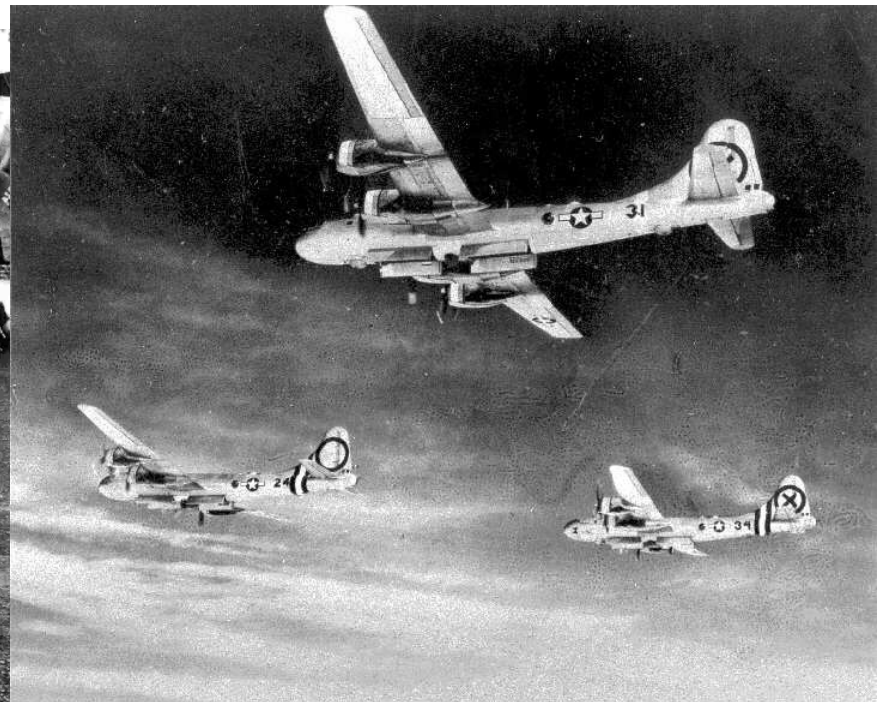


**17 tortured  
to death--62  
torched  
to death**



Tokyo And Kawasaki Bombing Damage





## **VIVISECTION OF AMERICAN FLIERS CAPTURED MAY 5, 1945 NEAR TAKITA, JAPAN**

**The pilot of the plane, Capt. Marvin Watkinsd (Identified with the red star), was the only crew member surviving and returned to the United States. Eight of the crew were used as guinea pigs in vivasection experiments by Japanese doctors at Kyushu Imperial University Hospital and died soon after the vivasection experiments.**





## **INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST**

**Testimony given before the tribunal relating to the deaths of eight airmen used in vivasection experiment by Japanese doctors.**

**Eight deaths due to  
vivasection by  
Japanese doctors.**



## **DECAPITATION OF AIRMEN**

**In addition to the many decapitations with a sword of airmen in the Tokyo and Fukuoka areas of Japan, this same procedure of executing captured airmen was quite prevalent in territories occupied by Japan. Another method was saturating them by gasoline and burning them alive after many beatings and other methods of torture.**



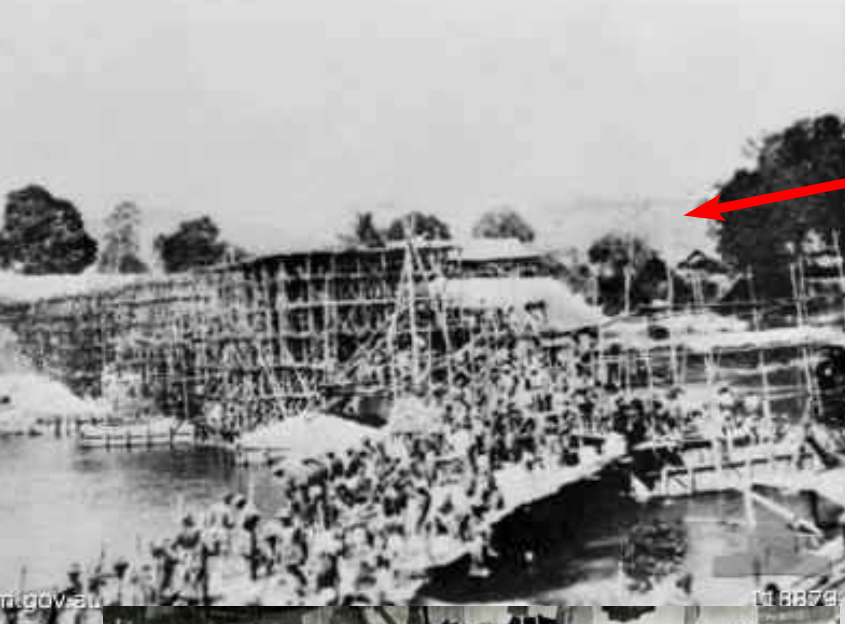


**The Siam--Burma Railway 1942 was constructed by prisoners of war and native area civilians.**

**The Bridge Over The River Kwai destroyed by Allied bombing near the end of the war.**

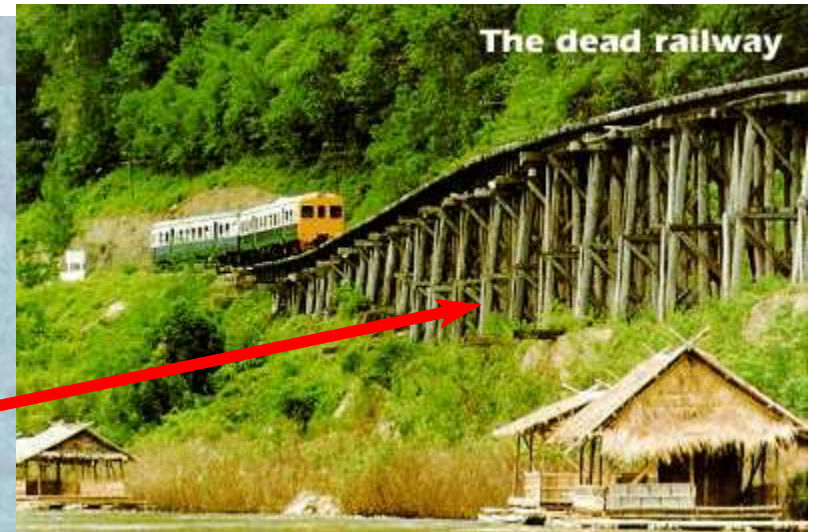
**In June 1942, 61,000 British, Australian, American, New Zealand, Danish and Dutch prisoners of war as well as an estimated 250,000 laborers from Siam, Burma, and Malaya were put to work by the Japanese Imperial Army to construct a railway line 415 km long to link direct from Singapore through Malaya and Thailand to a railway network in Burma. The railway line was built over dead bodies of some 16,000 allied POWs and 75,000 Asian laborers. It was completed on October 17, 1943.**





**Actual photo of  
POWs  
constructing  
the River Kwai  
Bridge.**

**Part of railway  
very difficult to  
construct.**



**Physical  
condition of  
POWs  
constructing  
the railway.**



**Chungkai war  
cemetary  
contains graves  
of 7,000 Allied  
POW slave  
laborers of the  
railroad.**



**16,000 Allied  
prisoners of war and 75,000  
Asian laborers died while  
performing slave labor on the  
railway.**

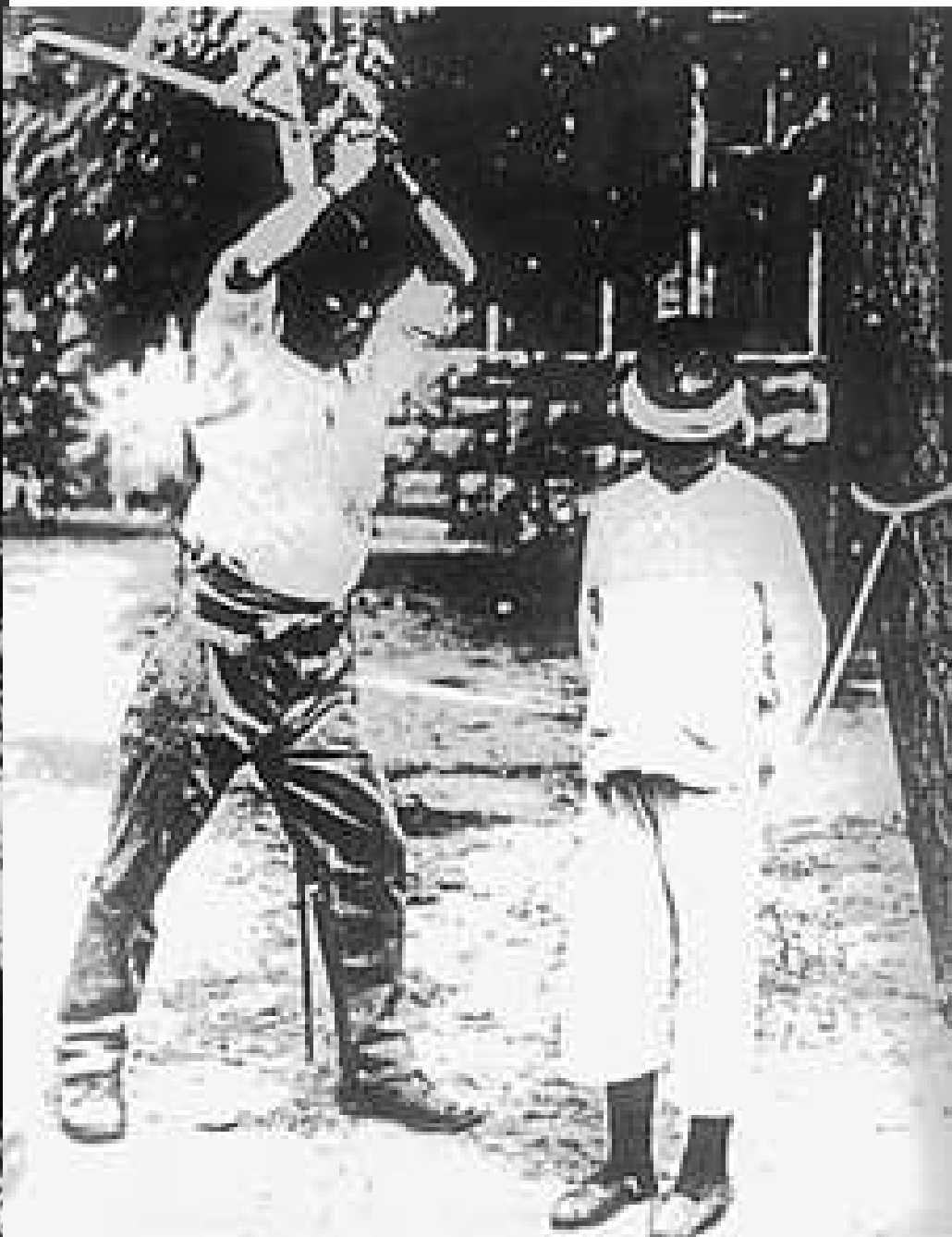
# **MASSACRES**

**Massacres of prisoners of war, civilian internees, sick and wounded, patients and medical staff of hospitals and civilian population were common throughout the Pacific war.**

**Prisoners of war were in some instances massacred shortly after capture. There were over 100 massacres by Japanese troops during World War II.**







**TORTURE AND OTHER INHUMANE TREATMENT**

**From Report Of  
Far East  
Tribunal**



**Violation Of  
Laws of War**

**The Red Cross insignia entitles one protection under the 1929 Geneva Convention as well as the laws of war. During the Japanese Army massacre of Hong Kong, Japanese troops entered the Military Hospital at St. Stephens College and bayoneted the sick and wounded in their beds, and raped and murdered nurses who were on duty there. During the battle of Northwestern Jehore in Malaya (January 1942) an ambulance convoy containing sick and wounded was captured by the Japanese soldiers. The personnel and wounded were removed from the ambulances and killed by shooting, bayonetting and burning alive after having been saturated with oil. At Katonga in Malay (January 1942), an ambulance convoy was fired upon by Japanese machine gunners. The personnel and wounded were taken from the convoy, tied together and shot in the back. The Alexandra Hospital at Singapore, Malaya was captured by the Japanese forces on February 13, 1942. The Japanese troops went through the first floor of the hospital and**





**bayoneted everyone on the floor. They entered the operating room where a soldier was under chloroform undergoing an operation, and bayoneted the patient, the surgeon and the anesthetist. They then went to the second floor and other parts of the building and removed the patients and medical personnel and massacred them. When the Japanese troops entered Soebang, Java, in March 1942, they removed a nurse and her patients from the Military hospital and massacred them with women and children of the civilian population. These massacres, in disregard of the laws of war respecting the treatment to be accorded to military hospitals and their personnel and patients illustrate the attitude of Japanese soldiers and their officers towards the law of war during World War II.**

**International Military Tribunal  
For The Far East  
Report**



A black and white photograph showing a young child sitting on the ground amidst the ruins of a city. The child is looking towards the right. The background is filled with debris, broken buildings, and a skeletal metal frame of a structure. A large red starburst graphic is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text '250,000 Persons Slaughtered'.

**250,000 Persons  
Slaughtered**

**THE RAPE OF NANKING---1937**





**The Rape Of Nanking  
A Mother Mourns Her Dead Child**



**THE RAPE OF NANKING  
USING HUMAN BEINGS FOR BAYONET PRACTICE**





**MURDER NEAR THE CITY OF SHANGHAI**



## COMFORT WOMEN

**The Japanese military turned to acquiring women outside mainland, Japan, especially from Korea and occupied China. Many women were tricked or defrauded into joining military brothels. Others were kidnapped. Along the front lines the military often directly demanded the local leaders procure women for the brothels. Moreover, when the locals, especially Chinese, were considered hostile, Japanese soldiers carried out the “Three Alls Policy”. Which included indiscriminately kidnapping and raping local civilians.**



Japanese guards stand over Chinese prisoners that were later killed in hypothermal experiments by Unit 731. Unit 731 conducted experiments with cold, bubonic plague, and other forms of biological and environmental torture on Chinese and Russian POWs. The unit was cited in the Tokyo War Crimes Trials but never were brought to trial

Manchuria  
Winter 1941



**BIO-CHEMICAL WARFARE EXPERIMENTAL UNIT 731**



**100,000 Filipinos  
Slaughtered In  
Manila**

**MANILA MASSCRE--FEBRUARY 1945**



## **EXTENT OF THE ATROCITIES**

**The extent of the atrocities and the result of lack of food and medical supplies is exemplified by a comparison of the number deaths of prisoners of war in the European Theater with the number of deaths in the Pacific Theater. Of United States and United Kingdom forces, 235,473 were taken prisoners of war by the German and Italian Armies, of these 9,348, or 4 per cent died in captivity. In the Pacific Theater, 132,134 prisoners were taken by the Japanese from the United States and United Kingdom forces alone, of whom 35,756 or 27 per cent, died in captivity.**

**Report Of The Far East Military Tribunal**



## **International Military Tribunal For The Far East Responsibility For War Crimes Against Prisoners**

**Prisoners taken in war and civilian internees are in the power of the Government which captures them. This has not always been the case. For the last two centuries, however, this position has been recognized and the customary law to this effect was formally embodied in the Hague Convention No. IV in 1907 and repeated in the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention of 1929. Responsibility for the care of prisoners of war and of civilian internees (all of who we will refer to as prisoners) rests therefore with the Government having them in possession. This responsibility is not limited to the duty of mere maintenance but extends to the prevention of mistreatment. In particular, acts of inhumanity to prisoners which are forbidden by the customary law of nations as well as by conventions are to be prevented by Governments having responsibility for prisoners.**



# VERDICT OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL OF THE FAR EAST

## PARTICULARS OF BREACHES BY JAPAN DURING WORLD WAR II

### SECTION ONE

Inhumane treatment--Prisoners of war and civilian internees were murdered, beaten, tortured, and otherwise ill-treated, and female prisoners were raped by members of the Japanese forces.

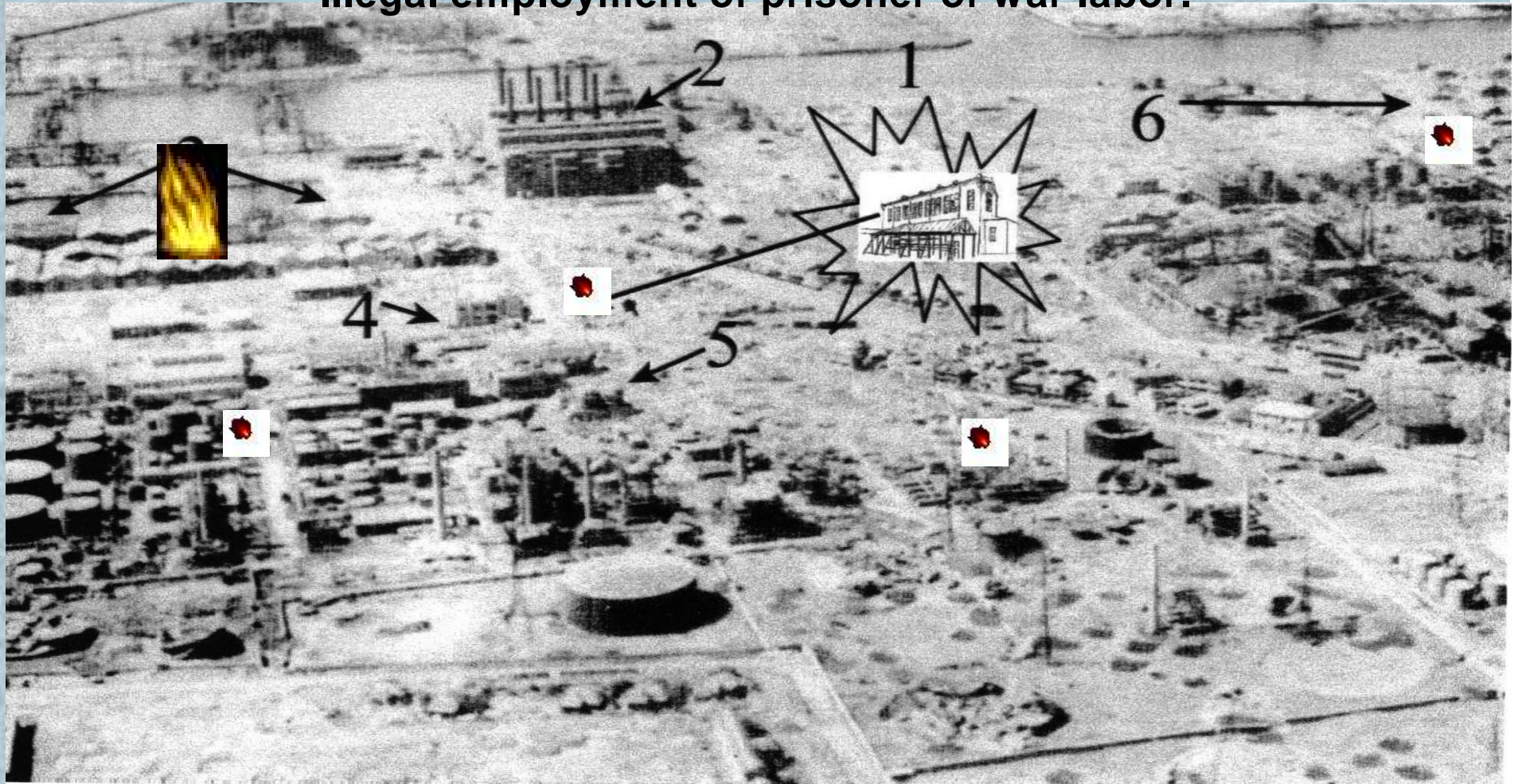


Violation Of 1907  
Hague & Geneva  
Conventions



## SECTION TWO

Illegal employment of prisoner of war labor.



Location of Tokyo Area POW Camp #2, Kawasaki, Japan---POWs compelled to work in unhealthy climate and dangerous war zone, without sufficient food and clothing. Chemical plant (6), power plant (2), refinery--a frequent B-29 target (5). warehouses & dock.



## SECTION TWO-Continued



**Copper Mine**



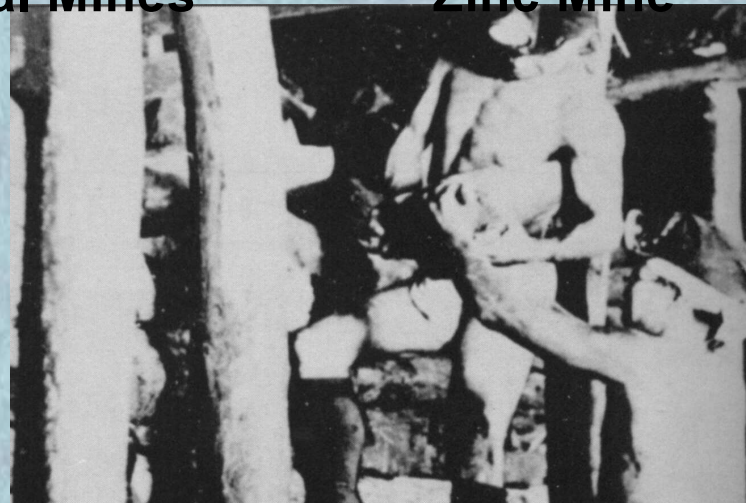
**Many Coal Mines**



**Zinc Mine**



**Zinc Smelter**



**Lead Mine**

## SECTION THREE

**Refusal and failure to maintain prisoners of war, whereas, the structural and sanitary condition of the camps and labor detachments failed entirely to comply with Hague and Geneva Conventions.**





## **SECTION FOUR**

**Excessive and illegal punishment of prisoners of war.**





## SECTION FIVE

**Mistreatment of the sick and wounded, medical personnel and female nurses.**





## **SECTION SIX**

**Humiliation of prisoners of war, exposing them to insults and curiosity of inhabitants, such as parading them on local city streets.**

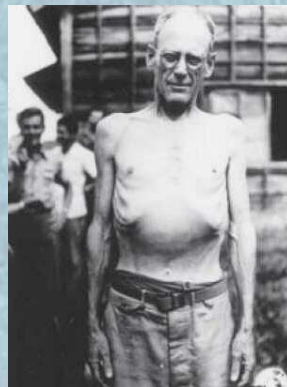


**Placing food on table for photo purposes only.**



**Forcing general officers to perform menial tasks to embarrass them.**

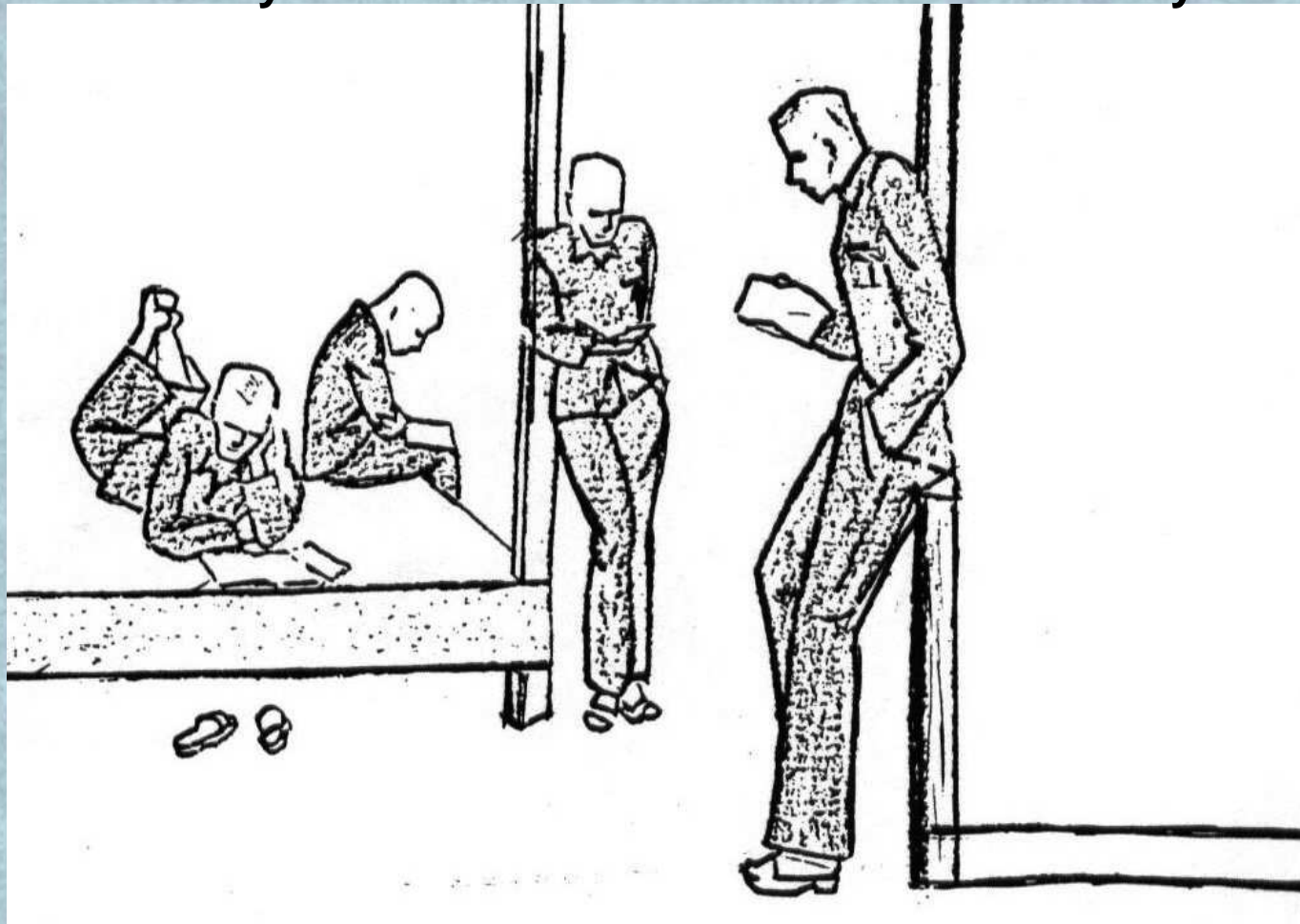
**Capt. Charles Matzen--Severe malnutrition.**



**Lt. Ed Ericson, air corps pilot with severe malnutrition.**

## **SECTION SEVEN**

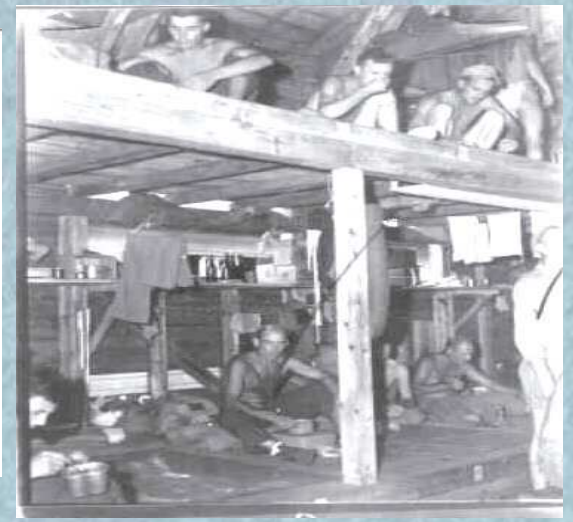
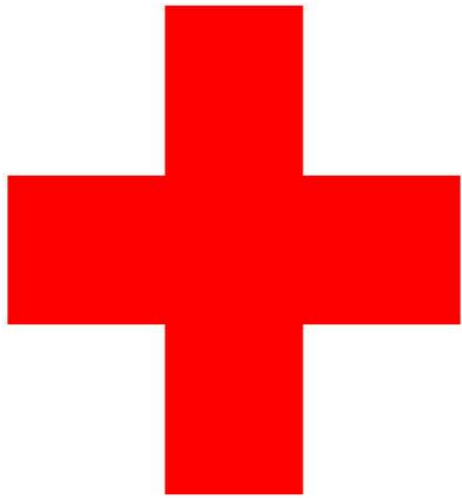
**Refusal or failure to collect and transmit information regarding prisoners of war such as location of camps and lists of prisoners of war and then deliberately destroying records at the conclusion of hostilities.  
Japan failed to notify U.S. as to names of those interned by its military.**





## SECTION EIGHT

Refusal and failure to maintain prisoners of war with insufficient food, clothing, and proper housing as required by treaties.



## **SECTION NINE**

**Employing poison, contrary to the International Declaration respecting Asphyxiating gases signed Japan and China on July 29, 1899 at the Hague and article 171 of the Treaty of Versailles.**



**In the wars of Japan against the Republic of China, poison gas was used. This allegation is confined to that country.**



## **SECTION TEN**

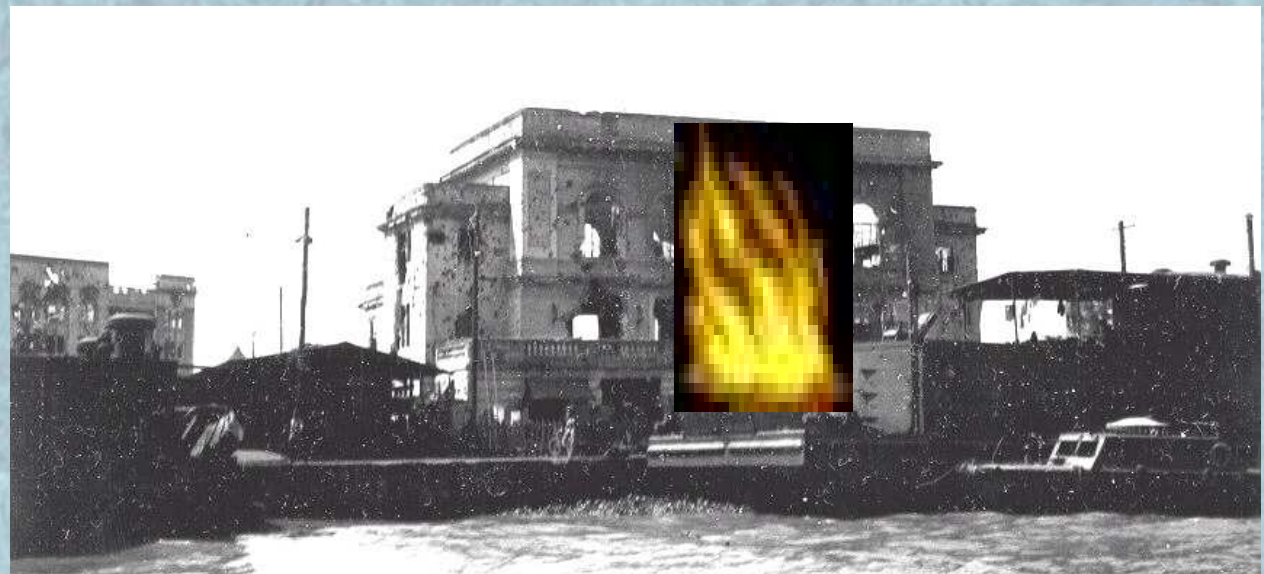
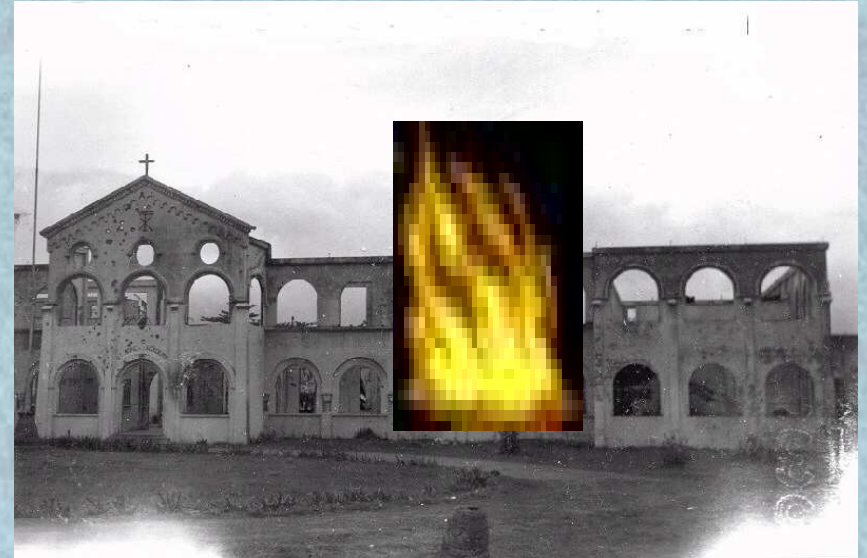
**Killing enemies who , having laid down their arms or no longer having means of defense, had surrendered at discretion.**





## SECTION ELEVEN

**Destruction of enemy property , without military justification or necessity, and pillage.**





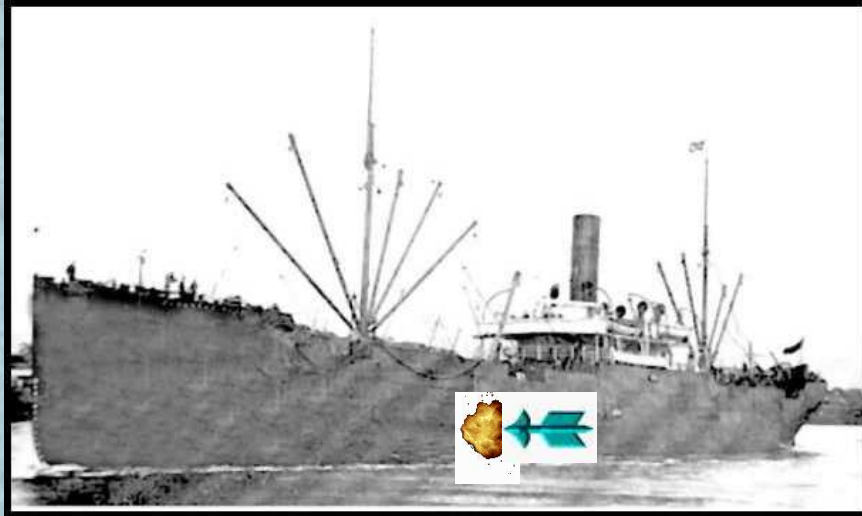
## **SECTION TWELVE**

**Failure to respect family honor and rights, individual life, private property, and religious convictions and worship in occupied countries, and deportation and enslavement of the inhabitants thereof.**



## **SECTION THIRTEEN**

**Killing survivors of ships sunk by naval action and crews of captured ships.**



### **SHINYO MARU**

**Torpedoed while transporting 750 prisoners of war to Japan--only 82 survived--those attempting to survive by swimming to the shore were machine gunned by Japanese armed forces.**



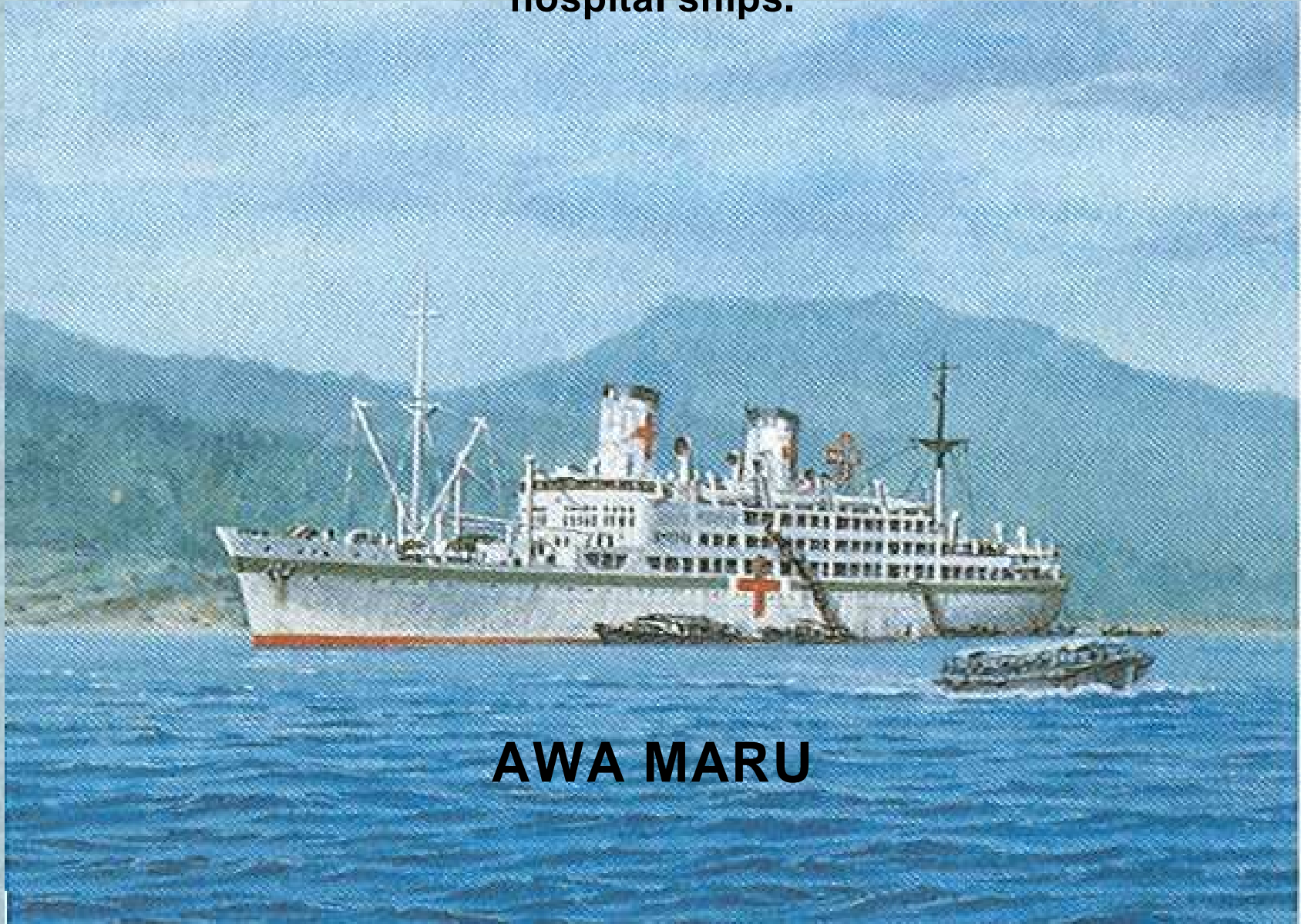
### **ORYOKU MARU**

**Bombed by Naval planes while transporting 1,619 American POWs to Japan--approximately 300 died during the first attack--survivors attempting to swim to the shore were machine gunned by Japanese armed forces.**



## **SECTION FOURTEEN**

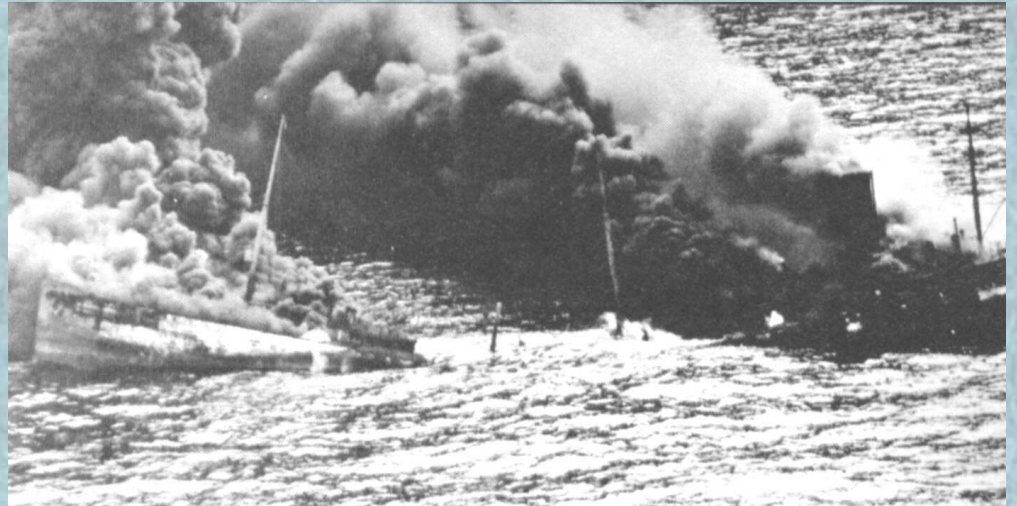
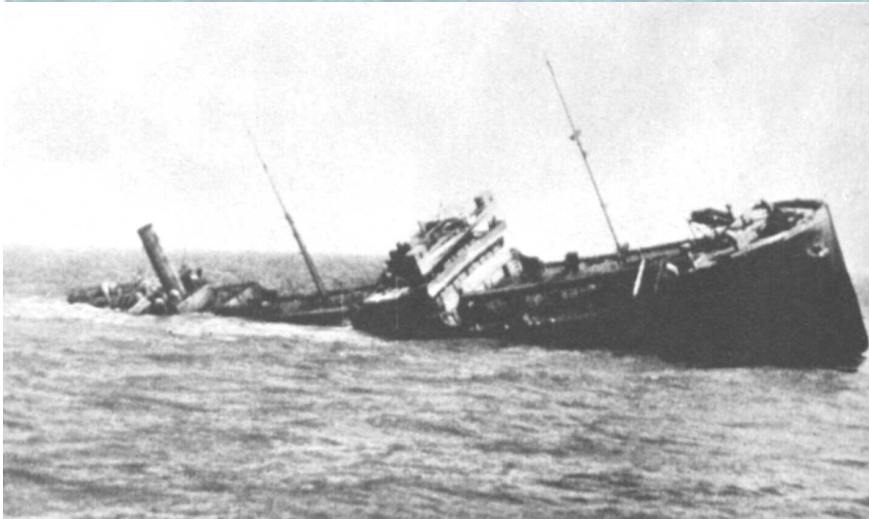
**Failure to respect military hospital ships and unlawful use of Japanese hospital ships.**



**AWA MARU**

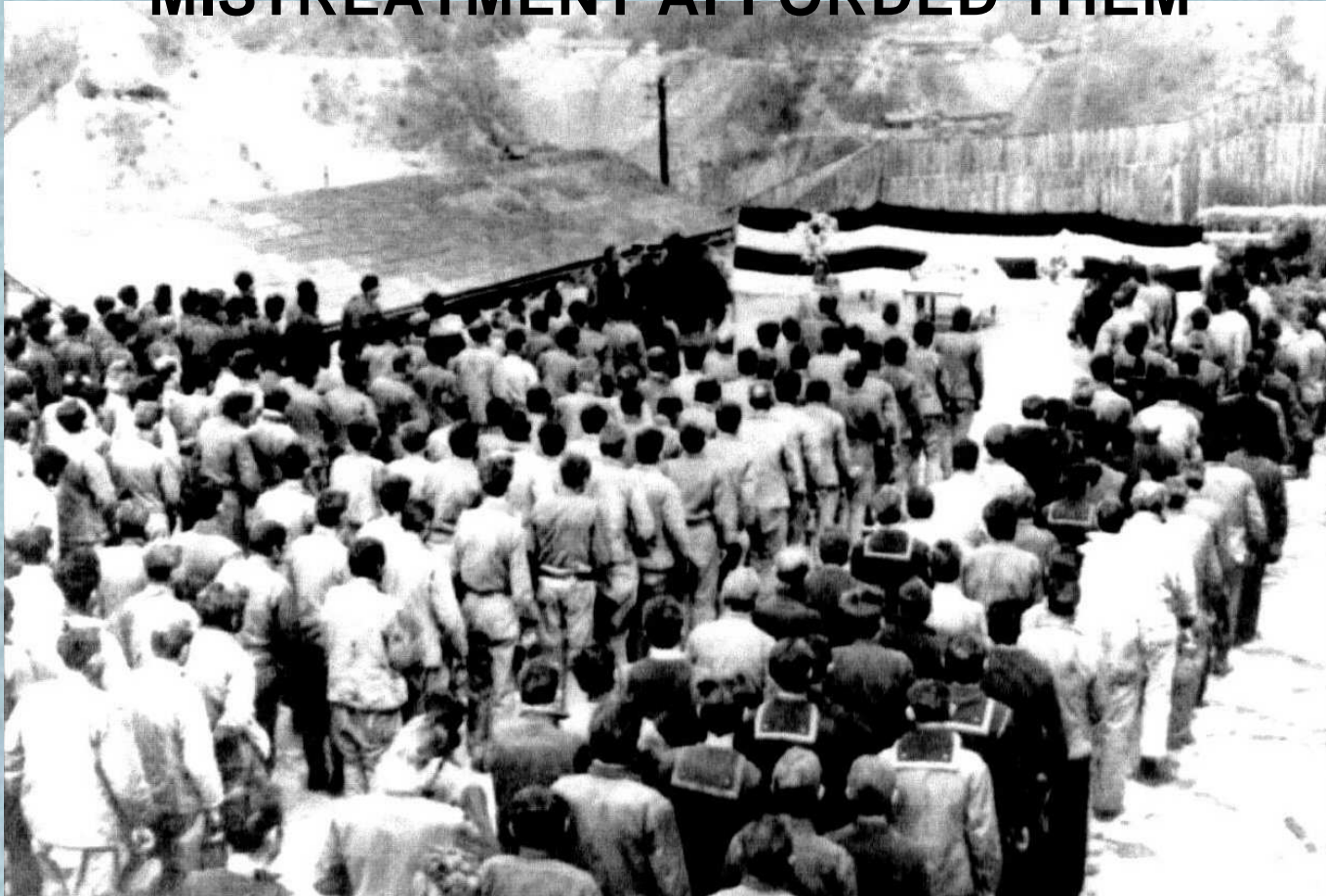
## **SECTION FIFTEEN**

**Attacks, and especially attacks without due warning upon neutral ships resulting in the unnecessary and deliberate loss of life.**





**24, 465 AMERICANS WERE INTERNED BY JAPAN DURING  
WORLD WAR II---37% DIED IN VARIOUS PRISONER OF WAR  
CAMPS---ONLY 11,107 SURVIVED THE BEASTLY  
MISTREATMENT AFFORDED THEM**



**This is a view of one of many burial services of POWs who died at the  
Hitachi Copper Mine prisoner of war camp from malnutrition.**

# MY VIEWPOINT

During the month of October 1945, most of the prisoners of war from Japan and the Philippines had been transported to the United States. They had been given hurried medical examinations and then permitted to go home to their families. Many decided to stay with the Armed Forces, having limited skills for civilian employment. Some found employment at various industrial plants, while a few opted to pursue a college education under the G.I. Bill Of Rights. For most, it was difficult to adjust to the new world of freedom. Many became depressed at losing the companionship they had developed with their comrades through the defense of the Philippines, and later, as prisoners of war. As the prisoners of war became older, the residual effects of malnutrition and brutality at the hands of their captors began to affect them both mentally and physically. This group, at no time, wanted special consideration because they had been prisoners of war, however, they believed that they had developed special problems which was caused by their



# MY VIEWPOINT

Internment as prisoners of war, and that these problems should be recognized by our government. Many had been on the Death March under conditions so horrible that it was beyond description. Then there was O'Donnell, Cabanatuan, and Bilibid where hunger, diseases, and death was rampant among these prisoners of war. Then there were the Hell Ships. Helpless, but not hopeless, they were squeezed into the filthy allotted space in the bowls of the ships and were locked in for safe keeping. Maybe there was still some physical strength for work or perhaps they would serve as barter should the Rising Sun need them for such. Devoid of any comforts, without food or water and not even courtesy to mark the ship as carrying PRISONERS OF WAR, they sailed through the battle infested waters to Japan. A few did not make it. After days, months, yes, years of constant struggle just to stay alive while being utilized as slave laborers with nothing but hope, faith, and courage unmatched, and a deep seated conviction, that before the end, help would come.

## **MY VIEWPOINT**

**They suffered through endless days of slave labor, hunger, sickness, and then the bombing raids. To have it end like that, to have the last hope of life so cruelly and dramatically withdrawn, heaped even more insult to their humiliation. There was much thought about the need of seeking strength through a Divine Being, to die as the men had lived. As their life continued, there was not even an apology from the government that so mistreated them and utilized their bodies as slave laborers in furthering its war efforts. Then a peace treaty between the United States and Japan was consummated in the year 1951. A clause was inserted in the peace treaty (14b) which waived all reparation claims against Japanese nationals. This included those corporations that utilized American POWs as slave laborers. It was plain to see that with the “Cold War” under way and a hot war waging on the Korean Peninsula, United States foreign policy sought to mold Japan as a bulwark against communist encroachment in Asia. In a “Quid Pro Quo” deal, it is apparent that Japan**



## **MY VIEWPOINT**

**agreed to ally with the United States in exchange for a soft treaty. Since that time, Washington has sided with Japan whenever they have been named defendants in reparation lawsuits. So American prisoners of war became sacrificial lambs of our nation by being eliminated from seeking reparations from Japan for violation of their human rights during World War II. The legislative bodies of Canada, Great Britain, Isle of Man, Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, and Australia have compensated their former prisoners of war interned by Japan by awarding them substantial sums of monies for the unusual circumstances of their internment. The United States is the only nation, to date, that has not legislated likewise. The total sacrifice of patriotic men and women such as the those who fought so bravely at the onset of World War II can never be measured nor can we fully comprehend their precious gift of freedom.**

**S/EDWARD JACKFERT**

**PAST NATIONAL COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN  
DEFENDERS OF BATAAN & CORREGIDOR, INC.**

**THE END**



