

## SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

## No. 10 /

DATE: 29 Apr '44

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

A.P.O. 500  
29 April, 1944

Published for the information of all concerned.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

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ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION  
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

INFORMATION BULLETIN

SUBJECT: JAPANESE VIOLATIONS OF THE  
LAWS OF WAR

I.G. Nos: 6950  
6951

DATE OF ISSUE 29 Apr '44

No. ~~8~~ /

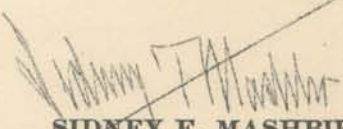
SUMMARY:

COMPILATION PREPARED FOR, AND SUBMITTED UNDER OATH TO "COM-  
MISSION REGARDING BREACHES OF THE RULES OF WARFARE BY THE  
JAPANESE FORCES", (COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA) 7 MAR 1944.

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SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
COLONEL, S.C.,  
CO-ORDINATOR

GC/REW/WLK/JB/VB/DB/RW/NEH/3/8/7

SOURCES: Captured Documents  
Statements by PsW  
Intelligence Reports

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SUMMARY (Continued)

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TERMS OF REFERENCE:

MATTERS ON WHICH THE COMMISSION WILL REQUIRE ASSISTANCE.

1. If there is any Jap Military or civil law dealing with offenses against enemy prisoners or the occupants of occupied territories - e.g. murder, rape or killing such persons - combatant or non-combatant, (and including padres, medical personnel, and sick or wounded and civilians - white or coloured) **could a translation of the relevant parts of such law be furnished?**
2. Any evidence relevant to any such act or omission which enables it to be viewed in its proper light, e.g. Is it contrary to the Jap legal or ethical code? Does Jap Military law differ from their civil law on the matter?
3. Translations of diaries, or other written matter, containing confessions of any act or omission which would constitute an atrocity or breach of the laws and usages of war on land or sea or in the air.
4. Photos to put on record with the **Commission the exact appearance of the matter translated and of the names of its author and the translators.**
5. a. Any evidence which will enable the Commission to form an opinion whether atrocities or breaches of the laws and usages of war on land or sea or in the air are to be attributed to -
  - (1) any particular unit or units of the Jap Army,
  - (2) any particular individual or class of individual,
  - (3) the overwhelming pressure of circumstances in restricted areas.b. With reference to cannibalism - what evidence is there to enable the Commission to form an opinion whether it is to be attributed to:-
  - (1) any particular unit or units of the Jap Army
  - (2) any particular individual or class of individual
  - (3) the overwhelming pressure of circumstances e.g. starvation - in restricted areas.
  - (4) whether there was any tendency to use enemy bodies rather than their own dead for such purposes.
  - (5) whether there is any evidence that any person - Allied, Native or Jap - was killed for that purpose, or whether advantage was simply taken of the presence of a dead body.
  - (6) is there any evidence to show that a Jap ever ate the flesh of any captive or prisoner of war?c. Is there any evidence to **enable the Commission to define areas in which and periods of time in which such atrocities or breaches occurred, or were they so generally characteristic of the Jap that no such definition is possible?**
6. Copies of any photos of human bodies or any other evidentiary matter taken on the spot and recording the perpetration of atrocities or breaches of the laws and usages of war, together with evidence establishing the authenticity and date of the original photos.



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7. Are there gridded maps from which the localities described by the witnesses may be approximately defined or perhaps in some cases pin-pointed? If so, can several copies of such maps be made available for the use of the Commission?
8. Can evidence be given to prove what unit or units of the Jap Army or Navy or Air Force perpetrated any atrocity or breach of the laws and usages of war?
9. Is there any evidence of -
  - a. the employment of poison or poisoned weapons by the Japs?
  - b. killing or wounding Allied personnel by treachery on the part of the Japs (as distinct from legitimate ruses of war)?
  - c. killing or wounding of any Allied personnel who, having laid down his arms or no longer having means of defence, had surrendered at discretion?
  - d. has the enemy declared, if so, when and where, that no quarter will be given?
  - e. has the Jap employed arms, projectiles or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering?
  - f. has the Jap made improper use of a flag of truce, or of the national flag of any Allied nation or of the military insignia and uniform of any Allied nation or of the distinctive signs of the Geneva Convention?
  - g. has the Jap destroyed or seized property, such destruction or seizure not being imperatively demanded by the necessities of war?
  - h. has the Jap compelled the members of any native races or any Allied nations to take part in the operations of war directed against us?

1. ACTIVITIES OF JAPANESE MILITARY PERSONNEL CONTRARY TO THE LAWS OF WAR:

The following section comprises a record of violations of the Laws of War noted in documentary and other sources on file at ATIS, SWPA. It is complete to 1 Feb 44. Where such references concern violations taking place in SWPA and are derived from captured documents presently held by ATIS, photostatic copies of pertinent sections of the original document, together with names and identifications of the author and translators, are reproduced as Appendices.

a. Murders or Attempted Murders:

For convenience of reference, cases in this category have been classified according to the area in which the murder or attempted murder occurred. Special attention has been paid to cases occurring in SWPA, and attempts have been made to establish the identity of persons and units involved.

In all cases it has not been possible to establish definitely existence of a violation of the laws of war. Where the data given is of such nature as to make a violation probable it has been included.

(1) SWPA:

(a) The following references establish the fact and circumstances of the execution of a Flight Lieutenant near SALAMAUA on 29 Mar 43.

(1) ATIS Document No. 4959, (Original reproduced as Appendix "A", Part I, page A1), extracts from diary, owner and unit unknown, contains the following passage:

"BLOOD CARNIVAL"

"29 Mar 43. All four of us (Technician KUROKAWA, NISHIGUCHI, YAWATA and myself) assembled in front of the Headquarters at 1500 hrs. One of the two members of the crew of the Douglas which was shot down by A/A on the 18th, and who had been under cross-examination by the 7th Base Force for some days, had been returned to the SALAMAUA Garrison, and it had been decided to kill him. Unit Commander KOMAI, when he came to the observation station to-day, told us personally that, in accordance with the compassionate sentiments of Japanese BUSHIDO, he was going to kill the prisoner himself with his favourite sword. So we gathered to observe this. After we had waited a little more than ten minutes, the truck came along.

"The prisoner, who is at the side of the guard house, is given his last drink of water, etc. The Chief Medical Officer, Unit Commander KOMAI and the Headquarters Platoon Commander come out of the officers' mess, wearing their military swords. The time has come, so the prisoner, with his arms bound and his long hair now cropped very close, totters forward. He probably suspects what is afoot; but he is put on the truck and we set out for our destination.



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (a) (1)

I have a seat next to the Chief Medical Officer; but ten guards ride with us. To the pleasant rumble of the engine we run swiftly along the road in the growing twilight. The glowing sun has set behind the western hills, gigantic clouds rise before us, and the dusk is falling all around. It will not be long now. As I picture the scene we are about to witness, my heart beats faster.

I glance at the prisoner; he has probably resigned himself to his fate. As though saying farewell to the world, as he sits in the truck he looks about, at the hills, at the sea, and seems deep in thought. I feel a surge of pity and turn my eyes away.

As we passed by the place where last year our lamented squad leader was cremated, Technician NISHIGUCHI must have been thinking about him too, for he remarked, "It's a long time since we were here last". It certainly is a long time. We could see the place every day from the observation post, but never got a chance to come. It is nearly a year since the squad leader was cremated. I was moved in spite of myself, and as I passed the place I closed my eyes and prayed for the repose of SHIMIZU's soul.

The truck runs along the sea shore. We have left the Navy guard sector behind us and now come into the Army guard sector. Here and there we see sentries in the grassy fields, and I thank them in my heart for their toil as we drive on. They must have got it in the bombing the night before last - there are great holes by the side of the road, full of water from the rain. In a little over twenty minutes, we arrive at our destination, and all get off.

Unit Commander KOMAI stands up and says to the prisoner, "We are now going to kill you". When he tells the prisoner that in accordance with Japanese BUSHIDO he would be killed with a Japanese sword, and that he would have two or three minutes' grace, he listens with bowed head. The Flight-Lieutenant (T.N. in Japanese, "TAII" - this refers to the prisoner) says a few words in a low voice. Apparently he wants to be killed with one stroke of the sword. I hear him say the word "One" (T.N. in English). The Unit Commander becomes tense and his face stiffens as he replies, "Yes" (T.N. in English).

Now the time has come, and the prisoner is made to kneel on the bank of a bomb crater filled with water. He is apparently resigned; the precaution is taken of surrounding him with guards with fixed bayonets, but he remains calm. He even stretches out his neck, and is very brave. When I put myself in the prisoner's place, and

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (a) (1)

think that in one more minute it will be good-bye to this world, although the daily bombings have filled me with hate, ordinary human feelings make me pity him.

The Unit Commander has drawn his favourite sword. It is the famous OSAMUNE sword which he showed us at the observation post. It glitters in the light and sends a cold shiver down my spine. He taps the prisoner's neck lightly with the back of the blade, then raises it above his head with both arms, and brings it down with a sweep.

I had been standing with my muscles tensed, but in that moment I closed my eyes.

SSH! ..... It must be the sound of blood spurting from the arteries. With a sound as though something watery had been cut, the body falls forward. It is amazing - he had killed him with one stroke. The onlookers crowd forward. The head, detached from the trunk, rolls in front of it. SSH! SSH! ..... The dark blood gushes out.

All is over. The head is dead white, like a doll. The savageness which I felt only a little while ago is gone, and now I feel nothing but the true compassion of Japanese BUSHIDO. A Senior corporal laughs loudly, "Well, he will enter Nirvana now!". Then, a superior seaman of the medical unit takes the Chief Medical Officer's Japanese sword and, intent on paying off old scores, turns the headless body over on its back, and cuts the abdomen open with one clean stroke. "They are thick-skinned, these KETO (T.N. "Hairy foreigner" - common term of opprobrium for a white man) - even the skin of their bellies is thick." Not a drop of blood comes out of the body. It is pushed over into the crater at once and buried.

Now the wind blows mournfully and I see the scene again in my mind's eye. We get on to the truck again and start back. It is dark now. We get off in front of the Headquarters. I say good-bye to Unit Commander KOMAI, and climb up the hill with Technician KUROKAWA. This will be something to remember all my life. If ever I get back alive it will make a good story to tell, so I have written it down.

At SALAMAUA Observation Post, 30 Mar 43, 0110 hrs, to the sound of the midnight waves.

Note: The prisoner killed to-day was an Air Force Flight-Lieutenant (T.N. "TAII") from MORESBY. He was a young man, 23 this year, said to have been an instructor to the A T C at MORESBY."

(ATIS Spot Report No. 153, pp 1, 2)



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (a) (2) PW JA 145598 stated that:

"He had heard of an officer named KOMAI. He volunteered information that he had heard of KOMAI's executing someone, but could give no further information."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 292, p 8)

(3) ATIS Document No. 5496, file of reference notes and intelligence reports belonging to Lt. KAWADE of 20 Division Headquarters Staff, contains records of various American and Australian PsW captured in NEW GUINEA. One such interrogation report appears from internal evidence to be that of the victim in the abovenoted "Blood Carnival". It is reproduced as Appendix "B" (pp B1 ).  
(ATIS Document No. 5496, pp 71 - 78)

(4) A list of all known members of No. 1 Detachment (Company ?), SASEBO 5 SNLP is set forth below. This is the KOMAI Unit spoken of in Section (1) above. Names of persons known to have taken part in the execution, or those whose participation or presence appears probable on the strength of internal evidence, are underlined below.

OFFICERS

<u>Position</u>		<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
Goy Comdr	(8/43) (*a)	Lt. (jg)	KOMAI, Uichi	小 舞 子 一
Attached 1 Goy	"	Lt. (jg)	TSUKIBASHI, Akira	日 崎 哲
HQ Pl Comdr	"	W.O.	IMOU, Masatoshi	早 生 正 俊
HQ Pl Comdr (sic)	"	Ens.	SUGAMUDA, Shigeru (*c)	菅 半 田 茂
2 Pl Comdr	"	W.O.	SHINOHARA, Isaguma (*c)	篠 原 勇 熊
3 Pl Comdr	"	W.O.	TAGUCHI, Hidesuki	田 口 秀 助
MG Pl	"	W.O.	INAGAKI, Hisajiro	稲 垣 久 次 郎
Medical Unit (*b) Comdr	"	Lt.	FUKUSHIMA, Yoneharu	福 島 米 治
MO (*b)	"	Lt.	IGUCHI, Kunihiko (*d)	井 口 邦 彦

(\*a) etc:-

- (a) Figures in parenthesis indicate latest date at which source places person in particular position.
- (b) Presumably attached to SASEBO 5 SNLP, and not specifically to No. 1 Detachment.
- (c) Holds different positions within No. 1 Detachment according to source of earlier date.
- (d) Earlier source names IGUCHI as Medical Unit Commander.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (a) (4)

OFFICERS

<u>Position</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
Medical W.O. (*a) (8/43) (*b)	W.O.	MORI, Kengo	森 顯吾
Adjt (7/42)	Ens.	KARATO, Yoshio	唐戸 義夫
Attached "	W.O.	IKEDA, Masaharu (*c)	池田 政晴
Attached "	W.O.	UCHIMURA, Koji (*c)	内村 広次
MG Pl Comdr "	W.O.	KIZUKA, Yoshiyuki	木塚 良行
Sea Tpt Comdr "	W.O.	KUSUMOTO, Shigenobu	楠本 茂信
Attached Special Service (6/42)	Lt. (jg)	HIGO	肥後
4 Pl Comdr "	W.O.	HAYADA	早田
Medical Unit Comdr (undated)	Lt.	MIZUNO, Hideo (*a)	水野 英夫

RATINGS (\*d)

Headquarters Platoon

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
1st Class P. O.	INOUE, Yuzuru	井上 譲
"	SAKO, Tamekazu	迫 篤二
"	URABE, Sadayoshi	占部 定義
3rd Class P. O.	FUJINO, Arata	藤野 新
"	IWASAKI, Shigeaki	岩崎 重秋
"	OBAYASHI, Sueyoshi	尾林 末由
"	SAKAGUCHI, Kakuichi	坂口 格一
"	UCHIYAMA, Haruyoshi	内山 春美
1st Class Seaman	ARAKI, Heiji	荒木 平治
"	FUKAUMI, Tadaichi	深海 忠七
"	HASHIMOTO, Jotaro	橋本 大太郎

(\*a) etc:-

- Presumably attached to SASEBO 5 SNLP, and not specifically to No. 1 Detachment.
- Figures in parenthesis indicate latest date at which source places person in particular position.
- Holds different positions within No. 1 Detachment according to source of earlier date.
- All ratings are as of Jul 42.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (a) (4)

RATINGS

Headquarters Platoon

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
1st Class Seaman	IINO, Toshimi	飯野利見
"	KANAMORI, Iwaichi	金森岩市
"	KATAOKA, Izumi	片岡泉
"	KAWASAKI, Toraaki	川崎虎章
"	KIMURA, Shigemori	木村繁盛
"	NAGAYAMA, Toshio	永山利夫
"	NAKANO, Hisashi	中野栄
"	NAKAYAMA, Kazuyuki	中山一之
"	OZAKI, Koma	尾崎幸馬
"	SATO, Shigesaburo	佐藤茂三郎
"	TAKITA, Tagashi	田北多賀志
"	TANAKA, Takashi	田中高
"	TOYOFUKU, Yashiro	豊福弥士郎
"	UENOSE, Kinoji	上ノ瀬喜之二
"	WATANABE, Sadamu	渡辺定
2nd Class Seaman	OKAWA, Kaname	大川要
"	YORIMITSU, Koichi	依光幸一
3rd Class Seaman	ASANO, Teruo	朝野輝夫
"	AWAGUNI, Yoshimasa	栗国良政
"	FUKUOKA, Torao	福岡寅夫
"	IMAI, Kimiyuki	今井公行
"	INOUE, Kiyoshi	井上清
"	KOMICHI, Keiji	小道敬二
"	MAEDA, Yoshisuke	前田吉助
"	MANABE, Masao	真鍋正雄
"	MASUO, Chikatoshi	松尾近敏
"	NAOE, Tsugio	直江次男



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (a) (4)

RATINGS

Headquarters Platoon

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
3rd Class Seaman	SATO, Yoshito	佐藤美登
"	SHIGEKUROKI, Makoto	重黒木実
"	TANAKA, Kazuyoshi	田中一義
"	TASHIRO, Hisao	田代久雄
"	UCHITAKE, Kiyoshige	内竹清茂
"	WATANABE, Umeo	渡部梅男

Number 3 Platoon

1st Class P.O.	KAWABATA, Yoshiharu	川端義治
2nd Class P.O.	IWASHITA, Mamoru	岩下守
"	TSUKUDA, Yoshi	佃 愿
3rd Class P.O.	HASHIMURA, Takeshi	橋村武
"	HISHIMA, Jimta	裨島順太
"	KATAKAMI, Takeichi	片上竹一
"	KOTSUJI, Masao	小辻正夫
"	KUBOYAMA, Shizuo	久保山静夫
"	MOROISHI, Yuki Yoshi	諸石行美
"	TORIGOE, Fukuichi	鳥越福一
1st Class Seaman	HAYASHI, Sueo	林 未男
"	IKEGAMI, Utaka	池上豊
"	KOJIMA, Kashichiro	小島嘉七郎
"	KOMATSU, Giro	小松儀郎
"	KOTO, Nagomisei	後藤七五三生
"	MAEDA, Chusei	前田忠省
"	MATSUO, Tomio	松尾留雄
"	MATSUOKA, Masaru	松岡優
"	NIKAIDO, Shoichi	二階堂正一
"	SAKAI, Mitsuo	酒井盈雄

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (a) (4)

RATINGS

Number 3 Platoon

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
1st Class Seaman	SATO, Hisao	佐藤久夫
"	TANAKA, Hisashi	田中栄
"	TOI, Matchiko	磨井文彦
"	YAMAUCHI, Masanari	山内正成
"	YAMAZAKI, Yuki	山崎幸男
2nd Class Seaman	ASAI, Kiyoshi	浅井清志
"	KAMEGAWA, Tsukasa	亀川司
"	KIMURA, Masafumi	木村政文
"	KOBAYASHI, Shigeyuki	小林繁文
"	MIYASAKI, Tokushi	宮崎徳永
"	NOMIYAMA, Mitsuo	野見山光雄
"	FONE, Akira (sic) (*a)	
"	YAMADA, Masakiyo	山田政靖
"	YAMASHITA, Tochiuo	山下十千男
3rd Class Seaman	HIROMORI, Shizuo	廣森静雄
1st Class Stoker	ARITA, Marui	有田圓
"	KAWANISHI, Tokihiro	川西時寛
"	MAEHIRA, Sukezaemon	前原助左衛門
"	SUZUKI, Toshiaki	鈴木利秋

Number 4 Platoon

3rd Class P.O.	FUJIKAWA, Mitsuharu	藤川光春
"	FUJINO, Arata (sic) (*b)	
"	GOTO, Kiyoshi	後藤清

(\*a) etc:-

(a) Also listed in No. 4 Platoon.

(b) Also listed in Headquarters Platoon.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (a) (4)

RATINGS

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Number / Platoon</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
3rd Class P.O.		HIGASHI, Kazuo	東 数 雄
"		MIYAKE, Yoshitaka	三 宅 義 隆
"		ORITA, Kagane	織 田 賀 金
"		YANAGIDA, Toyoshi	柳 田 豊 志
"		YOSHIHIRO, Tokuji	吉 廣 徳 二
1st Class Engr P.O.		HYAKUTAKE, Kiyoshi	百 武 清
"		MORIGA, Mitsuro	森 賀 彌
"		NASU, Kotaro	那 須 享 太 郎
"		OGATA, Akira	緒 方 憲
"		OGURA, Takenobu	小 倉 武 信
"		SHINZAKI, Fumio	新 崎 文 雄
"		YUIKE, Teimitchu	湯 池 帝 光
1st Class Seaman		FMOTO, Hajime	江 本 肇
"		IWAKIRI, Heigasa	岩 切 早 賀 義
"		MARUI, Iwao	圓 巖
"		MIYAWAKI, Akira	宮 脇 享
"		MORI, Susumu	森 進
"		NAKAMURA, Bunzo	中 村 文 造
"		NISHIMURA, Toshio	西 村 利 雄
"		SASADA, Usaburo	笹 田 宇 三 郎
"		SHIBATA, Tsuneo	柴 田 常 夫
"		TAMARI, Masayoshi	玉 利 政 義
"		TANIGUCHI, Isamu	谷 口 勇
2nd Class Seaman		FURUYA, Isamu	古 谷 勇
"		NAKAMURA, Susumu	中 邑 進
"		TOKUTOME, Kiyofumi	徳 留 清 文
"		TONE, Akira	戸 根 晃



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (a) (4)

RATINGS

Number 4 Platoon

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
3rd Class Seaman	ASAKAWA, Yoshio	浅川 義男
"	BEPPU, Yotaka	別府 豊
"	ICHIKAWA, Kiyoshi	市川 清
"	KUBO, Ashita	久保 旦
"	KUBOTA, Takeo	窪田 武雄
"	NAKAMOTO, Hidemasa	仲本 英正
"	NAKAMURA, Tsunetaka	中村 常高
"	NISHIMURA, Nobuhisa	西村 延久
"	TAKAHASHI, Yoshito	高橋 美登
"	UEDA, Takao	上田 高夫
1st Class Stoker	FUJIHARA, Fukuichi	藤原 福市
"	IZAWA, Sadao	伊沢 貞男
"	NISHIDA, Seizo	西田 盛藏
"	SAKAMOTO, Tokuo	坂本 徳藏

Ratings Whose Platoon is Unknown\*

1st Class P.O.	KUROKI, Inagura	黒木 紹藏
"	URABE, Sadayoshi	浦部 定義
"	YANO, Mitsuo	矢野 三男
2nd Class P.O.	KUDO, Noboru	工藤 登
"	NISHI, Tsuneo	西 恒夫
"	TAKANO, Masaru	高野 勝
"	TOMODA, Yoshimatsu	友田 好松
3rd Class P.O.	YOKOMICHI, Kiyohisa	横路 清久
"	URATA, Guntaro	浦田 群太郎
"	*TAHARA, Yoshihei	田原 善平
"	FETTO, Riichi	鉄戸 理一

\* Names marked with asterisk may belong to No. 2 Detached Unit.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (a) (4)

Ratings Whose Platoon is Unknown

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
3rd Class P.O.	SHIMONO, Fukuyoshi	下野福芳
"	*SAKOMAGA, Hiroshi	迫勾博
"	*AKAMINE, Yujiro	赤嶺祐太郎
"	ARAI, Isamu	新井勇
"	*ARAI, Isamu	新井勇
"	EDAGAWA, Shigeru	枝川茂
"	*GOTANDA, Urasuke	五友田裏助
"	HARUYAMA, Shinobu	春山志信
"	KUROKI, Shigeru	黒木茂
"	*MATSUMURA, Saburo	松村三郎
"	MIYOSHI, Kenichi	三好健一
"	NAKAMURA, Gensaku	中村源作
"	*NAKAMURA, Zensaku	中村善作
"	*NISHI, Matashi	西又市
"	*NOMURA, Kimoto	野村木元
"	OGATA, Sueo	緒方末雄
1st Class Engr P.O.	KOIKE, Masami	小池正己
2nd Class Engr P.O.	WATANABE, Shinichi	渡辺進一
3rd Class Engr P.O.	MOCHIMARU, Susumu	持丸進
"	MORIZONO, Sueo	森園末男
1st Class Seaman	ASAI, Kiyoo	浅井清夫
"	*DEBATA, Tatsuo	出端辰雄
"	DETA, Shigetoku	出田重徳
"	FUJIMOTO, Tokuyoshi	藤本徳義
"	HAMAUZU, Kumai	浜渦熊猪
"	IIHARA, Taketsune	飯原武恒
"	KAMADA, Daikiei	釜田代継

\* Names marked with asterisk may belong to No. 2 Detached Unit.

1. a. (1) (a) (4)

Ratings Whose Platoon is Unknown

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
1st Class Seaman	KAMIMURA, Toshimori	上村利盛
"	KIMURA, Tetsuo	木村鉄雄
"	KOGA, Kiyoshi	古賀喜義
"	KONDO, Kameo	近藤亀男
"	KURIBAYASHI, Takashige	栗林太加重
"	MATSUMURA, Toshiaki	松村利秋
"	MATSUSHITA, Kamejiro	松下亀次郎
"	*MORI, Kashi	森賀進
"	NAKAMURA, Taketoshi	中村竹利
"	*OGATA, Sato	緒方慧
"	OKU, Fumi	奥文
"	OKUDAIRA, Shigeru	奥平茂
"	OMAE, Shigetomi	大前重富
"	OSHIRO, Hidesaburo	大城秀三郎
"	SADA, Tsunao	佐田常男
"	TANIMURA, Suekichi	谷村末吉
"	UCHIKURA, Seizo	内倉精藏
"	*URATA, Guntaro	羽田郡太郎
"	YAMAMOTO, Masao	山本政夫
"	YAMAMOTO, Shinichi	山本信一
"	*YAMASAKI, Tetsuro	山崎哲郎
"	YANAGIDA, Masao	柳田政夫
"	*YANO, Moriyoshi	矢野守喜
"	*YOSHIDA, Mitsunobu	吉田光信
"	YOSHIKAWA, Yuki	吉川幸
2nd Class Seaman	FUJIIUCHI, Tadatsune	藤内忠常
"	IKEDA, Nissei	池田日生
"	IMAMURA, Akira	今村覚

\* Names marked with asterisk may belong to No. 2 Detached Unit.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (a) (4)

Ratings Whose Platoon is Unknown

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
2nd Class Seaman	KOISHI, Tatsumi	小石 巽
"	MAKI, Toikichi	牧 貞吉
"	MIYAMOTO, Chikara	宮本 力
"	MORITA, Kiyonobu	森田 清信
"	MUNAKATA, Saneto	宗方 実人
"	NAKANO, Katsumi	中野 克己
"	NAKASHIMA, Mikio	中島 三喜夫
"	OGURI, Makoto	大栗 実
"	OKINANAGA, Yoshitada	翁 良忠
"	OTA, Shigekatsu	太田 重勝
"	TAZAKI, Umejiro	田崎 梅次郎
3rd Class Seaman	EGUCHI, Norio	江口 則夫
"	HAYASHI, Tatsuya	林 達也
"	HIGASHI, Hidekichi	東 秀吉
"	IMASUMI, Iwao	今住 岩夫
"	KONDO, Takashi	近藤 喬
"	KURAMOTO, Tsutomu	庫本 強
"	MAEDA, Yoshihige	前田 義重
"	MATSUMOTO, Kanichi	松本 勘市
"	MIZOGUCHI, Yoshiharu	溝口 義春
"	MIZUTA, Tokuo	水田 徳雄
"	MURAHAMA, Masaru	村浜 勝
"	OSHIRO, Masao	大城 正男
"	OTSUKA, Isamu	大塚 勇
"	TOMODA, Michiharu	友田 道晴
"	TSURU, Tomeshige	鶴 留茂
"	WASANO, Tadayoshi	和佐 野忠義



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (a) (4)

Ratings Whose Platoon is Unknown

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
1st Class Stoker	FUJIMOTO, Morihisa	藤水盛久
"	FURUKI, Makoto	古水実
"	HAMASAKI, Tadami	浜崎正海
"	*IKEDA, Mamoru	池田守
"	*IWATA, Masatomo	岩田正友
"	KAI, Tomeo	甲斐留夫
"	KAMIMURA, Futao	上村二夫
"	*KOYAMA, Torao	小山虎雄
"	MARUISHI, Chogoro	丸石長五郎
"	*MORI, Hirasuke	毛利閑祐
"	MORI, Masayoshi	森正義
"	MORIYAMA, Hisashi	森山栄
"	NISHIMOTO, Kosaku	西本幸作
"	NODA, Fujizo	野田藤造
"	SADAMOTO, Susumu	貞許進
"	SAKAI, Keigi	境継義
"	*SATO, Tokio	佐藤時男
"	TANAKA, Makoto	田中実
"	*UNO, Taruotsu	宇野保
"	*WATANABE, Yoshimori	渡部義盛
"	YAMAGUCHI, Jitsuichi	山口実一
"	YOSHIDA, Yukichi	吉田勇吉
"	YUKIIIZUMI, Yukio	幸泉幸雄
2nd Class Stoker	HYAKUTAKE, Kiyoshi (*a)	百武清
"	ISHIHARA, Giuemon	石原儀右衛門

\* Names marked with asterisk may belong to No. 2 Detached Unit.

(\*a) etc:-

(a) Listed as 1st Class Engr P.O. above.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. (a) (1) (a) (4) ISHIOKA

Ratings Whose Platoon is Unknown

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Characters</u>
2nd Class Stoker	KURATA, Shigetoshi	倉田重歳
"	NISHIGUCHI, Kosei	西田幸正
"	*NISHITA, Arata	西田新
"	NISHITA, Toshiichi	西田利一
"	*OUCHITA, Hajime	大内田一
"	OYA, Kanetoshi	大屋金年
"	SAKOMURA, Sueyuki	迫村末行
"	SHIROKUPA, Matsuji	白倉松次
3rd Class Stoker	SUMIDA, Ryotaro	住田浪太郎
1st Class Constructor	MOROGUMA, Goji	諸隈五次
2nd Class Constructor	SATO, Masaharu	佐藤正春
"	*ARAKI, Heiji	荒木平治
"	*HAMAMATSU, Goro	浜松五郎
"	*IINO	井ノ野
"	KAWAO, Sakuji	河尾作治
"	*NAKAHAYASHI	中林
"	*SHIMAMOTO, Seiichi	島本靖一

(ATIS Documents 4958, 5021, 5022, 5324)

(b) The following references establish the fact and circumstances of the execution of 7 - 9 Australians in the vicinity of BUNA Government Station about 12 - 14 Aug 42.

(1) The summary report of interrogation of PW JA 100037 yields the following account. Examining Officers were Lieutenant-Commander L.C.S. SHEPPARD, R.N. and G. W. COLTON, USNR.

"No. 4 Section of No. 3 Platoon, No. 2 Company of TSUKIOKA Force was on duty at HAKOZAKI MARU Landing Place, about 2½ miles West of BUNA and identified by PW as SANANANDA Point, from 11 Aug until it re-joined the main unit at BUNA on 22 Aug 42. PW did not, therefore, witness the incident, but heard about it for the first time about 15 Aug. Two men

\* Names marked with asterisk may belong to No. 2 Detached Unit.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (b) (1)

from No. 4 Section ITTOSUIHEI (1st Class Seaman) INOUE, Fukuichi, and SANTOSUIHEI (3rd Class Seaman) IWAMATSU, Takeshi, had left the Landing Place that morning for BUNA, and on their return the same evening they told the story to the rest of No. 4 Section. PW had also talked with other members of the Force who were at BUNA at the time, but claimed that he did not hear much about the incident.

PW heard that the party consisted of 7 Australians. Two were men aged about 30, one fat and one not so fat. One was a child aged about 7, which PW thought was a boy. He thought the other four were women, one being the mother of the child and aged about 25. He could give no further description of them, and did not know if they were traders or missionaries. He did not think that the men were soldiers. They had 2 rifles, but he did not think they had any other gear, such as pistols, W/T set, or provisions. He did not know whether the Battalion Commander had any previous knowledge of their former residences. He had not heard of MARIKOFU Village.

PW heard that the party was brought in by about 20 natives about 12 Aug, but he did not know at what time. He did not know whence the natives came, as those around BUNA had fled some time before. They were, however, natives of NEW GUINEA, and did not come from RABAUL. He did not know who was the "headman". He did not think that Australians were brought in by force, as they carried 2 rifles, but they may have been deceived by the natives. He thought the latter were acting on their own accord, not under Japanese instructions. He had not heard of any reward being given to them. He thought that the natives left BUNA after they had been interviewed by an interpreter, and did not witness the execution.

PW did not know what happened when the party reached the Japanese sentry lines. They were, however, captured near a road at the edge of coconut plantation. After capture, they were put in a building in the clearing near the Point.

PW believed that the building was formerly used as a garage. It was completely open at one end, about 10 metres long, 5 metres wide, and 7 - 8 metres high, and had no doors or windows. The roof and walls were made of corrugated iron, tarred or painted black. The floor was made of earth. A dirt road ran in front of the open end.

The prisoners were kept together in this building for the night of 12/13 Aug. Sentries from No. 3 Platoon were posted; they were outside the building and not inside. One of them was a man from No. 1 Section of No. 3 Platoon, OKUMURA, Masao, with whom PW had spoken subsequently. He did not

1. a. (1) (b) (1)

know the names of the other guards. He did not think that they were bound or stripped, or in any way mistreated. He did not think that the women were raped then, or at any later time. but did not enquire about it; the Japanese would not do a thing like that. Even if they were, PW would not be told about it. Naturally they would be given military rations, and would be allowed to go to a latrine.

While in the building, the prisoners were visited by the interpreter, a man called TASHIRO, personal name unknown. He was a GUNZOKU (Civilian in Naval employment) and came from RABAU. PW did not know if he lived in RABAU before the war. He spoke to natives in pidgin English. He was last seen alive and well by PW on GOODENOUGH Island Sep or Oct 42. The interpreter asked the prisoners their names, ages, occupations, etc. PW did not hear the results of the questioning. He did not know whether they were brought before the Battalion Commander, Commander TSUKIOKA, I.J.N., who was the Senior Naval Officer and in BUNA at the time. PW did not know whether any form of trial or court-martial was held. He did not know why they were treated in such a way, but presumed that the execution was the idea of the Battalion Commander (BUTAI:CHO NO OMOE).

The prisoners were executed the following day, 13 Aug. PW did know at what time, but thought it was afternoon. Before they were killed, a grave was dug. PW did not know whether it was dug by prisoners themselves. He did not know the place where execution took place, but did not think it was in immediate vicinity of camp. It was not in the hills. PW did not know if prisoners were bound before, or during, the execution, and did not think they were stripped. He did not think they were illtreated or teased in any way.

No order was given that all members of the BUTAI were to witness the execution, and attendance was voluntary. Some men remained in their billets, including No. 1 Section Leader of No. 3 Platoon, FUKUHARA, Katsuichi. PW could not give names of others who stayed away, but thought they included Nos. 2 and 3 Section Leaders of No. 3 Platoon. He stated that a man would not be asked whether he attended or not. No. 1 Platoon of No. 2 Company was not present, as it was at a place about 5 RI (12 miles) from BUNA, and did not return until after 24 Aug. The 14th Pioneer Regiment was also in the BUNA Area, but did not know about the execution, and did not witness it.

PW did not know whether the Battalion Commander was present at the execution, nor the names of officers who attended. He thought that men from the Battalion Headquarters Platoon, No. 2 Platoon, No. 3 Platoon less No. 4 Section, and Company MG Platoon were present. Spectators were fallen in to witness the execution. PW did not hear of any speeches being made beforehand.



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (b) (1) PW did not know how many men carried out the execution, but thought there was one man to each prisoner. He did not know if they were volunteers or not. He did not know the names of the executioners and stated most emphatically that this was the truth and that he was not lying. He was not certain from which Platoons they came, but thought they were from No. 2 Platoon and the MG Platoon.

The prisoners were made to kneel down by the grave, and were killed one by one, and not all together. He did not know the order in which they were killed, except that the mother and child were killed towards the last. The mother was holding the child, who was crying, in her arms when she was shot with a pistol. The child was then shot with a pistol. He did not know how many shots were fired. PW thought that the man who shot them was a rating and not an officer. The other prisoners were all stabbed with bayonets, but PW did not know how many times. he had not heard, but did not think that their heads were cut off afterwards. He had not heard of a girl aged 16 trying to escape and having her head cut off. He did not know how long the execution took to complete.

PW did not know if all the bodies were buried together in the one grave. They were not cremated, nor were the bodies thrown into the sea. He did not know if the grave was marked in any way, and had never seen it himself. He could not guide anyone to it.

PW stated that he and his friends were ashamed of the incident. He thought that such treatment was not proper and was very brutal. The child, in particular, was pitiful. He thought it "a little cruel" on the part of the Battalion Commander.

PW denied any knowledge of the capture in the BUNA Area, Jul and Aug 42, of a further group of prisoners, or of an American Air Corps pilot, or of an Australian 2nd Lieutenant. He had not heard of the execution of any natives. While on GOODENOUGH Island Aug - Oct 42, natives had mentioned a white man with radio equipment. A search was made for him, but the search party returned without finding him. PW did not think a further search was made, nor any prisoners captured on the island.

PW emphatically stated that he had not told any lies, and even if there were any mistakes in his story, it was the truth as he knew it. He reiterated that he did not know the names of the executioners, as he had never heard who they were." (ATIS Special Interrogation Report of PW JA 100037)

Comment: TSUKIOKA Force is identical with SASEBO 5 SNLP.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (b) (2) ATIS Document No. 243, (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part II, p A2 ) a diary belonging to SHIN, Shunji, 1st Class Seaman, 2 Company, SASEBO 5 SNLP, contains the following entries:
- "13 Aug - Natives brought in British prisoners - 5 men, 3 women, 1 child. They were lodged in one room.
- 14 Aug - Beginning at about 8 o'clock, the nine prisoners were beheaded and shot to death (T.N. i.e., some of them were beheaded, and some shot)." (ATIS Current Translations No. 6, p 8)
- (3) ATIS Document No. 1051, (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part III, p A3 ) a diary dated 17 Jun 42 - 17 Aug 42 belonging to unknown member of SASEBO 5 SNLP, 2 Company, 1 Platoon, 1 Section, contains the following entries:
- "12 Aug - In the afternoon natives brought in nine British people, male and female.
- 13 Aug - Yesterday's nine British people were shot to death to-day." (ATIS Current Translations No. 32, pp 32, 33)
- (4) ATIS Document No. 1268, (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part IV, p A4 ) a diary dated 10 Jun 42 - 14 Aug 42, owner and unit unknown, contains the following entries:
- "6 white people and 3 Australians - 5 men, 3 women and 1 child - taken prisoner (13th). (T.N. from section headed "August" by writer).
- "14th - Disposal of prisoners 0830. (T.N. The word used in the original is "SHOBUN" (\*1) i.e. "disposal", in the sense of "to dispose of" or "to deal with")." (ATIS Current Translations No. 49, p 41)
- (5) ATIS Document No. 1274, (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part V p A5 ) a diary dated 10 Jun 42 - 13 Dec 42 belonging to TATEMACHI, Sei of 14 Pioneer Regiment, contains the following entry:
- "14 Aug - It is said that some Americans, 3 men 3 women and 1 child, were shot to death in the morning." (ATIS Current Translations No. 19, p 17)
- (6) ATIS Document No. 2113, (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part VI, p A6 ), a diary dated 2 Dec 41 - 24 Nov 42, owner unknown but presumably a member of 15 Pioneer Regiment, contains the following entry:

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(\*1) etc:-

(1) 処分

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (b) (6) "20 Aug - The other day, nine enemy prisoners (4 men, 4 women, 1 child), because ..... (T.N. part of page torn and missing) malignant enemies, were summarily shot to death."  
(ATIS Current Translations No. 26, p 11C)

- (7) ATIS Document No. 492, (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part VII, p A7 ), a notebook and diary belonging to SATO, Toshio, presumably a translator attached to SASEBO 5 SNLP, contains the following entry:

"8 Sep - I hear that when BUNA was occupied, the TSUKIOKA Force (SASEBO 5 SNLP) captured 6 or 7 Australian men and women who had escaped into the jungle, made them kneel on the beach and beheaded them one by one. In case of one of them, a girl of 16, they bungled the cutting, and held her down screaming and crying out while they cut off her head. The soldier who told me this said the sight was more than he could stand. I am told they threw the heads and bodies into the sea. It is said that many ghost-fires fly about in the vicinity. Some soldiers are said to have suffered burns (T.N. The last sentence has been scored through in the original.)"  
(ATIS Current Translations No. 6 pp 23, 24)

- (8) PW JA 145118 stated that:

"He had heard of the killing of certain PsW - 4 civilians including 1 woman. They had been killed before he came to NEW GUINEA, but he had heard about the case from members of SASEBO 5 SNLP and from Interpreter SATO, an English-speaking Japanese civilian attached to Headquarters.

PW stated that, with the exception of the 100 men from this unit who escaped by destroyer from MILNE Bay, this unit was wiped out."

(ATIS Advanced Echelon No. 1, Subsequent Preliminary Interrogation of PW JA 145118, p 3)

- (9) PW JA 100037, interrogated by Lieutenant-Commander L. C. S. SHEPPARD, R.N. and Lieutenant G. W. COLTON, USNR, definitely established the location of the building in which the 7 Australians were imprisoned. PW drew a sketch of the area which, together with a tracing of an aerial photograph, is reproduced as Appendix "C" (pp C1 ). He stated that:

"Area where PsW were kept on night of 12 -13 Aug 42 was the BUNA Government Station.

He believed building had been used as a garage. It was about 10 metres long, 5 metres wide and 7 - 8 metres high.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (b) (9) Building was completely open at one end and had no doors or windows. Roof was made of corrugated iron. Walls were of corrugated iron nailed to upright posts, and tarred or painted black. Floor was made of earth. A dirt road ran in front of the open end."  
(ATIS Special Interrogation Report of 19 Aug 43 on PW JA 100037)

(10) Available evidence bearing upon possible participants in this execution is set forth below:

- (a) PW interrogations have established that the following units of SASEBO 5 SNLP were stationed in BUNA Area at time of the incident:

Battalion Headquarters Platoon  
No. 2 Company  
No. 1 Platoon  
No. 2 Platoon  
No. 3 Platoon  
Machine Gun Platoon  
Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Platoon  
Anti-Tank Gun Platoon  
Sea Transport Unit  
Medical Unit  
Accountant Unit

The remaining units of SASEBO 5 SNLP were stationed at LAE or RABAU, and did not take part in the incident.

- (b) Following list of personnel of SASEBO 5 SNLP who may have been involved in execution of 7 Australian PsW has been made up from statements by PsW and from captured documents. Names confirmed by PW 100037, quoted in Section 1. a. (1) (b) (1) above, are asterisked. He could only recall their sections in case of No. 3 Platoon.

Battalion Headquarters Platoon

*TSUKIOKA, Torashige (*a)	Commander	Force Comdr
*OKABAYASHI, (*a)	Lieut	Adj't
*YAMAMOTO, Hikutaro	Sp Ser Ens	Pl Comdr
*ENDO,	1st Cl P.O.	Senior P.O.
*KAWAGUCHI	1st Cl P.O.	
*TERASAKA, Yoshiteru	1st Cl P.O.	Master-at-Arms
ISHIBASHI, Hajime	1st Cl P.O.	Killed Aug 42

(\*a) etc:-

- (a) Commander TSUKIOKA and Lieutenant OKABAYASHI were killed in a bombing raid on 30 Jun 43.  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 451, p 5)  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 455, p 1)

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (b) (10) (b)

No. 1 Company

Did not take part in incident. Probably at RABAUL.

No. 2 Company

Headquarters Platoon, No. 2 Company

*IWAMI, Kyoichi	Sp Ser Lieut	Coy Comdr
*SHIMAZU, Katsushige	Sp Ser Ens	Pl Comdr
*MIYAMOTO, Kazuo	1st Cl P.O.	Senior Pl P.O.
*MATSUI	1st Cl Sea.	
*NODA	2nd Cl Sea.	
*ABE	2nd Cl Sea.	
*ISHIKI	3rd Cl Sea.	
*IRIE	3rd Cl Sea.	

No. 1 Platoon, No. 2 Coy - Believed 12 miles from BUNA at time of incident.

*CHICHIWA, Taro	W.O.	Pl Comdr
*ARIMA	3rd Cl P.O.	
*OTAGAWA		
*YOSHIKAWA	1st Cl Sea.	
SEMPA	1st Cl Sea.	
YABIKU	1st Cl Sea.	
IYODA	1st Cl Sto.	
YAMAMOTO		
AIBE		
*TAKEHARA	3rd Cl Sea.	Killed

No. 2 Platoon, No. 2 Company

*SHIMAZU, Tadashi	W.O.	Pl Comdr
*ISHIJIMA, Hiromu	1st Cl Sea.	Messenger
*YAMANO, Takehiko	3rd Cl Sea.	"

No. 1 Section

*MAYEDA, Satsuki	2nd Cl P.O.	Sec Ldr
*HAYAKAWA, Hiroshi	1st Cl Sea.	
*MAESHIRO, Gencho	"	
*GOTO, Sadao	"	
SHINNAI, Aisuke	"	
WADA, Tadao	1st Cl Sto.	
*NARITAI, Yasuharu	2nd Cl Sea.	Killed Aug 42 or later
BABA, Kiyoto	"	
YOKOYAMA, Katsumi	"	
NISHIKAWA, Yoshiyuki	"	
MURAKAMI, Narimasa	"	

No. 2 Section

*IWAMOTO, Kunio	3rd Cl P.O.	Sec Ldr
TOGOSHI, Kaoru	1st Cl Sea.	
NAKAO, Toshiharu	"	
ISOARASHI, Haru	"	



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (b) (10) (b)

No. 2 Section

*NISHIKAWA, Denkiichi	1st Cl Sea.	
*TATEISHI, Fujio	1st Cl Sto.	
*TANAKA, Kanroku	2nd Cl Sea.	
*TOMEI, Shinso	"	(*a)
IRIYE, Mitsuyoshi	3rd Cl Sea.	
HARAGUCHI, Shigenobu	"	
*MATSUMURA, Yukio	"	Killed Aug 42

No. 3 Section

*IMOO, Yoshitoshi	3rd Cl P.O.	Sec Ldr
HANAMI, Nagatsugu	1st Cl Sea.	
*NAKAMURA, Masao	"	
*SASAKI, Koremasa	"	
OGATA, Masao	"	
*SHIN, Shunji	"	Died Oct 42
*MATSUMURA, Yoshito	1st Cl Sto.	
*TOKEIJI, Kosuke	3rd Cl Sea.	(*a)
*MURAKAMI, Nobuyuki	"	
YAMAGUCHI, Kazuyoshi	"	
ISHIKAWA, Tsunoru	"	

No. 4 Section

*KOYANO, Kazuo	3rd Cl P.O.	Sec Ldr
TANABE, Kunio	1st Cl Sea.	
ARIHISA, Ohachiro	"	
TAKEMURA, Kanomisu	"	
*YOSHINO, Tadao	"	Killed Aug 42
TOKUNAGA, Eiichi	"	
NAKAGAWA, Yotoshiyuki	1st Cl Sto.	
OGASAWARA, Isoto	"	
*NAKASHIMA, Mitsuo	2nd Cl Sea.	
*YOSHINAKA, Shigeyoshi	3rd Cl Sea.	
*MAEZOKO, Eiyu	"	(*a)

No. 3 Platoon, No. 2 Company

*OGATA, Sadao	W.O.	Pl Comdr
*TERAO, Yoshihira	1st Cl Sea.	Messenger (*b)
*SONODA, Hayashi	"	"

No. 1 Section

*FUKUHARA, Katsuichi	1st Cl P.O.	Sec Ldr
*YANO	3rd Cl P.O.	
*SASAKI, Yoichiro	1st Cl Sea.	(*c)

(\*a) etc:-

- (a) Member of "Suicide Squad" sent with message from GOODENOUGH Island to BUNA, Sep 42. All arrived safely.
- (b) Left GOODENOUGH in SS Oct 42.
- (c) Party of 10, under Pl Comdr, not with main unit at time of Allied landing 22 Oct 42. PW and 2 others separated from rest of party, fate of which is unknown.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (b) (10) (b)

No. 1 Section

*UCHIDA, Kamezo	1st Cl Sea.	
*ITO, Iwao	"	
*TANAKA, Masaroku	"	
*MAKIYA, Kyusaburo	1st Cl Sto.	
*OKUMURA, Masao	2nd Cl Sea.	(*a)
*SEKI, Tsugio	"	(*a)
*SHINOHARA, Kinshichi	3rd Cl Sea.	
*OGAWA, Suekichi	"	

No. 2 Section

*YOSHIMI, Motoaki	3rd Cl P.O.	Sec Ldr
*ARAKI, Tomesaku	1st Cl Sea.	
*FUKAMIZU, Itaro	"	(*a)
*INOUE, Sataro	"	Died Nov 42 (*b)
*YASUTAKE, Kikujiro	"	Died Oct 42
*IGUCHI, Sawaki	1st Cl Sto.	(*a)
*FUJITA, Sandakichi	"	
*AKEMATSU, Schinnichi	2nd Cl Sea.	
*WAKAMATSU, Tsuneo	3rd Cl Sea.	(*a)
*MINAMI, Yoshiaki	"	(*a)
*URAMOTO, Tetsushi	3rd Cl Sto.	

No. 3 Section

*SUZUKI, Yasuo	3rd Cl P.O.	Sec Ldr (*b)
*OKAMURA, Tamomaji	1st Cl Sea.	
*MASAKI, Chotaro	"	(*b)
*ETO, Tadaichi	"	(*b)
*IJIMA, Tokuma	"	
*YAMAMOTO, Katsura	1st Cl Sto.	
*AKICHI, Masakazu	"	Died Oct 42
*KAWATA, Yoshikage	"	
*YOSHIMURA, Eisuke	3rd Cl Sea.	
*CHAZONO, Suehiro	"	(*a)

No. 4 Section

*OKABE, Susumu	3rd Cl P.O.	Sec Ldr
*KATSUNO, Hidesaburo	1st Cl Sea.	Died Nov 42 (*b)
*INOUE, Fukuichi	"	Killed Aug 42
*NAKANO, Kinjiro	"	
*OZAKI, Tsunenori	"	
*TACHIBANA, Sadao	1st Cl Sto.	(*a)
*YOKOTA, Shigeki	3rd Cl Sea.	(*b) PW
*IWAMATSU, Takeshi	"	
*TANISAKO, Teruo	"	(*b)
*ZUSHI, Takeo	"	(*b)

(\*a) etc:-

- (a) Left GOODENOUGH in SS Oct 42.
- (b) Party of 10, under Pl Comdr, not with main unit at time of Allied landing 22 Oct 42. PW and 2 others separated from rest of party, fate of which is unknown.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (b) (10) (b)

MG Platoon, No. 2 Company

*INAGAKI, Kyujiro	W.O.	Pl Comdr
*KAMIYA	1st Cl P.O.	
*MIZUMOTO, Empei	3rd Cl P.O.	
*NATSUSHITA	"	
*YASHIO, Hiroshi	1st Cl Sea.	
*TAKAESU	"	
*ASAUMI	1st Cl Sto.	
*KAKIMOTO	2nd Cl Sea.	
*YUWAGIRI, Hideo	3rd Cl Sea.	
*KIZAKI, Nobuo	"	
*MIYADA, Shigeroku	"	

No. 1 Detachment and No. 2 Detachment

At LAE. Took no part in incident.

A/A MG Platoon

*KOJIMA	W.O.	Pl Comdr
SHIMAZAKI	1st Cl Sea.	Killed Aug 42
*YANO, Yoshichika	"	"
SEIGO, Yasuji	2nd Cl Sea.	"

A/Tk Gun Platoon

*MURAKAMI	Ensign	Pl Comdr
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Sea Transport Unit

*YANAGIDA, Toyoshi	3rd Cl P.O.	Killed Aug 42
*AINAGA		Killed Sep 42

Medical Unit

TOYOSHIMA, Fumio	Surg. Lieut.
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Accountant Unit

*MORI, Takeo	1st Cl Writer	Killed Aug 42
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(c) The following references establish the fact and circumstances of the execution of one Australian officer in BUNA Area on 28 Aug 42.

- (1) ATIS Document No. 712, (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A" Part VIII, p A8 ) log of Signal section, FUKUCHI Force (\*1), 15 Pioneer Unit dated 15 Aug ~ 11 Oct 42, contains the following entries:

(\*1) etc:-

(1) 福地

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (c) (1) "15 Aug - Early in the morning evacuated BASABUA for BUNA, changing billeting Area. No. 1 Platoon and No. 4 Section and part of No. 3 Section arrived BUNA. Number of personnel is 619 men.

27 Aug - 12 natives brought in one white man.

28 Aug, 1804 hours - One Australian officer (prisoner of war) beheaded."  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 36, p 2)

- (2) ATIS Document No. 492, (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A" Part VII p A7 ), a notebook and diary belonging to SATO, Toshio, presumably a translator attached to SASEBO 5 SNLP, contains the following entry:

"30 Aug - I hear the Australian prisoner (2nd Lieutenant) brought in by natives a few days ago got a penalty of decapitation the day before yesterday."  
(ATIS Current Translations No. 6, pp 23, 24)

- (3) PW JA 145118 stated that:

"An Australian 2nd Lieutenant was captured at BUNA in Sop and was questioned by Interpreter SATO. He was examined as to Allied treatment of PsW and stated that we placed them in interment camps and that they were well treated. After examination he was beheaded that night. The medical officer of 14 Pioneer Regiment acted as executioner using his own sword."  
(ATIS Adv Echelon No. 1, Subsequent Preliminary Interrogation of PW JA 145118, p 3)

- (4) Available references bearing upon the above mentioned medical officer are set forth below:

- (a) ATIS Document No. 1170, notebook dated 5 May - 21 Jul 42, owner unknown, contains the following entry:

"14 Pioneer Unit, Chief Surgeon - KATO, Ginjiro (\*1)."  
(ATIS Spot Report No. 47, p 1)

- (b) ATIS Document No. 891, organization chart of 14 Pioneer Unit, undated, owner unknown, contains the following entry:

"Captain KATO (\*2) - Medical Officer."  
(ATIS Current Translations No. 62, p 29)

- (d) The following references establish the fact and circumstances of the execution of 2 PsW, probably Americans, in BUNA Area about 19 Nov 42.

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(\*1) etc:-

(1) 加藤銀次郎

(2) 加藤

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (d) (1) ATIS Document No. 1016, (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part IX, p A9 ), diary dated 19 Jun - 20 Nov 42, presumably belonging to leader of a Pioneer Unit, contains the following entries:

"2 Oct - Left BUNA for BASA.

17 Nov - Troops arrived at BASA on 6 destroyers with approximately 1500 men.

19 Nov 42. A patrol from No. 2 Sentry Group encountered an enemy patrol near No. 2 Plantation, fired 2 shots and took 2 prisoners.

These prisoners were disposed of by Medical Captain KATO, medical officer of the 14th Pioneer TAI. (T.N. "SHOBUN SERI" (\*1) is the exact equivalent of the English expression "were disposed of") (ATIS Bulletin No. 66, p 2)

- (2) PW JA 145118 stated that:

"Two American soldiers were captured. One of them is said to have claimed to be a Mexican. The other was an American. PW stated he did not know full details. Interpreter SATO told him that these PsW were blindfolded while being questioned and afterward were both beheaded by the same medical officer of the 14 Pioneers (See Section 1. a. (1) (c) (3) above) who again used his own sword.

PW stated that he did not know the name of the medical officer. Interpreter SATO was actually attached to 14 Pioneers, although working at Headquarters at that time. He was a civilian about 38 years of age. PW thought he had since been killed.

Asked as to reasons for the killing of PsW, he stated that he knew of no reason, as PsW are not supposed to be killed, but that he thought it was due to the difficulty in keeping them, feeding them etc., coupled with the fear that they might escape or be released by our troops."

(ATIS Adv Echelon No. 1, Subsequent Preliminary Interrogation of PW JA 145118, p 2)

- (3) For identification of medical officer of 14 Pioneer Unit mentioned above, see Section 1. a. (1) (c) (4) on p 29 above.

- (e) The following references establish the fact and circumstances of the execution of one KANAKA, apparently in the KAVIENG area, on 26 Jul 42.

- (1) ATIS Captured Document No. 52, (Original document reproduced as Appendix "A", Part IX, p A20), diary dated 15 Jul - 29 Aug 42, belonging to an unknown member of Headquarters Platoon of 2 Company, KUPH 3 SNLP, contains the following entries:

(\*1) etc:-

(1) 処分セリ



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (e) (1) "26 Jul, - Sunday - Today at 7 a.m. a black prisoner who had been resisting the Imperial Forces as a spy was killed with the bayonet. All the blacks from the neighbourhood were assembled, and the sentence passed in a way that they could understand, and they were warned that such an incident must not occur again. I went along with person (T.N. rank not stated) attached to Company and also the Commander of No. 5 Platoon for observation. (Impressions: Natives are no good. Even on the point of death, they weep noisily and squirm about and are a nasty sight. The Chinese on the other hand, are quite calm, because they believe they are going to be reborn immediately)."

10 Aug 42 - At noon 1 medium attack aircraft landed on the newly built aerodrome. KAVIENG also will gradually become a big base I suppose (\*a)."  
(ATIS Captured Documents, Serial No. 8, pp 1, 4, 7)

(2) ATIS Captured Document No. 54 (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part XI, p A11), diary dated 10 Sep 41 - 30 Aug 42, belonging to KANEKO, Masao of 1 Platoon, 1 Company, KURE 3 SNLP, contains the following entry:

"26 Jul, Sunday - Day's routine. Today is the execution day of the KANAKA prisoner a fellow who had insulted our war dead. At 7 a.m. left for the eastern sea shore as a member of work party. Many natives gathered. At 8 o'clock, sentence proclaimed and the prisoner stabbed to death. Unlike a Japanese, he was weeping. He used to assist with the wireless and seemed quite intelligent, but these people put up a miserable show in their last moments."  
(ATIS Captured Documents, Serial No. 7, pp 1, 8)

(3) A list of officers, as of 1 Jun 42 of 1 and 2 companies of KURE 3 SNLP who may have participated in this execution is set forth below:

First Company

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
Company Comdr.	Lt. (jg) TAKAMURA
Attached to Coy.	W.O. ISHII

(\*a) etc:

(a) This reference together with several others to EAST ISLAND and NAMATANAI indicate the probable location of the Unit as KAVIENG.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (e) (3)

First Company

<u>Rank</u>		<u>Name</u>
HQ Pl	W.O.	SHIMIZU
1st Pl	W.O.	SATO
2nd Pl	W.O.	YAMADA
3rd Pl	W.O.	KAGETA
4th Pl	W.O.	SAKATO

Second Company

<u>Rank</u>		<u>Name</u>
Company Comdr.	Lt. (jg)	YOSHIMOTO
Attached to Coy.	W.O.	IKEDA
HQ Pl	W.O.	SHIGETA
1st Pl	W.O.	MAKAMURA
2nd Pl	W.O.	FUKIMOTO
3rd Pl	W.O.	TAKEUCHI
4th Pl	W.O.	KATO
5th Pl	W.O.	TANAKA

(ICPOA Bulletin No. 1 - 43, Japanese Land Forces No. 5, pp 14, 15)

(f) The following reference establishes the execution of 2 Allied soldiers, probably Australians, in BUNA Area about 30 - 31 Dec 42.

(1) PW JA 145118 stated that:

"2 PsW dressed in green uniforms and probably Australian were caught behind the Japanese lines between BUNA Mission and 144 Infantry Headquarters on the night of 30 Dec or morning of 31 Dec near a food dump. After questioning by Interpreter SATO they were killed, PW did not know if they were shot or beheaded, nor by whom."  
(ATIS Adv Echelon No. 1, Subsequent Preliminary Interrogation of PW JA 145118, p 3)

(g) The following reference establishes the execution of an unknown number of alleged spies in SALAMAU area about 14 Jun 43

(1) ATIS Document No. 3211 (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part XII, p A12), diary of unknown member of 102 Infantry Regiment, dated 1 Apr - 26 Jul 43, contains the following entry: (\*a)

(\*a) etc:-

(a) It is evident from the contents of the document that the author was stationed in the SALAMAU Area during this period.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (g) (1) "14 Jun 43 - Enemy planes dropped supplies. Spies who were brought in by natives were sentenced to death by the Gendarmerie."  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 300, p 1)

(h) The following reference established the execution of one or more natives in the LAE Area about 5 May 42.

(1) ATIS Document No. 6076, (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part XIII, p A13), diary of MURAKI, Heishiro, 1 Class Seaman of 2 Platoon, 2 Company, MAIZURU 2 SNLP, contains the following entry:

"5 May 42 - A native (T.N. or natives) was claimed to have obtained some of our secret information, so he was shot."  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 500, pp 1, 2)

(i) The following reference establishes the fact and circumstances of the executions of 9 natives in the LAE Area from Mar - May 42. In the case of the 2 natives executed on 5 May 42, it is probable that their execution is that mentioned in Section (h) (1) immediately above.

(1) ATIS Document No. 4929 (Original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part XIV, p A14), entitled "Daily Record of Investigation of Prisoners, dated 8 Mar - 14 May 42, init unknown, containing daily records of investigation of Chinese, natives and civilians under surveillance in LAE Area, contains the following entries:

"10 Mar 42 - Today, when No. 2 Company went to the former aerodrome area to reconnoitre, the members arrested two natives, one of who was carrying one Australian rifle and ammunition.

Upon examination they said that at the time of the Japanese bombing 3 Australian soldiers had run away, discarding the rifle which the natives picked up and kept. In any case the declaration, being made in the native language, was unsatisfactory. Therefore, according to orders, we detained them. The one carrying the rifle was called "GAI" the other was "KARA". Both lived on the upper MIYAGAWA (T.N. Apparently the BUMBU River.)

12 Mar 42 - Two natives arrested the day before yesterday were re-examined by CHEONG WAH SUN. GAI, the native with the gun, formerly worked at the WATSURU gold mine. At the time of bombing by the Japanese Air Force he fled here with other natives, picking up the rifle on the way. He appears very scared from having a bayonet thrust at him at the time of arrest, and is watched by HQ guard night and day. He finally was reassured as a result of our explanation.

KARA, the other person, was a native employed by white people. He was not under suspicion. CHEONG WAH SUN was acquainted with him.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (i) (1) 15 Mar - The 2 natives arrested on the 10th were put to death by stabbing today at 1030.

24 Apr - Shortly after 1600, five natives appeared on the main road. Upon examination, they stated they were working at the WAU gold mine. White residents (number unknown) fled to PORT MORESBY Area approx a month ago ..... (remainder torn).

.....they came to LAE. MITE's home is at MADANG, while AIDAPE is for other natives. They were going home from here.

According to their story, the WAU airfield was not damaged, although the hotel and signal post were destroyed. However, the airfields at BULOLO and BULWA were damaged. There is no other signal post at the vicinity of WAU.

As there were many questionable points about their declaration, they were kept in custody.

28 Apr - It was confirmed yesterday by MAHI, a RABUTARE native that there were Australians in the BULOLO, MAPOSU, and BULWA Areas.

However, according to the natives arrested on the 24th in front of HQ, who had escaped from the WAU-BULWA Area, there were no enemy troops in that area.

Although we today re-examined them at the Mt Gun Unit sentry group, they did not confess. Perhaps MAHI and the other natives took separate roads to come here, so the latter did not see them. However, considering the future, one person was handed over to the Chief MO of No. 4, Air Medical Unit for medical experiments, and the other five persons (\*a) were stabbed to death.

The person handed over to No. 4 Air Medical Unit is said to have escaped.

5 May - Two natives were arrested at MG position to the rear of Battalion Headquarters. They stated they were there for the purpose of gathering vegetables. However, as there were many doubtful points, they were disposed of (at HASEGAWA Sentry Group).  
(ATIS Enemy Publications No. 65, pp 1, 2, 6, 7)

(j) The following reference establishes the execution of an Australian coast watcher at TSURUBU on 28 Dec '42.

(1) ATIS Document No. 8673 (original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part XV, p A15), a field diary of 28 Field Machine Cannon Battery, dated from 23 Oct '42 - 31 Oct '43, contains the following entries:

"PW Interrogation

White man

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(\*a) etc: (a) The original furnishes no indication of the capture of the additional native here noted.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (j) (1)

Said person lived in AUSTRALIA for five years and in NEW GUINEA for five years. While he was in NEW GUINEA he raised coconut trees around MADANG. The first half (T.N. Sic. meaning uncertain) was in the interest of his company. In the latter half he intended to run a business of his own. By secret order he was sent to NEW BRITAIN and established a wireless station near VARIAT. It is certain that he has been reporting the movements of all our ships and airplanes to the enemy naval forces stationed at PORT MORESBY.

Negro

Said person, in close contact with white men, was carrying out liaison between VARIAT, NEW BRITAIN and PURISUPAPAN, NEW GUINEA. Also he was supplying the wireless station with food and other necessities.

Personal matters - nothing known.

28 Dec '42 - At 1230 hrs, the two prisoners were shot at a point 150 m. West of the coast North of the air-field".

(ATIS Bulletin No. 677, pp 1, 4)

(Continued on following page)

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (k) The following reference established the execution of one American and one native soldier in the SEPIK River Region on an unknown date.

- (1) ATIS Document No. 5916 (original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part XVI, p A16), an 18 Army Staff Section Intelligence Report, dated 24 Jul '43, contained the following entries:

"The situation on the BENABENA and HAGEN Areas according to statements of escaped native troops.

ATOKA, a native soldier, and RASE, a hired labourer, who had escaped from the American Army, were both arrested by the MO Military Police Unit on 9 July, in the vicinity of UTU. The information given below is according to the statements of ATOKA when they were examined. It has been printed and distributed as a reference.

One day four American troops and three native troops came from BENABENA to FAITA. Taking ATOKA with them, they descended the RAMU River, left the wireless set they were carrying at ATEMBELE, and went to KAMBOTTO on the banks of the SEPIK. They were to investigate the condition of advance by the Japanese Army into the SEPIK Region. On the night of the second day of their stay, a native of KAMBOTTO secretly reported the presence of American and native soldiers to nearby Japanese troops, and they were attacked by the Japanese. At that time, the Americans were having the natives carry the LMG, rifle, pistol, hand grenades, and box of ammunition which each of them had, and had no weapons themselves. When the Japanese troops suddenly started to yell, three American and three natives, a total of six men, escaped under cover of the night. But one American and one native, who were in another hut, were surrounded by the Japanese. The American at last had his head dexterously cut off, and the native soldier who tried to escape, was shot in the thigh and then had his head cut off. The native soldiers, who had seen these happening before their very eyes, tried to flee, but on an order from the Americans, they were to conceal their weapons in the jungle, become natives, and go again to KAMBOTTO to make certain whether the Japanese had come there or not".

(ATIS Enemy Publications No. 76, pp 35, 36)

- (1) The following reference indicates the possible execution of a PW of unknown nationality in the Cape MERKUS Area on 30 Dec '42.

- (1) ATIS Document No. 8885 (original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part XVII, p A17), a diary, owner and unit unknown, covering period 1 Nov '42 - 30 Aug '43, contains the following entries:

"22 Dec - Arrived Cape MERKUS. Combat formation of three enemy airplanes appeared strafing and bombing us. One killed. Our ship was sunk.

28 Dec - One PW brought in by a native and he was interrogated at Headquarters.



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (1) (1) (1) 30 Dec - In the evening the prisoner was buried.  
(T.N. Cause of prisoner's death not stated).  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 690, pp 5, 7)

- (m) The following reference indicates the execution of 2 PsW under circumstances possibly violating the laws of war, in the GIRUWA Area probably during Nov or Dec '42.

- (1) ATIS Document 1529 (original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part XVIII, pA18), file of pencilled transcriptions of reports and orders, dated Dec '42, belonging to GIRUWA Central Sector Unit, contains the following entry:

"(T.N. Message form)  
To Senior Adjt from OGAWA (\*1)

While casualties were being taken to the hospital (led by Cpl YAMADA of No. 3 Company) they captured 2 enemy (unarmed). While being captured, they put up resistance to Cpl YAMADA and one other were forced to shoot them. Believe that these 2 were deserters. Reached hospital at 8 o'clock.

There are some Units that haven't eaten since yesterday morning. However, everyone is doing his utmost.  
OGAWA".

(ATIS Current Translations No. 88, pp 58, 64)

(2) SOPAC:

- (a) The following reference establishes the existence of a case of vivisection in KOKUMBONA Area of GUADALCANAL on 26 Sep '42.

- (1) Diary, apparently belonging to an officer, unit unknown, contains the following entry (\*a):

"25 Sep, 2100 - Because two prisoners escaped, each unit was notified and we searched until it finally became daylight.

26 Sep - Discovered and captured the 2 prisoners who escaped last night in the jungle, and let the Guard Company guard them. To prevent their escaping a second time, pistols were fired at their feet, but it was difficult to hit them. The two prisoners were dissected while still alive by Medical Officer YAMAJI and their livers were taken out, and for the first time I saw the internal organs of a human being. It was very informative".

(SOPAC Translations, Serial No. 01497, Item 614, pp 1, 7)

- (b) The following reference indicates the possible execution of an American officer in KOKUMBONA Area of GUADALCANAL on 1 Oct '42.

- (1) Diary, apparently belonging to an officer, unit unknown, contains the following entry:

(\*1) etc: (1) 小川

(\*a) etc: (a) A reproduction of the Japanese given in the SOPAC Translation read as follows:

昨夜逃ケた捕虜二名共發見捕獲シ其監視ヲ護中  
隊ニテナス再ビ逃ケヌ様ニ足ニ拳銃撃込メガ仲々  
命ナシ  
捕虜二名ハ山道軍醫ニ依リ生キタメ解培シキモ取  
ツタ初メテ人間ノ内蔵ヲ見参考ニ成ツタ。

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (2) (b) (1) "1 Oct - Today since we landed at GUADALCANAL Island we have spent a month living in the jungle. Without any enemy planes coming in sight, it was indeed quiet. One officer prisoner (Engineer graduate of the University of CALIFORNIA Reserve 2nd Lt) who had been kept for 1 week was disposed of today. (T.N. This could mean he was either sent to the rear or killed). NISHIMURA entered the Line of Communications Hospital with malaria and neuralgia. 1300: Went to the outpost and observed the situation on the coast. Enemy planes flying low, circled along the coast". (SOPAC Translation, Serial No. 01497, Item 614, p 1, 7)

- (c) The following reference established the execution of a native, probably on VIRU Island on 10 Apr '43.

- (1) Diary of 2nd Lieutenant ADACHI, Harumasa, dated 8 Sep '41 - 16 Jun '43, contains the following entry:

"19 Apr - When we reached the beach we discovered 5 natives. Although 4 escaped we captured 1. In the afternoon we shot and killed him in the sea".

(SOPAC Translation, Serial No. 01162, Item 598, pp 5, 9)

- (d) The following reference established the attempted murder of an Allied pilot in the SOLOMONS Area on 7 Jun '43.

- (1) In the operations in the SOLOMONS Area on June 7 an Allied mission was intercepted by 40 - 50 enemy fighters. An Allied pilot, while descending by parachute from 20,000 feet, was attacked 4 times by one of the fighters, the pilot of which deliberately attempted to knock him with the propeller by passing under him. On the third pass his right foot and part of the heel of his left foot were cut off. The enemy made one further pass at him before being chased off by an Allied aircraft. (HQ, AAF, SWPA, D of I Intelligence Summary, Serial No. 112, p 24)

(3) Other Areas:

- (a) The following reference established the execution of 3 PSW at a Japanese prison camp in JAVA during Mar '42.

- (1) PITOI, Hendrik Daniel, a Manadonese rifleman of Royal Netherland Indies Army who escaped from a Japanese prison camp in JAVA, stated that:

"In March, while a fatigue party was passing along a public road, some of the wives of prisoners secretly handed their husbands a parcel of clothes and exchanged a few words. (Prisoners had been entirely cut off from any contact with the outside).

The men concerned, two Europeans and one Eurasian, in the back yard of the depot-battalion, were completely undressed and were tied to the barbed wire fence at 0930 with their hands behind their backs. They were then slowly butchered by Japanese soldiers through stabbing with bayonets only in the abdomen. The Eurasian lived longest and was finally finished off with a gunshot.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (3) (a) (1) The prisoners had to watch this scene, the officers posted in line, and the soldiers parading past the scene. In order to distinguish the Eurasian they had thrown a green military cloak over him. The victims were still hanging down by their shackled hands during the afternoon, when at 1600 hours natives came with a dust lorry and carried the corpses away like dirt, to an unknown destination.

All that is known about the victims is that all three of them were rather young married men.

One left a wife and 2 children.

One left a wife and one child.

One left a wife (just married)".

(Advance LHQ Letter, file No. G/15522/Int.)

- (b) The following reference establishes the execution of one PW at MUNTOK on an unknown date during 1942.

- (1) PW JA 145147 stated that:

"At MUNTOK was an hotel building where about 100 internees were quartered. These were mostly white people, including about 8 women. Only 8 or 9 Chinese were interned there. Internees were given rice which the Chinese showed them how to cook. PW conversed with an English internee who could speak Cantonese, Japanese and Malay. This man had acted as interpreter among the internees, and had considerable contact with the Jap forces. He told PW that the internees had tried to escape from SINGAPORE but were caught. Male internees had been forced to fill in bomb craters on an aerodrome about half an hour's walk from the hotel. Prior to PW's departure from MUNTOK all internees with the exception of the interpreter had been sent away. The interpreter had been kept back to accompany the Chinese to NEW GUINEA. He had refused whereupon the Japs gave him a bottle of whiskey to drink and then shot him. PW stated he was the second internee to be shot.

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 85, Report 51 - A, pp 1, 2)

- (c) The following reference establishes the execution of 22 civilian PsW of TARAWA about 15 Oct '42.

- (1) Several French missionaries, resident in the GILBERTS throughout the Japanese occupation, made the following statement to an Intelligence officer of USA Seventh Air Force:

"Their hearts were heavy for the suffering they had seen; but their anger swelled as they told of the murder of 22 white men held prisoners on TARAWA. It was 15 Oct '42. Adjacent to their quarters was a stockade on which 22 Australian, New Zealand, and British prisoners were confined. They were mostly civil servants, teachers and radiomen caught on the various GILBERT Islands at the time of the occupation.

On this particular day, suddenly appeared four planes overhead and also a ship or submarine was seen off the coast. In the excitement, one prisoner escaped from the stockade, ran to the shore and started signalling

1. a. (3) (c) (1) to the planes, thinking them friendly, he was quickly shot on the spot. Monsigneur TERRAINE covered his eyes; what followed was more than he could bear to talk about. Father VIALLOON looked at us and passed his finger across his throat and said, "Mais oui, toutes les vingt-deux" - yes, all the 21 other prisoners were murdered in cold blood in reprisal. They were tied to coconut trees and left there for a day or two, then the troops were turned loose on them. Why the priests were not included in the massacre, the Jap Naval Commander explained later: "You are missionaries, and you are French, and to treat you well is good propaganda". And so a week later they were moved to MAKIN, where they were given proper liberty although still kept under surveillance".  
(HQ; AAF, SWPA, D of I Intelligence Summary, Serial No. 170, p 23)

(d) The following references establishes the execution of two alleged spies in GUAM about 6 Jan '42.

(1) ATIS Document No. 1906, diary of YASUOKA, Fumitoshi (\*1) of 144 Infantry Regiment, dated 6 Oct '41 - 1 Jan '43, contains the following entries:

"10 Dec '41 - Landed (at GUAM). No resistance was offered by the enemy. Occupied the capital city, AGANA by noon.

11 Dec - 200 Prisoners of War.

4 Jan '42 - Searched for the men who are said to be communicating with the American continent by wireless.

6 Jan - Saw two spies whom we caught yesterday, being shot".

(ATIS Bulletin No. 168, p 3)

(2) ATIS Document No. 896, diary of MORIKAMI Shigeo (\*2) of 11 Engineer Regiment, dated 22 Nov '41 - 1 Jan '43, contains the following entry:

"25 Dec '41 - Received leave for the first time on GUAM Island.

10 Jan '42 - One week ago, 2 natives were executed by shooting. It was a shooting of HAOILIANS, one was a boy of 19 and the other a young man of 28. I believe that the natives before shooting could not see very well. I was in a daze. The natives of GUAM are called CHAMMOROS; they are Asiatics".

(ATIS Current Translations, No. 49, p 34)

(e) The following reference establishes the execution of two alleged spies of 2 PsW on 15 Mar and 23 Dec respectively at ZAMBOANGA.

(1) ATIS Document No. 5519, diary belonging to NISHIMURA, Haruichi (\*3) of an unknown SNLP Unit, contains the following entries:

"2 Mar '42 - Landing at ZAMBOANGA.

(\*1) etc: (1) 安岡文利 (2) 森川繁夫 (3) 西村治市

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. a. (3) (e) (1) 15 Mar - Towards evening fire started in the vicinity of Headquarters. Two Spanish women were arrested on suspicion of espionage and later they were killed.
- 23 Dec - Buried three PSW in the ground after bayoneting them".  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 470, pp 15, 17)

(f) The following reference indicates the probable execution of 3 PSW in MANILA during Feb '42.

- (1) ATIS Document No. 653, file containing bulletins dated Aug '41 - Jun '42, possibly belonging to 47 Field A/A Battalion, contains the following entries:

"13 Feb '42 - Four of the aliens confined in SANTO TOMAS University escaped. Three of them were recaptured.

18 Feb '42 - The 3 aliens who escaped from SANTO TOMAS University have been sentenced to be shot (\*a)  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 31, p 2)

(g) The following reference establishes the execution of eight Chinese PSW at KANTOKYO (45 miles from CANTON) in Nov '42.

- (1) PW JA 145640 states that:

"He saw eight Chinese PSW decapitated. Executioner was an Intelligence NCO, attached 3 Battalion Headquarters, of his Regiment. PW had no special feelings about this execution but thought that he might have felt a little sorry because at the time he felt like giving them each a cigarette before they were killed".  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 349, p 8)

(h) PW JA MAKINO, Takashi states that:

"PW stated that during basic training CHINA, they were given live Chinese prisoners on which to practice bayoneting. This did not last, however, as the men could not stomach it very long. Many found they could not sleep at nights because of the nightmares.

PW stated that they improved their shooting by telling captured Chinese prisoners to go home because they had no further use for them, and then hidden marksmen would fire on the fleeing prisoners and shoot them in the back. PW stated this practice was still going on in CHINA".  
(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 0410, No. 194, p 4)

b. Acts of Cannibalism by Japanese Military Forces:

The following sections sets forth references in ATIS files to acts of cannibalism by Japanese troops. Photostatic copies of pertinent sections of original documents are reproduced as Appendix "D".

- (1) ATIS Document No. 319 (original is reproduced as Appendix "D", Part I, p D1), diary of Acting Commander of 2 Machine Gun Company, 144 Infantry Regiment, contains the following entries:

(\*a) etc: (a) The Japanese reads: 銃殺=處刑

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. b. (1) "19 Oct, Monday - (T.N. The year is not stated, but is obviously 1942, written near IORIBAIWA during retreat). Because of the food shortage, some companies have begun eating human beings (Australian soldiers). The taste is said to be good. We are looking for anything edible and are **now** eating grass, leaves and the pith of the TAKO tree. These don't agree with us but that cannot be helped.

4 Nov - When we ran short of rations,  
We devoured our own kind  
To stave off starvation.

(T.N. Poem evidently composed by the writer)  
(ATIS Document No. 319)

(Continued on following page)



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. b. (2) ATIS Document No. 7230 (original is reproduced as Appendix "D" Part II, p D2), diary of Sergeant-Major SHIMAMOTO, unit unknown, dated 19 Aug '42 - 1 Feb '43, contains the following entries. (Reference to cannibalism is reproduced in full. Remainder is a digest of an 8-page section):

"14 Dec - Mortar fire is getting nearer after the evacuation of 1 Battalion, 144 Infantry Regiment to KUMUSI River. No reinforcements.

15 - 18 Dec - MURASE Unit (Independent Infantry Battalion attached 41 Infantry Regiment) retreated last night. Now there isn't a single unit left in the front. All kind of rumours spreading but nothing confirmed. Saw some soldiers fixing a dead enemy soldier to eat because rations have run out at the front line.

23 Dec - Early in the afternoon reached BASABUA road but was impossible to move, for the enemy position is about 5 or 6 hundred yards to our front. Waited till dusk".  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 559, pp 14, 15)

- (3) ATIS Document No. 2050, (original is reproduced as Appendix "D", Part III, p D3), diary, owner and unit unknown, dated 6 Dec '42, contains the following entries:

"Undated - Reached BUNA by destroyer. Headquarters is near L of C Hospital. 41 Infantry Regiment and MURASE Unit patients are really pitiful.

8 Dec - Received only half a mess tin of rice for a day. Heard 21 IMB would land today, and that we of the South Seas Expeditionary Force will be replaced. Given several pieces of horse meat.

14 Dec - How I suffered from malaria! Did nothing but lie down. Could not move because of hunger. They only talked about food. In L of C Hospital 20 or 30 die every day. Heard troops have landed and that they have brought food. To-morrow the 15th the army airfield will be completed at RABUL, and the newest types of planes will come from the SOLOMONS. These planes will fly over here and so enable reinforcements to land.

18 Dec - 7 killed by mortar shells last night. Talked about evacuating, received some rice and horse meat.

21 Dec - No food. Saw 56 dead bodies. No good news. All weary soldiers.

22 Dec - Ordered to the front line. Reinforcements are only 21. No strength. On the way to front line fell down many times. This line is under the command of Lt OKAMOTO, 2 platoon of 12 company. Saw myself in the mirror; no sight of my original figure. I would hate to die here. Raided by enemy in the evening.

23 - No breakfast; ate hard bread. So hungry could eat anything.

2 Jan - Really suffered from malaria. Still waiting for reinforcements. More rumours. Everything is uncertain. Suffer from flies at daytime and mosquitoes at night time. When can I go back to JAPAN? No bath for three months. I dream of food every night.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. b. (3) 10 Jan - No medicine for malaria. No food for No. 12 Company for a week. After the battle Nos. 1 and 2 Company became separated. Went to collect body(s) of the enemy dead. All of No. 2 Company returned safely. Received four cigarettes. Ate human meat for the first time. It tastes comparatively good.

15 Jan - Hard to stand up on account of BERIBERI. Good news but none is certain. Heard our planes had come. All propaganda".

(ATIS Bulletin No. 183, p 11)

- (4) PW JA 145121 stated that:

"When questioned admitted that he had spoken with participants in cannibalism among Japanese troops in NEW GUINEA.

PW stated that these individuals admitted having eaten flesh from Japanese as well as Australian corpses.

PW claimed that, although he himself had eaten horse flesh, he had never participated in nor actually witnessed cannibalism. He further stated that those who admitted to him that they had participated in cannibalism exhibited extreme and pitiful revulsion of feeling when they realised the full significance of their act.

He stated that Japanese troops had been under such conditions that they were not normal human beings at the time when the cannibalism took place.

These conditions were described by PW as continuous standing in swamp water up the arm pits, suffering from malaria with 40 degrees centigrade of fever, and such lack of food, particularly Vitamin B, as to cause TORI ME (Nyctalopia or Night Blindness). He stated that in this condition troops were unable to see the plainest objects except in broad day light. They were also deaf and reduced to such a state of delirium that their only reaction was to discharge their rifles in the general direction of any sound they might hear.

PW requested that the Interrogator keep this matter confidential on the ground that if such a report ever reached the Japanese people it would be received with horror. PW exhibited genuine distress during the discussion.

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 63, p 1)

- (5) PW JA 145363 stated that:

"He had heard from other troops that men of the TOMITA Force had eaten the flesh of dead Australian troops. He had never heard that Australian PsW had been slaughtered for this purpose".

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 120, pp 6, 7)

- (6) PW JA 145212 stated that:

"He had heard of cannibalism and had made every effort to track down actual cases. He had interviewed many men who had, one and all, heard of it "from somebody else" etc. He was never able to contact an actual case, and believes, if it ever happened, it could only have been a very isolated occurrence".

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 143, p 10)

1. b. (7) PW JA 145501 stated that:

"When PW was being questioned about Allied propaganda leaflets he derided their efficacy stating that troops who would resort to "cannibalism" as an alternative to surrender, would certainly not be influenced by leaflets. When pressed for details of any actual case of cannibalism, his demeanour changed and he immediately denied any knowledge whatsoever of cannibalism. He compromised with the statement that extreme hunger might awaken such inclinations".

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 196, p 9)

(8) PW JA 145640 stated that:

"He had heard that there had been a case of cannibalism at WAU".

c. Instances of Rape by Japanese Military Forces:

The following sections set forth instances of rape noted in documents held by ATIS, SWPA.

- (1) ATIS Document No. 4929 (original is reproduced as Appendix "A", Part XIV, p A14), daily record of investigation of prisoners, owner and unit unknown, containing daily records of investigation of Chinese, natives and civilians under surveillance in LAE Area, dated 8 Mar - 14 May '42, contains the following entries:

"18 Mar - Today all the Chinese with good conduct certificates were mustered. They stated that there had been no particular trouble in any village where they lived, but that recently members of the Pioneer Unit appeared at each village and had taken away articles belonging to Chinese and the natives. Last night they outraged (14)'s daughter and attempted an outrage on (7). (T.N. The word used here is BOKO (\*1), "outrage", and not specifically GOKAN (\*2), "rape". The numerals "14" and "7", refer to certain Chinese identified below.)

They greatly feared the Japanese people and hoped that some sort of disciplinary measures would be taken. For the furtherance of the Army's plans we must reassure and do something for these people, particularly the natives, to set their minds at rest.

No. 7

CHEONG YUE SEE

:Age 55

Occupation

:Wife of No. 3

Residence

:CHINATOWN, at LAE

She presented herself on 9 Mar.

This person is the wife of No. 3, CHEONG TAI CHUNG

Lives with her husband and son, who is No. 2, CHEONG WAH SUN

Good conduct certificate :To be issued tomorrow, the 10th - good from 15 Mar to 31 Mar.

No other information.

No. 14

CHAN TONG

:Age 64

Occupation

:Gardener

Residence

:Native quarter at LAE

Presented himself

:9 Mar

Born

:HONG KONG

(\*1) etc:

(1) 暴行

(2) 強姦

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. c. (1) Came to this country via RABAU in Dec of last year.  
Worked as assistant to No. 13.  
After the first Air Force bombing, evacuated with No. 13.  
Family : Wife dead, son age 14, daughter age 15.  
Decided to issue good conduct certificate on the 10th.  
Resides at KONG KONG MOO (T.N. Also given as KUKUMUN in Jap character)".  
ATIS Enemy Publications No. 65, pp 3, 9, 11)

- (2) PW ASATSUMA, Masaki stated that:

"He had heard from members of his unit, who had been in BANDOENG, JAVA, before he went there, that raping had taken place. Officers and men ran wild through the town raping white and native women. PW states that he does not know whether or not any punitive measures were taken afterwards".  
(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 01893, pp 17, 22)

- (3) Record of punishment of 2 Company, 23 Infantry Regiment sets forth the following two precis of court martial proceedings for rape occurring in the occupied territories of CHINA early in 1942.

- (a) Defendant: Sgt Maj (29 years of age)

Charge: Rape in Combat Zone, unwarranted incarceration.

Punishment: Imprisonment with hard labour. 5 years.

Outline of the crime:

The defendant was the guard unit (T.N. KEIBITAI) Commander at SHIH SHAN, SHAHO Section, KIUKIANG HSIEN KIANGSI SHENG, who, while he was executing the duties of defense reconnaissance, pacifying etc, in NANASUN HSIEN (T.N. ?) held a Chinese girl X (20 years of age), and 6 other women from Feb 8th to April 1st, 1942 on the suspicion that they were guilty of aiding guerrillas and other offenses. After investigation it became clear that they were not guilty, but disregarding this fact he held them without reason in a pill box (T.N. TOCHIKA) near the garrison, in his own quarters, or their places; during this time he raped all 7 of the women 7 times.

Cause, Motive

The Chinese women (or their husbands) were imprisoned under the suspicion of aiding the enemy. Then, under the pretense of making an investigation, he summoned the women to his quarters and gave way to his low passions.

- (b) Defendants: Sup Pte "A" (23 years old)  
1st Cl Pte "B" (23 years old)  
Conscript reserve 1st Cl Pte "C" (23 years old)

Charge: Each being on duty as guard, deserted their post for no reason.  
Rape in combat zone.

Punishment: "A" - Imprisonment with hard labour, 1 yr, 2 mos  
"B" - Imprisonment with hard labour, 1 yr, 4 mos  
"C" - Imprisonment with hard labour, 1 yr.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. c. (3) (b) Outline of the crime:

While on guard duty "A" left his post and raped a Chinese woman (38 years old). He was absent from his post about 35 minutes.

"B" admitted the following under examination: He grabbed a Chinese girl (23 or 24 years old) raped her and gave her 40 cents in army currency.

"B" and "C" while on patrol duty as force guards (T.N. EIHEI) conspired together and left their post. Both raped a Chinese girl (23 or 24 years old) "A" (T.N. Equals "B" ?) gave her 20 cents in army currency. Both "B" and "C" were absent from their post about forty minutes.

Cause, Motive

They are always hearing licentious stories from the old timers, and not being thoroughly educated about crimes in the combat zone, they believed that they could rape Chinese girls without being discovered.

(SOPAC Translations, Serial No. 073, p 3)

- (4) In view of the small number of cases of rape recorded in captured documents and PW Interrogation Reports held by ATIS SWPA, the following quotation from ATIS Document No. 1864, a pamphlet entitled "Military Discipline and Morale" published by Sea Transport Headquarters, dated 26 Apr '42, is of interest.

"Actual cases of crime from the standpoint of military discipline and morale.

Crimes which affect military discipline and morale and which have been committed during these operations are based on spiritual laxity and stagnation of the will. They are as follows:

- (a) Robbery and rape - Most frequent.
  - (b) House breaking - Frequently accompanying robbery and rape.
  - (c) Disorderly conduct - As a result of drunkenness.
  - (d) Destruction of military equipment.
  - (e) Desertion in wartime.
  - (f) Trespassing on places out of bounds.
  - (g) Leaving the sentry post without permission.
  - (h) Loss of secret military documents, especially the code book.
  - (i) Forcing individuals to purchase articles.
- (ATIS Document No. 1864, p 5)

d. Other violations of the Laws of War:

- (1) The failure of Japanese military personnel to observe the conventions respecting the conduct of their own medical personnel and the treatment of enemy medical personnel and wounded is instanced by the following references.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. d. (1) (a) "Action on ATTU", compiled by G-2, ALASKA Defence Command, states as follows:

"As usual, the Japs used infiltration tactics on ATTU. Small enemy groups passed through our lines, preyed on our communications and attacked our command posts. A favourite enemy scheme was to locate the evacuation lines serving our wounded and to shoot our litter bearers. In many cases a Jap would locate a wounded American, lie in wait until our collection parties arrived, and then shoot the latter. The Japs also broke into one collecting station and bayoneted wounded .....

Despite the fact that the Japanese Army places a mystical importance upon the use of cold steel, despite the fact that bayonet training takes a high place in Japanese military education, and despite the fact that bayonet dummies in HOLTZ Bay indicated that actual practice had been conducted in bayonet exercises on ATTU the performance of individual Japanese with the bayonets on ATTU was successful in only the most despicable and unsoldierly situation.

That situation developed on the morning of the final break through from CHICHAGOF Corridor, when Japanese soldiers reportedly bayoneted helpless wounded soldiers, an unarmed chaplain, and sleeping and unarmed medical personnel prisoned in their sleeping bags and pup tents .....

The Red Cross shone against its white field on the medical pouch of the Japanese hospital corps non-com. He was dead. His body lay near the saddle between SARANA and MASSACRE Valleys, at the high water mark of desperate Japanese counter attack, almost within reach of the American Artillery which the enemy had been told to seize and turn upon us. He obviously had been in the enemy wave that had swept across and around our CHICHAGOF Corridor positions in the darkness before that ALIUTIAN dawn, then on across the head of SARANA Valley.

The Red Cross on the medical pouch was not the symbol of healing and non-combatant care in this instance, however. Other weapons lay about on the steel packed tundra, but none of these could be fixed definitely as having been in the hands of the dead medico in that last made breakthrough. However, the pouch with the Red Cross insignia told its own story; the pouch was stripped of its bandages and antiseptics and morphine, the pouch was jammed with the small, black, serrated iron cylinders of Type 91 hand grenades, each loaded with 2 ounces of TNT. There was no one to testify that the Jap hospital non-com had thrown grenades, but the medical pouch was strapped to his body, the pouch was open, and he had been killed in the course of an effort to take our positions.

Below, in the blood-reddened marshes of the upper SARANA Valley, lay a Japanese medical officer, killed in the break-through attempt. Around him, too, and within reach, were weapons and grenades. He bore none of his healing drugs or gear.

Behind them, in a dressing station barabara on the trail between HOLTZ Bay and CHICHAGOF Harbour, were the bodies of 18 dead patients, assertedly slain by the enemy doctors to prevent their capture, dead or alive. In his little

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. d. (1) (a) office at the rear lay the body of a young Japanese doctor who had died there instead of joining the last made drive. The doctor's face was covered by a knit helmet, his body was composed neatly on the floor, and a pistol bullet neatly let into the base of his skull had set a period to his last job.

These three instances probably could be multiplied many times. They were observed by one officer. They are believed to be representative. The conclusion that must be drawn is this, that, no matter what orders ostensibly governed the conduct of Japanese medical personnel, they were armed, they were competent in the use of arms, and, in emergency, they joined the combatant troops and actually were combatent.

In general, the enemy practice on ATTU appeared to be for the medical personnel to go armed lightly, the enlisted men carrying bayonets and the officers carrying pistols. In only one case (the one mentioned) was a soldier or officer reported as wearing a Red Cross or other identifying insignia, presumably because the Red Cross could be seen clearly at a distance and (parallel to the apparent Japanese practice) would prove a desirable target for our fire.

American wounded, helpless and disarmed could expect no consideration from the enemy in the battle of ATTU. No fine distinctions deterred the enemy. Repeated testimony indicates that the enemy considered our collecting stations a particularly desirable target for attack. Not only were our dressing stations lightly protected, if at all, but they usually had a stack of fine American arms, taken from casualties cleared to points rearward. And, in our dressing stations, no resistance was to be expected from wounded soldiers, hospital personnel, or from any chaplain who chanced to stay with the threatened casualties. Bayonets stabbed through pup tents to kill unarmed medical personnel, trapped in their sleeping bags. Bullets sieved through the pyramidal tents of medical relay stations. Repeated testimony indicates that the enemy singled out stretcher bearers for his fire, and even waited for stretcher bearers to come to pick up casualties. Enemy wounded, too, met mercy with treachery. From CHICHAGOF Harbour there comes the report that grenade blasts met American hospital personnel who sought to enter two Japanese hospital tents to give aid to some 65 enemy wounded. This parallels the story from NORTH AFRICA, to the effect that medical orderlies who sought to treat German casualties lost their arms by booby traps.

(JICPOA Bulletin No. 45 - 43, Japanese Land Forces No. 9, pp 2, 8, 9, 21, 22)

(b) PW JA 145086, a medical orderly, stated that:

"He himself had expected to be killed after his experience of being shot while attending to wounded .....

Questioned on the matter of Jap troops feigning death, only to attack Allied troops with grenades, etc. PW maintained that, in the spirit of fighting to the death such deception was quite justified.



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

1. d. (1) (b) PW was sarcastic on the subject of his wound and capture. Maintaining that Allied troops shot medical personnel regardless of the Red Cross. He also maintained that he had seen Field Hospitals in BUNA Area marked with the Red Cross strafed and bombed by Allied planes".  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 62, pp 4, 6, 7)

- (2) An order commanding the use of Allied uniforms to facilitate the accomplishment of Japanese military purposes is set forth below.

- (a) A captured document entitled "Plan of Strategems against JAVA", dated 11 Feb '42, contains the following statements:

"Part I - Aim:

In view of the distinctive characteristics of this operation, the strategems against JAVA are principally to have all groups (including the SHOJI Det, etc) put this aggressive, large-scale plan into action as soon as landing operations are begun. By striking deeply into the side of the enemy it is so planned that it will directly contribute to the execution of operations of each group. The main points of the plan are to lure the native soldiers into surrendering and to prevent destruction of bridges.

Part II - Essential Points:

- A. The objectives of the Strategems are as follows:

1. The common objectives of the various groups.

- (a) Luring the native soldiers to surrender, besides planning to lure them to surrender by means of scattering propaganda leaflets and by radio broadcasts (including public address systems), men among the prisoners of war who are especially superior will be used. After being trained they will be released to propagandize about the kind treatment of soldiers surrendering to the Imperial Army. Also, the utmost will be done at persuasion to surrender by such means as giving money rewards; and especially by guaranteeing the status quo of people who render special service of great merit.

The standard of money rewards is generally as follows:

Officer Captured 500 Shields  
NCO captured 50 Shields  
Private Captured 10 Shields

Prisoners of war who surrender voluntarily will always wear their military uniforms and will carry at least their accompanying weapon.

- (b) Prevention of the destruction of bridges which are on roads used for operations.

By secretly mixing among the refugees or among native prisoners who are released in order to get more prisoners, the bridges will be seized and held, or demolition charges will be removed.

1. d. (2) (a) B. Organization and Equipment of the Strategem Force.

The objectives which are especially to be accomplished of those objectives mentioned above will be selected by each group. As far as possible, for each objective a small force will be organized, about the size of a squad and commanded by an officer, or, if necessary, by an NCO. An interpreter will be assigned to each of these.

The above personnel, in order to carry out their missions, will all be disguised as native refugees or soldiers (policemen). Clothing for the above will be appropriated from local confiscated goods immediately after landing or from requisitioned goods. Moreover, each force will carry about 500 guilders of local money for the long period operation; and also, a small piece of cloth marked with the code character OSANE for passing through blue (Sentry) lines".

(SOPAC Translation, Serial No. 0319, Item 1117, pp 5, 7)

- (3) Instructions providing for the use of the white flags in circumstances other than those provided by military law and in such fashion as seriously to mislead Allied troops are set forth below.

- (a) ATIS Document No. 2696 (original is reproduced as Appendix, "E", Part I, p E1), notebook, undated, owner and unit unknown, giving instructions on hand flag signals, contains the following information:

"Battalion hand flag signal regulations.

Sudden attack - Wave a white flag above the head several times. Signal for breaking into a run.

Encirclement - Show a white flag in such a way as to portray encirclement.

Advance - Spread out a white flag raising it high in the direction of the advance.

Cease - Raise a white flag and lower it immediately.

Quick time - Quickly replace (sic) the white flag several times..

Commence fire - With white flag describe a circle above the head".

(ATIS Current Translations No. 76, p 5)

- (b) ATIS Document No. 2770 (original is reproduced as Appendix "E", Part II, p E2); booklet entitled "Table of Flag Communication Signals", dated Nov '42 and marked TAKAMURA Unit No. 26, contains the following information:

" Colour of Flag	Interpretation
White	The battalion will pursue the enemy

(ATIS Current Translations No. 75, p 17)

1. d. (3) (c) ATIS Document No. 3823, printed manual entitled "New Information for the Infantry" and "Military Operation Field Service Regulations", dated 1 Jun '41, contains the following statement providing an interesting contrast to the above noted instructions on use of the white flag:

"Chapter VII - Summary of the Regulations of War.

1. The regulations of war were established by a peace conference of all nations which opened at the HAGUE, HOLLAND in 1899. These are rules of war which must be strictly observed, dependent on the honor of the military units of civilized countries.

2. Items in the regulations of war which are particularly essential to troops are as follows:

.....

- i. Flags of truce, national flags, other units emblems, military uniforms, Red Cross badges and other designations are not to be used without just cause".

(ATIS Document No. 3823, p 6)

2. THE LAWS OF WAR AS INTERPRETED BY JAPANESE OFFICIAL SOURCES:

The official Japanese attitude in regard to the laws of war has an important bearing upon violations of these laws by Japanese military personnel. The following section sets forth this attitude as it has been interpreted by various authoritative Japanese sources.

a. The Laws of War According to Japanese Military Regulations:

Official publications of the Japanese Army and Navy set forth the following regulations and views.

- (1) ATIS Document No. 7028, a printed booklet entitled "Military Penal Laws", dated Feb '42, contains the following pertinent sections:

"Part IX - The crimes of rape and looting:

Article 86:

Those who plunder property from people in territory occupied by the Imperial Army or in battle areas will be sentenced to penal servitude for a term of not less than one year.

At the same time, when criminal assault against women is committed under the conditions of the above paragraph, a sentence of not less than seven years penal servitude or life will be imposed.

Article 87:

Those who strip clothing and other property from the wounded or from those killed on the battlefield will be punished by a sentence of not less than one year penal servitude.

Article 88:

Those who cause injury to persons in committing the two forementioned crimes, will be sentenced to not less than seven years penal servitude or life. The death penalty or penal servitude for life will be imposed on those who kill people under the same circumstances.

2. a. (1) Article 88 B:  
Those who commit criminal assault against women of territories occupied by the Imperial Army or in battle areas, will be sentenced to not less than one year penal servitude or life.

If physical injury to a person should be caused while committing the crime mentioned in above paragraph, a sentence of not less than three years penal servitude or life will be imposed; if death should be caused a sentence of not less than 7 years penal servitude, or life, or the death penalty will be imposed.

Article 89:

Persons attempting crimes mentioned in Part IX, will be punished.

Part X - Crimes regarding PSW

Article 90:

Those who allow prisoners to escape while guarding or escorting them, will be sentenced to not less than three years penal servitude.

Article 91:

Those who allow prisoners to escape will be punished by a sentence of not more than 10 years penal servitude.

Those who furnish instruments to prisoners or facilitate their escape, will be punished by a sentence of not more than 7 years penal servitude.

Those who use physical violence or threats in order to accomplish the crime mentioned in the above paragraph, will be punished by a sentence of not less than one year and not more than 10 years penal servitude.

Article 92:

Those who take prisoners by force from guards or escorts, will be punished by a sentence of not less than two years penal servitude.

Article 93:

Those who hide or harbour escaped prisoners, will be punished by a sentence of not less than five years penal servitude.

Article 94:

Persons attempting crimes mentioned in Articles 90 through 92 will be punished".

(ATIS Document No. 7028)

- (2) ATIS Document No. 3823, a printed manual entitled "New Information for the Infantry" and "Military Operation Field Service Regulations", dated 1 Jun '41, contains the following pertinent sections:

"IX - Crime of looting

Persons who plunder the property of inhabitants, commit rape, or strip dead and wounded of clothing and possessions on the battlefield:

From not less than one year to life imprisonment.

X - Crimes concerning PSW

Persons who are responsible for the escape of PSW:

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

2. a. (2) Not more than 10 years.

Persons who carry off PsW, and shelter them or cause them to be concealed:

Not more than 5 years .....

Persons who infringe upon military law will be tried by the Court Martial of the division concerned; the execution of the punishment will be carried out in the garrison prison ..... for the term of the sentence.

Summary of the Red Cross agreement.

I - Origin and intention of the Red Cross

Due originally to the advocacy of SWITZERLAND, various European nations united at the Red Cross Conference in the said country. The conspicuous colour of the white cross on a red background, which is the SWISS national flag, was reversed and became a red cross. Since it is a sufficient war aim to make the enemy country submit, and since the causing of additional pain to already sick and wounded men is inhuman, there will be no discrimination against men on an opposing side; it was promised that the sick and wounded should be helped equally. As we, the Emperor, sympathize with our soldiers and respect humanity, our country joined in this treaty. Almost every civilized country in the world has joined in it.

II - Object of the Red Cross Treaty

Soldiers or persons attached to the army who are sick or wounded on the battlefield are to be assisted courteously, without enquiry as to their nationality; medical persons and materials, etc, are to be respected and protected.

III - Conclusion of treaty and participation by our country.

In Aug 1864, a convention of 11 countries, besides SWITZERLAND, met in the town of GENEVA, SWITZERLAND. Our country joined this convention in Jun 1886.

IV - Essential elements of this treaty which should be universally observed.

When soldiers and others attached to the army are wounded or become so, and fall into the hands of our army, they are to be respected and nursed. However, if they resist, this restriction is nullified.

Men and materials of the enemy medical corps are to be respected and protected, and must not be fired upon. However, if there is conduct of an obstructive nature by these corps, against the enemy, the protection of the treaty is lost.

In particular, religious personnel attached to military units, and medical service personnel are to be respected and protected everywhere; when they fall into the hands of our army they are not to be treated as PsW.

The Red Cross badge is not to be worn without just cause.

2. a. (2) IV (sic) - Method of identification to be used in personnel, materials, etc of the medical service.

Personnel will wear an arm band of a red cross on a white background on their left arms. Persons who do not wear military uniform will carry also documents proving their identity.

Medical machines, materials, etc, will have a red cross on the outside, furthermore, the red cross flag and the national flag will both be hoisted.

#### V - Application of Red Cross treaty.

In cases where there is war between a number of countries or 2 nations who are members, this treaty must be observed. With countries which are not members observance is not necessary.

#### Chapter VII - Summary of the Regulations of War.

The regulations of war were established in a peace conference of all nations which opened at the HAGUE, HOLLAND in 1899. These were rules of war which must be strictly observed, dependent on the honour of the military units of civilized countries.

Items in the Regulations of War which are particularly essential to troops are as follows:

When persons are captured who have lost the power to fight, such as enemy wounded, enemy soldiers who have surrendered by laying down their arms, enemy invalids, etc, they must not be harmed; they are to be sent to the commanding officer.

Do not insult PsW but treat them with suitable military politeness and knightly sympathy.

If PsW resist with violence or attempt to escape, failing other means, shoot them.

When PsW are asked their full name and rank, they must reply truthfully. However if they do not reply to any other questions, they cannot be compelled to do so.

Enemy dead must not be insulted. The commanding officer must be informed at once of identity disc, valuables, money, letters, etc in their possession. Steps will be taken to forward these to next of kin.

The subjects of an enemy nation also, if not connected with fighting, are not to be harmed, insulted, nor to have their private possessions stolen. However, it is forbidden to enter houses and places of business, or to obstruct communications, etc, without orders.

If persons suspected of being spies are captured, they are to be sent to the commanding officer.

Shrines, temples, schools, hospitals, public science, art, and historical buildings on enemy soil must not be damaged except in cases where fighting cannot be prevented.

Flags of truce, national flags, other unit emblems, military uniforms, Red Cross badges and other designations are not to be used without just cause.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

2. a. (2) During a truce the enemy must not be harmed but preparations for a surprise attack are never to be neglected.  
(ATIS Document No. 3823)

- (3) ATIS Document No. 7251, a printed book entitled "Summary of War-time International Laws and Regulations", dated May 57 and issued by the Navy Ministry Secretariat, contains the following pertinent sections:

"Article III - PsW:

Men having certain qualifications, when captured by the enemy, should be treated as prisoners of war. Obviously, this treatment must not be cruel. Aside from being confined as is necessary, the principle which is extensively carried out is that of giving them treatment which is identical with that of the soldiers of the country which has them in its power. Regulations for land warfare are established entirely with the forementioned aim as a basis. (Even though they are officers and men of an enemy country they are all certainly carrying out their appointed duty, and when they are expecting to give their lives in the service of their country, they should have sympathy and respect).

There were many cases in the treatment of prisoners in the course of the last war when the existing regulations were not followed and correspondingly harsh measures were carried out.

I - Persons who may be classed as PsW:

- a. Combatants; non-combatants (cf. Land warfare, Article III).
- b. Civilians attached to forces on active front. (Ibid. Article XIII).
- c. The ruler of a country or those who have duties comparable to those of a ruler.
- d. Important administrative officials; diplomatic envoys.
- e. Civilian military agents.
- f. Persons in home defence (cf. Land warfare regulations Article II).
- g. Wounded or sick belonging to the military forces (cf. GENEVA Convention, Article 2).
- h. Crews of captured ships and airplanes (with certain qualifications).

II - Persons who may not be classed as PsW (cf. GENEVA Convention Chapter III):

- a. Men who are engaged in the work of bringing in, transporting, and giving medical care to the sick and wounded and who work in mobile units and permanent institutions having to do with medical service.
- b. Men attached to the military forces for training.
- c. Men who carry with them the formal written order to be guards for medical institutions.



2. a. (3) III - Treatment of PsW:

PsW who belong under the jurisdiction of an enemy government and not to a military force are to be treated with humanity (cf. Land warfare regulations Article 4).

In regard to the treatment of PsW, in addition to the stipulations given in detail in Land Warfare Regulations, Chapter II, in 1919, separate new agreements were signed (JAPAN did not ratify these)

Note: c. Laws concerning the punishment of PsW, Law No. 38, 1905; Governmental department of PW Intelligence, Imperial Ordinance No. 192, 1914. Regulations for treatment of Naval PsW, No. 33, 1904, etc.

IV - Escaping PsW.

When escaping PsW are recaptured before they reach their own military forces or territory occupied by the enemy, they are to be punished (cf. Land Warfare Regulations, Article 8). Those who complete their escape, however, and are later captured again, are to receive no punishment whatsoever for their previous escape. (Ibid, Article 8, Section 3).

In Navy Penal Code, there are several articles dealing with such things as escape of PsW. (cf. Navy Penal Code, Article 22, No. 6, ibid, Chapter 10).

Part 37 - Cases having to do with punishment of PsW.

Article 1:

Those who use physical violence or threats against guards, escorts, or against anyone who is in charge of prisoners, will be punished with a sentence of a long term of imprisonment at hard labour. Those who commit a light offence will be punished by a sentence of a short term of imprisonment of not less than six months and not more than five years.

Article 2:

When a large number of PsW commit a crime as mentioned in the above article, the ringleader will be punished by a sentence of death. The others will be punished and condemned to a penal colony. Those who committed a light offence will be punished by a short term of imprisonment.

Article 3:

When a large number of PsW conspire and escape, the ringleader will be punished and condemned to a term in a penal colony. Those who committed a serious offence will be punished by the death penalty. Other persons will be punished by a long term of imprisonment. Those who committed a light offence will be punished by a short term of imprisonment of not less than six months and not more than five years.

Article 4:

When PsW are released on parole, those who violate, this parole will be punished with a long term of imprisonment at hard labour. Those who violate the parole and resist with arms will be punished by death.

2. a. (3)

Article 5:

PsW who violate parole and escape will be punished by imprisonment at hard labour. Those who violate other kinds of parole will be punished with a sentence of a short term of imprisonment.

Article 6:

These regulations from article 1 through 3 do not apply to crimes committed prior to re-capture.

Article 7:

Courts-martial decisions regarding PsW will be based on courts-martial regulations applying to Imperial soldiers of equivalent grade.

Part 39. Regulations for treatment of naval PsW.

Article 1:

The personal effects of those who are to receive treatment as PsW, according to their status as enemy belligerents, and according to treaties, or customs will be examined immediately.

Article 2:

Articles carried by PsW such as, weapons, ammunition, and other instruments related to military use will be confiscated; other articles will be stored or may be carried by the PsW as personal effects. Among PsW, only officers who must preserve their honour will be permitted by the naval officer-in-charge to retain their own swords. In this case, the names of the PsW and reasons will be reported to the navy minister. The fore-mentioned swords, which they are permitted to retain will be stored in the prison where the PW is incarcerated.

Article 3:

When the stipulations in the above two articles are completed, the PW will be questioned as to his name, age, social position, rank, home address, the name of his ship and government officer, and the date and place of his wounds. This will become the PW's record. Furthermore, a list of the confiscated or stored articles will be made.

Article 4:

PsW will be separated into groups of officers, staff officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men, and will be treated according to their rank. However, this will not apply to those who do not reply truthfully to questions in regard to their names and ranks, or to those who have committed crimes.

Article 5:

When PsW do not obey commands, they may be confined, or other necessary measures may be taken. When PsW attempt to escape the necessary number of soldiers may be used to prevent this.

Article 5; Part 2:

PsW may be punished for planning escape or for escaping, and other actions detrimental to discipline.

The punishment of the acts mentioned in the above paragraph will be exercised according to articles 10 to 14, 22 to 24, 31 to 36 of the naval regulations dealing with minor punishments. Punishments of PsW will be executed by the local naval guard commander.

2. a. (3) Article 6:  
The commanding naval officer must deliver PsW to naval stations or minor naval stations with a roster of PsW, diaries of PsW, and a list of confiscated and stored articles. If this is impossible, PsW may be delivered to other naval guards according to the circumstances. If a PW should die before the transfer is completed his personal effects, identifications, and all other written documents must be delivered.

Article 6; Part 2:

PsW or their personal articles or documents taken by naval guards in accordance with the above article, can be sent to naval stations or minor naval stations according to the circumstances. Minor naval stations which receive PsW, personal articles, or documents can transfer these to naval stations.

Article 7:

When the commanding naval officer deems it convenient, he may deliver PsW, accompanied by their roster, diaries and list of stored articles, to an army unit or the guard of an army line of communication, or to a transport communication unit. In this case, officers, staff officers NCOs, and enlisted men will be segregated; and the number of PsW must immediately be reported to the Navy Minister.

Article 8:

When commander in charge of naval stations, commander of minor naval stations, or commanders of naval guards receive delivery or transfer of PsW they must segregate them into groups of officers, staff officers, NCOs and enlisted men. Their numbers must be immediately reported to the Navy Minister. When the Navy Minister receives the report mentioned in the above paragraph, he will indicate the place and date of delivery to the Army PW reception center.

Article 9:

During the time of transport or delivery of PsW to naval stations minor naval stations or naval guards, PsW will be sheltered in convenient barracks or buildings which are adequate for preventing their escape.

Article 10:

The places where PsW are kept will be controlled by guards under the supervision of a naval officer.

Article 11:

If PsW would voice the desire to purchase luxuries or articles of daily necessity at their own personal expense, the supervision should provide such facilities only when there are no difficulties involved.

Article 11; Part 2:

When PsW are allowed visitors, suitable limitations concerning place and time must be made, and a guard must be present at the interview.

Article 12:

The supervising officer will examine all incoming and outgoing telegrams and postal matter of PsW, and will allow these to pass if there is no objection. The transmission of cipher or other suspicious matter will be prohibited and the items confiscated.

2. (3)

Article 13:

According to treaty, postal matter sent and received by PsW is given special exemptions. Therefore, the naval guards responsible for the PsW, must consult the local post officer and make proper arrangements.

Article 13; Part 2:

When PsW undergo treatment at naval hospitals or go to other places for treatment, a patient record chart for the PW must be made out using a separate form sheet.

Article 13; Part 3:

Funeral ceremonies for prisoners must be conducted according to their ranks and grades.

Article 14:

Wills and testaments of prisoners must be treated in the same way as those of the Imperial Navy personnel.

Article 14; Part 2:

When personal property and wills and testaments of PsW are delivered or transferred according to article 6, section 2, the various officers receiving these must forward them to the PW Intelligence Department. However, when articles which cannot be stored are included among the personal property, these will be sold, and the money must be forwarded. When delivery is made in accordance with the above paragraph, it must be reported to the navy minister.

Article 15:

Commander in charge of naval stations, commanders of minor naval stations, and commanders of naval guards must deliver PsW accompanied by their roster, diaries, and list of confiscated and stored articles, to the personnel of the army PW reception center at designated places".

(ATIS Document No. 7251)

- (4) ATIS Document No. 643, file of case histories of crimes and extracts from revised Japanese Military Penal Code, issued by 14 Army Headquarters Jan - Apr '42, contains the following pertinent sections:

"Until recently in cases of rape, unless the injured party preferred a charge through the customary legal channels, no punishment could be inflicted upon the culprit, but as the recently amended Army Penal Code now stands, the crime of rape comes within the purview of the military code and proceedings can be taken against the culprit regardless of whether or not an accusation has been made by the injured party. Furthermore, the sentence may be either imprisonment with hard labour for life, or for a term of one year or more .....

Judicial Dept; 14 Army:

Excerpts from Military Penal Code. Old and New Versions Compared. (T.N. Only new version of following section is given in original document).

Clause 88, Sub-Section 2: Any person guilty of committing rape in a war zone or in territory occupied by the Imperial Army shall incur the death penalty or penal servitude for life or for a term of not less than 1 year.

2. a. (4) If in committing the said crime, the guilty party has inflicted bodily injuries upon any person, he shall incur the punishment of penal servitude for life or for a term of not less than three years. If the said injuries were mortal, he shall incur the death sentence or penal servitude for life, or for a period of not less than 7 years.

The date on and after which these regulations come into force will be determined by Imperial decree.

Persons who, before these regulations came into force, commit the crime set forth in Chapter 22 of the Penal code and which comes within the preview of Clause 88, Sub-Section 2, Para 1, of the revised regulations, will not be proceeded against subsequent to the enforcement of these regulations unless an accusation is lodged against them".

(ATIS Enemy Publications No. 15, pp 6, 7, 10, 14)

- (5) ATIS Document No. 3984, extracts of amended articles of the Military Penal Code, derived from the Law for the Amendment of the Military Penal Code, No. 35 of 1942, promulgated by Imperial Decree No. 155 of 11 Mar '42 to become effective 15 Mar '42, contains the following provision:

"New penalties for:

Rape - 1 year if no injury to victim.

3 years to life if victim is injured.

7 years to life, or death penalty if victim is killed".

(ATIS Bulletin No. 406, p 3)

- (6) ATIS Document No. 293, diary and notebook of MORITA, Yatuka (\*1) of 144 Infantry Regiment, contains the following entry:

"General Rules (for Guards), continued: (T.N. Presumably extracted from a manual of instructions).

Persons raising a white flag to indicate surrender shall not be treated as enemies. They shall be stopped outside of the picket line and, facing toward the enemy, shall be made to remove their weapons. Anyone who is mounted should be dismounted and reported immediately. In such instances, avoid unnecessary conversation and guard against deception. The guard shall not smoke nor sit down without permission".

(ATIS Current Translation No. 10, 17, 18)

b. The Laws of War According to Statements and Orders of Japanese Military Commanders:

Various commanders in bulletins, orders and messages to their units have made the following statements bearing upon the observation or non-observation of the laws of war. Available material is segregated into the following categories: general instructions, instructions primarily concerning capture and treatment of PSW, and instructions primarily concerning treatment of natives.

(1) General Instructions:

- (a) "Read this Only and the War is Won" a pamphlet distributed to Japanese troops before embarkation overseas, dated 10 Nov '41, contains the following statements:

"Why must we fight and how must we fight?".

(\*1) etc: (1) 森田豊

2. b. (1) (a) (1) By the Imperial will for the peace of the Orient.

"The MEIJI Restoration saved JAPAN from invasion by foreign powers. The "SHOWA Restoration" by complying with the Imperial Will for the peace of the Orient must rescue Asiatics from disputes amongst themselves and the invasion of the white race and return ASIA to the Asiatics. Peace in ASIA will ensue and this will be followed by peace in the world being firmly established.

JAPAN is given a great mission to save MANCHURIA from the designs of SOVIET RUSSIA, free CHINA from exploitation by the English and Americans, and then help the independence of THAILAND, ANNAM and the PHILIPPINES, thus to bring about the happiness of the natives of the South Seas and INDIA. This is the spirit of equality and brotherhood.

The significance of the forthcoming incident as explained above, is very great and the peril to JAPAN who stands as leader at its center is the greatest since the very foundation of the country. All races of the South Seas respect us Japanese whole-heartedly and expect much from us; it is therefore of the utmost importance that we do not betray their respect and expectations".

(2) Love the natives but do not let your patience be overstrained.

"The colour of the eyes and skin of 100 million natives who have been treated like slaves by barely 300 thousand whites is very similar to ours. When one thinks by what fate **the natives having** lands which are the treasury of the world as their homeland, given by God, **must have been treated one cannot help but pity them.**

Looking geographically and historically, to natives the English, Americans, French and Dutch are burglars, whereas we are their brothers, at least relatives. But there are not a few amongst the natives who have become agents and spies of the whites, selling their brothers and betraying ASIA. Especially in view of the large number of them amongst the high officials and soldiers, those who exert evil influences must be promptly eradicated. However, if they turn and surrender, we must show generosity and bear them no ill will.

However, there are a large number of lazy ones among the natives who are blessed by nature with conditions that do not necessitate work. Further, having been oppressed by the whites and exploited by the Chinese for 300 long years, they are in an enervated condition, and therefore it must be borne in mind that too much expectation cannot be staked in trying to make anything of them all at once .....

(4) While destroying the enemy show compassion towards those without crime

2. b. (1) (a) (4) "Understanding this war as one between races, we must enforce our just demands on the Europeans, excluding Germans and Italians, without extenuation.

Robbery, interference with women and the intentional killing of defenceless people will bring dishonour on Moral JAPAN and the strictest warning is given to all ranks. No one must besmirch the honour of the Japanese soldier as an individual or the Imperial Army as a whole. Old people, children and women must be treated with special leniency .....

(6) Strength, Justice and Patience.

"Looking at the battlefields of the past, strong armies did not loot, molest women or conduct drunken brawls. Only those who dodged bullets are the ones who blow trumpets and persecute the weaker. Misconduct of one soldier will harm the honour of the whole army. What excuses can be given if a warrior of this historical battle is brought before a court-martial and sentenced to many years' imprisonment for looting and rape. Always remember the deep emotion, felt on the day of your departure from your home-town amid the shouts of "BANZAI". Remember also your parents, brothers and sisters who are praying day and night for your safe return home. How can you make a triumphant return and face them if you have been punished for an offence on active service.

What apologies can you offer to your comrades who have fallen on the battlefield? When at rest after a fierce battle or with those whose duties are behind the flying bullets, you must pay special attention, otherwise blunders irretrievable throughout life may occur. Strongest is he who, having fought hard and bravely, does not let his valour be counter-balanced by indulgence in wine and women and who in fidelity to the spirits of his fallen comrades conducts himself uprightly, with self-control and perseverance in hardships.

In past wars it was considered right to destroy or burn anything belonging to the enemy and there are not a few examples of destruction by fire with the excuse of not having sufficient force to preserve them. The paramount intention must be the capturing intact of all resources and to put them to their maximum use". (ATIS Document No. 7396)

- (b) ATIS Captured Document No. 89, entitled "Message and Instruction for Warriors of South Seas Detached Forces, issued on 15 Nov '41 by Major-General HORII, Tomitaro, Commander, South Seas Detached Forces, contains the following statements:

(1) Do not wantonly kill or injure the civilian population:

"In battle we must overwhelm and destroy the enemy with courage and determination. However, to kill or wound in the excitement of the moment those who have thrown down their arms and surrendered is not in accordance with the spirit of our BUSHIDO. In particular, the natives are those whom we must lead in the future in order to rebuild EAST ASIA. Wantonly to

2. b. (1) (b) (1) kill or injure unresisting natives is to mar the honour of the Imperial Forces, and is moreover an unworthy act contrary to our mission. However, needless to say, you must not be deceived by the enemy through misplaced compassion. There should not be one single man among our warriors in the South Seas to stray from the path of loyalty".
- (2) On no account are looting and outrages upon women permitted.

"Although such occurrences have been rare, it is deplorable that, having regard to the honour of the Imperial Forces, men in the flush of victory should wantonly break into houses and destroy or loot property. In extreme cases there have been vicious men who have outraged women. Whether the victims be whites or natives, and whatever may be the cause, this is something which will on no account be permitted in the South Seas Detached Forces. Our Detached Force shall go forward, strictly maintaining military discipline and respecting public morals in every way and bearing in mind the Emperor's desire that the Imperial Favor be declared far and wide. Every soldier, tempering sternness with mercy, shall strive to make it manifest. Even the sullen population - the women - all must be inspired with the courtesy of our South Seas Warriors".

- (3) Building and materials in Enemy territory shall not be set fire without authority.

"Captured property often suffers from fires and other unexpected disasters. These occur mainly when the enemy is retreating, but cases are not unknown where they have been caused by the occupying forces, either through carelessness or momentary excitement. Whatever the cause, not only do such actions cause suffering among the civilian population through shortage of materials and make their eventual pacification difficult, but they seriously interfere with the billeting of our own troops. At all times and places, fires are a social tragedy. Our South Seas Warriors will show their prowess by endeavouring to anticipate the enemy and prevent him from carrying out such destruction .....

All of the above is in accordance with the Imperial Rescript. In order that one and all may firmly uphold the moral principles and display the dignity of the Empire to the world, we have specially given examples simple to understand, yet easy to violate, so that each may meditate and follow them. Units which thus maintain military discipline always have success in war. You are all proceeding to the front in the service of your country. However, if by any chance, anyone commits a fault or is examined for an offense, not only will he betray the hopes of his family and his community at home, darken their future, and reduce to naught the record of meritorious military service he has built up but his act will tarnish the honour of the forces in other areas, and adversely affect the completion of the Holy War. This would indeed be deplorable. Beloved South Seas Warriors, take this to heart".

(ATIS Captured Documents, Serial No. 89, pp 3, 4)



2. b. (1) (c) Supplement to 16 Army Operation Orders, dated 15 Jan '42 at SAIGON, contains the following instructions:

"Reflecting on the War results from the beginning of the Greater EAST ASIA War until today, the various units of the army, looking forward to future operations, must expect especially in addition to the instructions which are usually given, to give instructions in and prepare for the matters which follow and, at the same time, carry them out strictly.

The true meaning of the Greater EAST ASIA War must be deeply instilled in all men. This war is different from the CHINA Incident. The occupied areas immediately become a part of the Empire and the inhabitants who are included, immediately become newly attached subjects. On account of this, the destruction of institutions and the damaging of resources is harming our country. There is no difference in tyranny against the inhabitants and annoying our own people. Thus, if we only cause estrangement between the Imperial Army and the people, we do more than destroy the real meaning of the Greater EAST ASIA War; in addition, it may be said that it brings about a very great obstacle to the display of omnipotence of the Army operating against AMERICA and ENGLAND. Furthermore, among the armies operating in other areas, we hear of not a few units which have not yet got over the long-standing, regrettable practices of the operations against CHINA. At present the Army is about to begin operations against the main Southern areas which are the greatest objective of this war and which also will bring final decision. The various units must undergo a change in thought and must not be lenient even in small matters relating to conduct which might injure the prestige of the Imperial Army and be contrary to the real meaning of the Greater EAST ASIA War, but must deal with them strictly. In this way, you are expected to exert yourselves in exalting the traditional military standards of the glorious Imperial Army.

In the occupation of large cities which are strategic points, particular attention should be paid to the matters that follow and their execution should be strictly supervised and controlled:

- (a) The bad practice of contending in vain and senselessly to be the first one in must be strictly suppressed. The Army's main purpose is to gain the maximum success in battle under the controlled operational direction of a ranking commander. Not only are such things as being the first one in a part of the fortifications without any great meaning, but, on the contrary, there are many cases that end up with the enemy escaping and, therefore, it is necessary to take precautions. Because of this, the spirit of self-initiated planning by each unit must be controlled. Of course, the true aim of this is not to lessen the offensive spirit and it is expected that this point will not in the least be misunderstood.
- (b) In attacking a large city, if the enemy surrenders the following matters must be strictly observed:

2. b. (1) (c) (1) To take advantage of the exhilaration of the attack and immediately advance the troops is absolutely forbidden. That is, halt the troops temporarily in the suburbs, maintaining the fighting condition as is, and thereafter, based on what is stated afterwards, prepare to advance in an orderly manner.
- (2) The attacking army will send a truce-bearing mission with the necessary members and negotiate with the chief of the enemy army and the officials of the city. In respect to the maintenance of the tranquillity of the inhabitants, it shall be temporarily committed to the former police and other agencies which shall be caused to co-operate with our forces. Our army will definitely settle the areas it will occupy, the duties and the buildings to be used and, under the control of the commanding officer, will occupy them in an orderly manner. Moreover, even at this time, the forces which will be caused to enter the city at first will be limited to the military police and the minimum necessary to maintain tranquillity. The others will be quartered and maintained at some suitable place in the suburbs. In a word, judging from the war achievements to date, when the defending enemy army surrenders, the tranquillity within the city has been more perfectly maintained by committing it to their hands. Since our present enemies differ from the Chinese Army in that when they surrender they keep International Law and accept completely the direction of our Army, it is recognized that a sudden advance and occupation is entirely unnecessary. In other words, in their cities they have prepared detailed lists relative to the conditions of their institutions, the condition of resources, catalogues of property and the storage of food, and presented them to us and have shown a willingness to accept our decisions. That is, for us to make use of them (the lists), and, during the calm period, take over business by orderly negotiation is not only the easiest method of occupation, but also the most productive of good results. On the contrary, when they see the hard-driven enemy surrender and at the same time the advance of the attacking army, the former police and institutions lose their power to maintain tranquillity, and rioters breaking out in all parts begin to plunder and, at last, the situation gets beyond control. During this disturbed period our army also, in a disorderly manner, will enter and occupy every house and building, and anonymous acts of violence and plundering will break out. Even units whose military discipline was strict before landing, in the end leave behind a very bad name because of having made a mistake in the time and method of advance and occupation.

There are many examples of the foregoing. It must not be said that we stop short of the one thing which is needed (for success). In the

2. b. (1) (c)

present operations, the above matters concerning the nature of the enemy and the character of the inhabitants must be thought of as entirely different from those in CHINA. Every rank below the commanding officer, being of profound and superior mind, is expected not to blunder.

Furthermore, when negotiating with the enemy, until special orders are issued, that all communication (passage; traffic) between the inhabitants day or night be forbidden is an especially important stipulation.

- (3) For reference of the units charged with the collection of resources, it will be carried out under the special direction and supervision of an officer concerned who will list clearly and reliably the materials collected. You must avoid taking unnecessary things.

In looking over the actual achievements of the units in charge of collections, they have shown too much zeal for duty and not enough common sense. Moreover, because their technical concern has been slight, there have been many cases which will grow to obstruct future control. For example, there are not a few cases where by taking electric bulbs or parts of a perfectly functioning power station or broadcasting station, or even destroying a part and collecting various kinds of wire, etc, moreover, has resulted in great loss. As was stated before, the present enemy differs from the Chinese Army in that even after surrender, as there are governing systems, it is most suitable to use these organs for such things as the collection of resources. As a result of established practices in the operations in the CHINA Incident Area, each unit, from the realization that they will be withdrawn shortly from the place even though they just occupied it, excessively wastes the resources. Moreover, soldiers have a habit of destroying things senselessly. For example, there are numerous selfish individuals who invade individual homes and destroy utensils, or enter shops and destroy equipment, or senselessly damage various establishments. The units need strict education and supervisions".  
(SOPAC Translations, Serial No. 02495, Item 995, pp 1, 2, 3)

- (d) ATIS Document No. 6766, instructions by ISHIDA, Tokujiro (\*1) Commander Medical Unit, 41 Division on the handling of the people during coming operations in CHINA, dated 13 Jun '42, contains the following statements:

"Since the recent military operations extended over a long period of time and since they took place in a hot climate, there was a regrettable condition of laxity in military discipline and morale among soldiers and coolies in general.

In consideration of the above, that is the reason why frequent directives from the authorities will be received during the present military operations.

(\*1) etc: (1) 石田徳次郎

2. b. (1) (d) Our force has been assigned to take charge of peace regulations and of engineering constructions throughout the entire province of KUCHENGHSIEN. These duties, in truth, have become extremely important. Today, here in the province of KUCHENGHSIEN, in taking the initial step, the following points should be given attention:

- (1) Segregate the ungovernable people and thoroughly punish the 8th Route Army and the Communist Party bandits. Their plans and original bases must be destroyed.
- (2) Strive to treat the law abiding citizens with benevolence. There must not be even the slightest harm done to their households, animals, or property. On billeting, even though there are cases where difficulties in supply exist, property belonging to law-abiding citizens absolutely must not be confiscated. In cases such as this, the men in charge must purchase them, paying the appropriate respective current prices.
- (3) The citizens of the province, and especially the women, must not be trifled with, and care must be taken not to defame their honour. Also, when there is the outbreak of an incident among the citizens of the province so as to damage the reputation of soldiers of our military forces, make a report of this immediately and wait for the directions of the authorities.

Both the regulation of the province and the construction projects which make these rules necessary are things very closely related to whether or not the entire population of the province trusts the Japanese Army.

Formerly, when our troops were stationed in HUNG TUNG they are recorded in history as having been revered by the native populations. This resulted entirely because of disciplinary self control and the high morale of the officers, NCOs, and men.

Consequently, remembering the past, and in accordance with the true circumstances in the newly established territory, I desire that every rank and rating of the staff and subordinates carry on in the accomplishment of this most important of all duties.

(ATIS Document No. 6766)

- (e) ATIS Document No. 1331, file of orders and bulletins issued by 15 Independent Engineer Regiment, contains the following statements:

- (1) Bulletin, dated 4 Jul '42, aboard TAIAN MARU before landing at TALOMO (near DAVAO), states that:

"Either today or tomorrow morning, during the physical exercise period, each company commander will give spiritually instructive talks to his men. It is desired that he prepare them thoroughly, so that upon the commencement of operations, no unfortunate occurrences may take place in landing areas. Compared to other operational areas, cases of rape are very frequent in the PHILIPPINES. It is earnestly desired that troops will have proper self-respect so that they

2. b. (1) (e) (1) may not be led astray into unexpected crimes under the influence of their environment, and that they will achieve a glorious conclusion to their task through the exercise of strict military discipline.

It would be a misfortune if troops, under the influence of liquor, were to commit crimes of violence even before they had a chance to fight against the enemy. It is expected of the men that they will admonish their comrades, so that they may have self-respect and fight bravely, and in this campaign, perform the most meritorious deeds of the whole Army".

- (2) Bulletin, dated 6 Jun '42 at DAVAO, states that:

"DAVAO and its environs, being a Japanese type town, built with blood and sweat of Japanese, particular precautions will be taken against outrages and looting.

On the 5th a soldier belonging to a certain Force committed rape against a Filipino, and now is the custody of the military police".

- (3) Bulletin, dated 19 Jun '42 at TALOMO, states that:

"Since landing at TALOMO military discipline and morals have been extremely well maintained, thanks to the guidance of the staff and self-respect of the troops. However, discipline and morals tend to slacken during long periods of idleness. At the present time, following the disturbed conditions arising out of the operations in BATAAN, many cases of rape and looting take place. A case occurred in which a soldier of a certain Force here forced his way into the house of a Japanese resident (the master being out, and the rest of the household consisting of women and children only) with intent to commit some act. Upon the household raising an alarm the man made his escape".

(ATIS Enemy Publication No. 9, pp 18, 21, 22)

- (f) ATIS Document No. 8936, instructions given members of 6 Field MP Unit by UTSUNOMIYA MP Unit Commander, dated 31 Jan 42 - 9 Apr, owner unknown, contains the following entry:

"Notes regarding handling of Filipinos.

Rather than have slaughter, co-operate no matter how much the Filipinos are in the wrong. Do not punish them by beheading or giving them the third degree (\*1), because unlike the stoical Chinese, the Filipinos are easily frightened. If one member of a large family is killed in punishment, his family will stir up anti-Japanese feeling".

(ATIS Bulletin No. 691, p 10)

- (g) ATIS Document No. 1578, 41 Infantry Regiment Intelligence Report, dated 8 Mar '42 at Western Garrison Headquarters, contains the following entry:

"LAWAN District (T.N. North of KUALA LUMPUR)

(\*1) etc:-

(1) 拷問

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

2. b. (1) (g) Person involved in plots, superficially law abiding persons, persons connected with the 3 Mar attack on the Garrison Detachment sentries, and potentially riotous or radical elements, must be completely exterminated if found in the area".

(ATIS Enemy Publications No. 28, pp 1, 2)

(2) Instructions Primarily Concerning Capture and Treatment of PsW:

- (a) The following references indicate the importance attached to the capture of PsW by the Japanese authorities.

- (1) ATIS Document No. 2781, Combat Instructions of 18 Army issued by Lieutenant-General ADACHI, Commander, dated 24 Jan '43, states that:

"Since prisoners often furnish profitable information, after examining them in the Force as to the unit in which they belong, they will immediately be sent back to higher headquarters. Especially is this to be done when an important enemy officer is captured".

(ATIS Enemy Publications No. 37, p 12)

(Continued on following page)

2. b. (2) (a) (2) ATIS Document No. 2620, 51 Division Intelligence Report dated 2 Apr 43, states that:

"PsW are usually very valuable for obtaining information, therefore if any are captured they are to be sent back to higher Headquarters immediately after the information necessary to the lower unit is obtained, especially when prominent enemy commander is captured."  
(ATIS Current Translation No. 85, p 60)

- (3) ATIS Document No. 4085, 51 Division Intelligence Plan dated May 43, states that:

"The capture of PsW and the reliability of their intelligence is a profitable manner in which to accumulate intelligence. Since the enemy are white forces and do not know what they are doing, by direct action on our part they can be captured with comparative ease.

Therefore all units, particularly all front line units, sentries and patrols, will have many opportunities to execute unexpected attacks and surprise attacks and use pitfalls and, in addition, if abrupt challenges are unavoidable, their escape must be prevented by endeavouring to wound or mortally injure with a sudden blow or some such other means, using positive and daring originality in action. At the same time the high ranking officers must plan to encourage and lead in this to the end that PsW be captured."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 412, p 6)

- (4) ATIS Document No. 3218, entitled "Note regarding the Capture of Prisoners" dated 8 Jun 43, issued by NAKANO, Hidemitsu, Commander 51 Division, states that:

"With regard to the above matter, it is expected that results showing improvement on those hitherto seen, will be obtained, if attention is paid to the following points:-

As information from prisoners is most reliable, the taking of prisoners is very profitable from the intelligence angle. The enemy is inept at hand to hand fighting, and if we act with daring, the taking of prisoners should be comparatively easy. Each Force, especially front line Force (and above all, outpost and patrols, as they have the most opportunities), should make use of decoy attacks, raids, traps, etc. If wounding is unavoidable, aim at the thigh. If a fatal wound is given, every measure must be taken to prevent death, and every care taken. Positive and energetic measures and encouragement by the officers are necessary to improve the situation with regard to taking of prisoners. Immediately after a battle, no opportunity of taking prisoners should be lost,"  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 303, p 5)

2. b. (2) (a) (5) ATIS Document No. 3093, Service Regulations of Intelligence and Propaganda Strategy belonging to 115 Infantry Regiment, dated Jun 43, states that:

"Necessary examination of PsW must be conducted at the place of capture and the results will be sent back to Regimental Headquarters. Regiment will attach an examination sheet as shown on attached form, Type 2, (see 4 b) and after stating whether the PW is required further or not, send him back to the Division. Prohibit further examination of PW at the place of capture other than for special purposes."  
(ATIS Current Translations No. 83, p 8)

- (b) The following section sets forth official instructions covering the treatment of PsW.

- (1) ATIS Document No. 1331, file containing instructions and bulletins dated Apr - Jun 42, belonging to Intelligence Officer of 15 Independent Engineer Regiment, contains the following sections:

- (a) "Methods of directing the work of prisoners of war must be made still more strict. It is necessary that subordinates be trained so that in the future they will be capable of dominating (T.N. ATTO SURU, i.e. "Bearing down on") white men and putting them to work. At every turn we see men displaying an attitude of diffidence in directing prisoners, as though the latter were on equal footing with themselves - these men do not know themselves.

You must have sufficient self-respect to place yourselves on a higher level and use them like CANTON coolies. In giving orders, use bugles, whistles or Japanese words of command and make them move smartly (T.N. CENSEI, i.e. "Rigidly"). Those who do not comply must be dealt with rigorously and such measures taken as to make them do exactly as the Japanese Army wishes.

There are some forces which, out of a feeling of compassion for the Prisoners, give them too much rest, or start late for the place of work. Why should we waste compassion on a crafty enemy, who has killed and wounded thousands of our comrades? Such cases are a manifestation of the mistaken ideas of those who direct and supervise prisoners and a weakness of will which shirks trouble. These men should be made to realize the feelings of their dead comrades and reflect seriously on themselves."

- (b) "Garrison Bulletin dated 16 Apr 42. (at SINGAPORE).

"There are some who are lax in their control over prisoners in their work and let them do as they like.



2. b. (2) (b) (1) (b) In particular, there are large number of prisoners who take rests on their own initiative, work half-heartedly and talk, or who waste time waiting for other work because of improper allotment of earth-working tools, straw baskets, etc. Sometimes too many men are assembled and the work done by an extremely small number, while in other cases, out of thousands of men allotted for a job, only a few are actually sent out to work. All this is due to insufficient attention to matters of detail, and results in extreme dilatoriness out of proportion to number of personnel. Such ways are not the ways of our unit. The enemy who watches the progress of such work, must be sneering in his heart at the slackness of the Japanese Army Engineers.

By lucid and appropriate leadership, the staff, with the feeling that they are training themselves to fit the present situation, must learn to command as at the head of an army, and so avoid bringing disgrace upon the Japanese Army Engineers.

Looking at the contents of each company's barracks, it is noted that arms are not properly guarded and in some case there is danger of arms being stolen by prisoners or natives. Stricter precautionary measures are necessary so that there will be no neglect. Again, electric fans are running where there is nobody present. Control is lax over prisoners of war driving cars, some prisoners have too many personal effects, there are many cases of this kind, calling for staff supervision. Officers of the day should make special efforts in this direction."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No. 9, pp 7,8)

- (2) ATIS Document No. 5024, file dated May 42 - Jan 43, belonging to No. 1 Platoon presumably of No. 2 Detachment, SASEBO 5 SNLP, containing the following memorandum of a verbal order by commanding officer of SASEBO 5 SNLP (T.N. TSUKIOKA, Torashige) to Commander of No. 2 Detachment, YAMADA (\*1), contains the following section:

"Every effort should be made to make use of such prisoners as can be used.

In the present circumstances there is no need to make special efforts to increase the number of our prisoners.

Should any doubt arise in connection with the treatment of prisoners, those who display hostile feeling are to be disposed of (\*2); those who do not, should be dealt with in accordance with what you would believe to be the Imperial wishes. In dealing with them, I personally am resolved to be guided by the Imperial poem:

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(\*1) etc:-

(1) 山田

(2) 處分

2. b. (2) (b) (2) 'For thy country's sake, shatter the foe that  
wreaks evil,  
But forget not to have compassion on him.'  
(T.N. This was composed by the Emperor MEIJI)

Those who display hostility to us should be disposed of rigorously and without mercy. Those who submit to us should be governed with benevolence. There are indications that the Australian government has shown considerable skill and kindness in their dealings with the natives. This is a point that calls for careful thought.

The natives have a strong sense of hero-worship; making white people work before their eyes, and other similar steps might produce good results."  
(ATIS Spot Report No. 155, p 1)

Comment: It should be noted that these instructions are issued by the commanding officer of SASEBO 5 SNLP, units of which were responsible for the executions of the Australian Flight-Lieutenant and the seven Australian civilians mentioned above pp 4 and respectively.

- (3) Notebook, presumably belonging to a member of 53 Infantry Regiment, undated, contains the following entry:

"Kill as many prisoners as possible. If the situation allows, make them work."

(SOPAC Translation, Serial No. 02356, Item 939, p 1)

- (3) Instructions Primarily Concerning Treatment of Natives:

- (a) ATIS Document No. 6142, file entitled "18 Army Staff Rear Echelon, No. 37 - Points to Note in Employment and Utilization of Natives," dated 1 Jul 43, contains the following entries:

"It is obvious that the trustworthiness and the co-operation of the natives of this area have a great deal of influence upon our Army's operations. However, the natives of NEW GUINEA are simple, as a whole, and desire to co-operate with the Japanese Army. Persons who draft natives and utilize them should have a good knowledge of their manners and customs. Moreover, it is necessary to guide them suitably so as to prevent the harboring of hostile feelings toward the Japanese Army, and the feeling of deserting it. Acquaint the natives with the Japanese Army, especially those who are brought into contact with it for the first time. Do not make the mistake of being too open hearted and give prohibited information.

Items which should be considered in the employment of natives are as follows:

- (1) "In association with the natives, kindness is the paramount factor, and it is necessary to refrain from unjust cruelty and treatment. Due to the severe treatment by the white men, such as whipping and kicking, they harbor anti-American and anti-English feelings. To the natives, in general, who like the Japanese soldier because of his kindness, it is necessary to instill love and enthusiasm to solidify more firmly his trust in the Japanese Army.

2. b. (3) (a) (2) "In employing natives it is necessary to avoid using them as slaves. Be careful of your attitude toward them.

In the past, natives were lazy, and lacked economic understanding. Therefore, to teach them to work, suitable leadership is necessary. In addition to this, as it is hard to make ourselves understood, there is a fear that the wrong attitude may be taken. Care in this, is necessary. Furthermore, as the natives have accustomed themselves to resting on Sundays, it is well to make Sunday a day of rest, if circumstances permit.

- (3) When they become patients, care for them kindly, and give them treatment.

The treating of patients is greatly appreciated, so if the situation permits, endeavor to do this.

- (4) The possessions of the natives will not be destroyed or taken illegally. It is important to prohibit such actions to prevent their bitter hatred toward us.

- (5) When it is necessary to purchase or requisition goods of the natives, the MP of the native district or the native chief will be notified of same. It is also best to have the Headquarters certificate.

- (6) The honor of natives will be suitably guided. The natives have a strong desire for fame, so awards will be given. They are very happy when arm bands and helmets of the Japanese Army are given to them, so each Unit Commanding Officer will guide them accordingly, to increase their trust and co-operation in the Japanese Army.

- (7) The natives are afraid of airplanes. In an air attack, they scatter in all directions and later, slowly assemble. Therefore, when an air raid is known to the Commanding Officer, it is necessary to study the natives' disposition and firmly control them.

- (8) There are many natives with skin disease, therefore precaution is necessary in the troops' contact with them."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 504, pp. 4,5)

- (b) ATIS Document No. 1588, South Seas Expeditionary Force order dated 10 Jul 42, entitled "Regulations Dealing with the Handling of Natives," contains the following statements:

"A most important factor of counter-espionage is the prevention of desertion among the natives. Consequently natives should be treated so that they will co-operate with the Japanese Army. Natives who attempt desertion must be severely admonished and suitably punished. However, punishment by individuals is prohibited.

2. b. (3) (b) Vital point regarding the handling of natives is warm spiritual reception. There must be no discrimination. Suitable awards and punishments must be made. They must understand the reason for any punishment. If it is at all avoidable, they must not be beaten. Wages must be as regular as possible.

The following are additional points:-

Do not treat them as slaves but show kindness towards them. However, they must not be treated too nicely but ~~striking~~ them is strictly prohibited. An understanding tone of speech must be used when reproaching a native.

Do not forget that the natives are also human and that there is a limit to their endurance.

Rations are not to be reduced during their employment. When a decrease is imperative due to shortage of supplies, it should be explained to them and pointed out that even the soldiers are affected by the shortage.

Complaints or requests must be considered and if possible complied with. When a native complains, the attitude that "You are only a dirty native" must not be adopted. They usually carry out orders if you listen to their complaints.

Rice that is left over is to be given to the natives, but in such a way so as not to hurt their feelings. Do not treat them as pigs for they resent it.

Medical care should be given to them. When dressing wounds, clean bandages must be used as they do not like dirty pieces of cloth."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No. 38, pp 11,12,13,14)

- (c) ATIS Document No. 1504, South Seas Expeditionary Force Operation Order No. 96, dated 12 Aug 42, contains the following sections:

- (1) Care in the use of natives in place of army employees:

"The desertion of attached natives now used in place of army employees will cause an immediate hinderance to the Force on the march or in combat. Every compassion, therefore, should be shown those presently employed and they should be retained to the very end. To this end, in addition to the above notes, there is a director of native affairs in each unit, and the cautions and contents of this distributed pamphlet should be strictly observed, together with the following considerations:

Careful selection must be made so that if natives required to be carriers should escape, no great damage will result to the Force. Carrying of vital material or foodstuffs by natives is therefore to be avoided. Such provisions as horse fodder, however may be carried.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

2. b. (3) (c) (1) If the number of natives attached diminishes, then the unit will replenish them locally, but caution must be exercised that the number of natives replenished does not exceed the pre-arranged food rations, lest hinderance result.  
(ATIS Current Translations No. 24, pp 9,15)
- (d) ATIS Document No. 3831, orders relating to personnel of 66 Infantry Regiment, dated 7 Feb 43, contains the following section:
- "Case of ORs who stole from a native's garden and committed assault on native when he tried to stop them. Native was wounded in the thigh.
- Opinion:
- It must be realised that such incidents have a very important bearing upon the conduct of operations, and strict instructions must be given, pointing out that **momentary** considerations of self-interest destroy the honor of the army. As a result of this incident, revision of command to tighten the control by officers will assist the complete eradication of such happenings in the future."  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 388, p 2)
- (e) ATIS Document No. 2728, booklet entitled "Regulations for Guards," undated, issued by NASSAU Garrison Unit, contains the following section:
- (1) Chapter 9 - Collection of Propaganda and Intelligence Reports:
- "Use all opportunities of endeavoring to collect information. Handle the natives firmly and kindly. Strengthen **personal** peacefulness. Be a peacemaker. Promote mutual confidence between the Imperial Army and the natives. Strive to develop sincere appreciation.
- In gathering information, grasp the first hints. Don't be misled by the natives' apparent good will as they may not be sincere. Neglect of duty will cause blunders and unexpected calamities. Do not forget to be strict and cautious at all times, so that there will not be any kind of negligence.
- Be very careful on the way to examine and intelligently estimate the various indications and details **of the** natives' movements. Especially take note of their respectfulness and general behaviour. Try out the emergency counter-measures for using and managing the necessary inter-communication.
- In dealing with the natives you must first study their feelings. Do not use force. It is important to let them gradually understand the trustworthiness of the Imperial Army.
- Be careful to handle them very sympathetically because the standard of the natives is lower than that of the early part of the 18th Century.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

2. b. (3) (e) (1) Rough handling undoubtedly provokes retaliation. Deterioration in personal feeling will be a hindrance to proper leadership. Therefore, it is important to be very cautious about it.

Study the customary habits, likes and dislikes of the natives, especially food, clothing and housing which are important necessities of their life. Don't underestimate the importance of spiritual factors. It is most important to keep in mind their point of view.

(ATIS Current Translations No. 84, pp 51, 52)

2. c. Japanese Interpretation of the Laws of War Respecting Air PsW:

The Japanese attitude toward Air PsW differs from the generally accepted one. The following section sets forth available information.

- (1) ATIS Document No. 7805, issue of "Police Gazette" for Oct 42, contains the following information:

"Defence GHQ announcement (19 Oct 42),

Enemy air crews who are engaged in barbarous activity while attacking territory of the Japanese empire and who fall into our hands will be condemned to death or severely punished by court martial.

(Those making air attacks on Manchuria or our operational areas who fall into our hands will be treated similarly.)

Report from chief of Army Information Dept, Imperial H.Q. (19 Oct 42).

The American air-crews who attacked Japan proper on 18 Apr last and who were captured have been severely punished according to military law, the results of the investigation having shown that they disregarded humanitarian laws."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 598, p 15)

- (2) ATIS Document No. 4302, weekly reports published by Government Information Bureau, dated 19 Oct 42 - 4 May 43, contains the following entry:

"19 Oct - The captured US airmen who attacked Japan proper on 18 Apr were court martialed and given death or heavy penalties."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 420, p 5)

- (3) PsW have made the following comments on treatment of Air PsW:

- (a) PW JA 145456 stated that:

"Bombing in wartime was to be expected but American raid on TOKYO probably caught them unawares. He felt that execution of American fliers taken prisoner was the proper thing to do, but frankly admitted that it was barbarous." (ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 302, p 14)

2. c. (3) (b) PW JA 145644 stated that:

"All PsW were well treated. PW was then allowed to read document covering execution of air force officer at SALAMAU. His only reaction was to mention execution as having been done with a sword, as he understood that all Air Force PsW were to be shot. He had seen a newsreel in TOKYO showing crashed airplane from Apr 42 raid on TOKYO. It showed 4 members of crew being led blind-folded to execution. He understood from film that they were executed by shooting and seemed somewhat surprised that we should be ignorant of the fact that all Air Force PsW would be so treated."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 313, pp 7,8)

3. ENFORCEMENTS OF THE LAWS OF WAR BY JAPANESE COURTS MARTIAL:

Captured documents afford the following examples of proceedings by Japanese courts martial trying offenses committed by military personnel against the inhabitants of occupied territories. Such cases provide valuable insight into the extent to which the official laws and pronouncements set forth in Section 2 above are actually implemented by military tribunals.

- a. ATIS Document No. 643, file issued by Headquarters, 14 Army (WATARI Group Headquarters) giving case histories of crimes committed in PHILIPPINES, dated Jan - Apr 42, contains the following sections:

(1) "Report of Sentence: No. 2 WATARI GROUP HEADQUARTERS

Crime: Rape.

Type and Term of Sentence: 2½ years hard labour.

Personal Particulars: 1st Reserve Superior Private.

Summary of the Case: Defendant took part in the PHILIPPINE campaign and saw action in several places. Subsequently during a long halt in TARURAKU, he went out with a party of 14 under the leadership of a certain sergeant to requisition food. This was on 11 Jan 42. As he was passing along through inhabited locality he noticed a woman of about 23 years of age hiding in a sugar cane plantation. Prompted by his lower instincts, defendant pursued the girl, knocked her down in the middle of the plantation and there committed the offence.

Motive: At the sight of the woman he was suddenly overcome by brute passion.

Observations regarding the prevention of this crime: This crime arose through defendant's passing through a village on a foraging expedition and it is probable that he would ~~never~~ have been tempted to commit such an offence had he not been one of a foraging party. It is noteworthy that going out to collect vegetables, chickens, etc, presents many opportunities for the commission of such crimes as rape and plundering, and it is accordingly desirable, as far as possible, to restrict the sending out of NCOs and privates on such missions. Where it is unavoidable, they should be carried out subject to the strictest rules.

3. a. (1) Law Applicable: Law for the punishment of rape - Clause 177. Two years imprisonment or more with hard labour.

Points to note: Defendant stated that he hesitated a minute or two after catching sight of the woman. Even in that short space of time, why did he not think of the mission of the Imperial Army and recall his parents and relatives at home? Had he done so it would no doubt have banished his vicious thoughts. "Crime is the work of a moment, but remorse lasts a lifetime."

(2) Report of Sentence: No. 3 WATARI GROUP HEADQUARTERS

Crime: Rape.

Sentence: Two years hard labour.

Personal Particulars: Leading Private (on active list)

Summary: Defendant took part in the operations now proceeding in the PHILIPPINES. During a long halt at KABANATSUAN he heard that his unit was to move on to another locality. Thereupon, he conceived the criminal plan of using this opportunity to go to a neighbouring village, in which, as he discovered through previous investigation, women were present, and there to commit rape. Just before the time fixed to move off, defendant proceeded to said village, forced his way into a native house and there threatened a 17 year old girl with a toy pistol which he had brought along for the purpose. He then dragged her off to another native house and violated her.

Motive: As his unit was about to move to another locality, defendant thought that he could commit the offence without any risk or detection.

Observation regarding prevention of this crime: It must be noted that this was entirely a premeditated affair. Defendant deliberately committed this grave crime, hoping that the imminent departure of his unit from the locality would prevent its being brought home to him. It is observable that crimes of this type are particularly rife when troops are about to move on to another locality. At these times especially, strict discipline and vigilance are required. Commanding Officers should be in contact with the native villages, so that the occurrence of any such crime will be immediately reported; whereupon steps should be taken at once, either personally or through the military police to investigate the circumstance and to apprehend the culprit. Every effort must be made to stamp out crimes of this type.

Law applicable: Penal Code Clause 177. Two years imprisonment or more with hard labour.

Points to note: The victim of this crime was a 17 year old girl. When one thinks of the mental shock this girl and her relatives have sustained and what harm has been done to the prosecution of the Holy War by the defendant's act, it seems that no punishment could be too severe for such a bestial, diabolic crime.



3. a. (2) Defendant had been decorated with the Order of Merit, 1st Class for his valor in the China Incident. Upon conviction, he was relegated to the 8th Class and deprived of his decoration.

(3) Report of Sentence: No. 4 WATARI GROUP HEADQUARTERS

Crime: Rape.

Sentence: 3 years hard labour.

Personal Particulars: Conscript Reserve, Superior Private  
Conscript Reserve, 1st Class Private

Summary of the Case: Both defendants took part in the PHILIPPINE campaign, and saw action in several places. Subsequently, during a long halt at TARURAKKU, on 11 Jan 42, they went with a party of about thirteen soldiers under the leadership of a sergeant to a settlement lying about two km to the north, to requisition vegetables, poultry, etc. While looking around the village, they noticed a girl, age about 14 years standing nearby. Prompted by animal passions they hit upon the idea of leading her off to a sugar cane plantation, where, taking advantage of the fact that she was too frightened to offer resistance, first one and then the other raped her.

Motive: On seeing the girl, defendants were suddenly overcome by their lower instincts.

Observations regarding prevention of this crime: This incident is of a type similar to that dealt with in Report No. 2. When men engaged in so-called foraging are no longer under the eye of authority, their standards of behaviour tend to become lax, and they are apt to throw off all self-restraint, with a feeling that "you can do as you like in foreign parts." Under such circumstances, they are easily tempted to commit serious offences of this type. This being the case, there should be a drastic curtailment of foraging, especially when there is little real necessity for it. Where such expeditions cannot be avoided, they should be carried out under the control of a responsible leader, who will see to it that opportunities for improper conduct do not present themselves so frequently to the men.

Law Applicable: Penal Code, Clause 177. Two years imprisonment or more with hard labour.

Points to note: Considering that the injured party was a mere girl of 14, is it possible to imagine anything more barbarous than a crime like this? If native peoples come to dread the Japanese Army as they would pack of wild beast or noxious vipers, the glory will fade from our gallant exploits and hard won achievements and a serious slur will be cast on the noble ideal of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

(4) Report of Sentence: No. 5 WATARI GROUP HEADQUARTERS

Crime: Looting.

Sentence: 1 year 8 months hard labour.

Personal Particulars: Civilian (Japanese resident)

3. a. (4) Summary of the Case: The accused had a hairdressing establishment in the city of MANILA; but at the outbreak of the war he was interned and his household effects were stolen. When the Japanese Army occupied MANILA, the accused partly through desire for revenge, and partly in order to support himself decided to take advantage of the resultant panic of the inhabitants to relieve some of them of their money and belongings. On Mar 3 and Mar 4, 42, he entered native houses in the disguise of a Japanese soldier ordering the occupants to surrender firearms, money and other articles. In this way, he obtained five pistols, ten clocks, seven rings ¥160 in cash and one camera.

Motive: Desire to be revenged on the natives who had robbed him and to obtain the wherewithal to support himself.

Observation as to prevention: It is to be regretted that Japanese residents in occupied territory tend to look upon the inevitable confusion as a golden opportunity to feather their own nests and resort to dishonest practices. Although one can perhaps sympathize to some extent with the motive which prompted it, nevertheless the crime reflects discredit on the Imperial Army and to that extent hinders the attainment of our objects in this war. Such crimes must be eradicated. In particular, at a time like this self-respect and self-control are to be expected of Japanese residents abroad.

Law applicable: Army Penal Code, Clause 86, Section 1. Hard labour for a time of one year or more.

(5) Report of Sentence: No. 6 WATARI GROUP HEADQUARTERS

Crime: Unlawful Entry  
Rape  
Attempted Rape

Sentence: 5 years hard labour - A  
4 years hard labour - B  
3 years hard labour - C,D,E,F, and G.

Personal Particulars: A - Corporal, First Reserve  
B - 1st Class Private, Conscript Reserve  
C,D - Superior Private, First Reserve  
E,F - Superior Private, Conscript Reserve  
G - 1st Class Private, Conscript Reserve

Summary of the Case: The defendants had all been called up to serve in the China Incident and after completion of their term had again been called up to take part in the PHILIPPINE campaign. On 22 Dec 41, they landed in RINGAEN Bay in LUZON Island and subsequently were occupied in debarkation operations when horses, equipment, and other materials were landed. On 11 Jan 42, during a long halt at DAMORUCHISU, also in LUZON Island, defendants B,C,D,E,F, and G, together with eight other men, under the leadership of defendant A, went to a neighbouring settlement to requisition food for supplementary rations. Discovering some Filipino women in a native house and profiting by the fact that the women stood in awe of the might of the Japanese Army and offered no resistance, the defendants gave way to their lower instincts, broke into the house and all committed the alleged assault. A, who was in command of the

3. a. (5) party, took the lead in breaking into the house and was the first to commit the offence, thus setting an example which encouraged some of his subordinates to yield to a similar temptation. Defendant B, after having raped one woman, thereupon turned his lewd attentions to another woman, but was unable to accomplish his purpose.

Motive: Carried away by passion.

Points relative to prevention: The main points to notice in connection with this affair are that it took place in the course of a so-called foraging expedition and that the NCO in charge of the party took the lead and even incited a number of his subordinates to commit the same grave crime. The connection between foraging and rape has previously been remarked upon, and the significance from a military point of view of the present instance in which so large a number as seven men were guilty of the offence while on a foraging expedition, cannot pass without comment. Had the defendants been satisfied with the rations provided by the Army, such a grave lapse as this, by so many men, would not have occurred. The staff should not overlook the many lessons as to the prevention of this crime, which this case furnishes.

Law applicable: Unlawful entry - Penal Code, Clause 130  
Rape - Penal Code, Clause 178  
Clause 177

Points to note: Among the four victims of this crime was one woman far advanced in pregnancy who begged not to be molested, but in the heat of passion the defendants would not listen to her pleas and were not deterred from gratifying their bestial appetites. They themselves now feel that their crime is worthy of death, but such remorseful thoughts would have been more apposite before the crime. Truly "crime is the work of a moment, but remorse lasts a lifetime."

(6) Report of Sentence: No. 7 WATARI GROUP HEADQUARTERS

Crime: Unlawful Entry  
Rape

Sentence: - 3 years 6 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Personal Particulars: - Active Service 1st Class Private - A  
- Active Service 1st Class Private - B

Summary of the Case: Both defendants took part in the PHILIPPINE campaign from the outbreak of the war. On 2 Jan 42 they landed at SANTO TOMAS in LUZON where they remained for some time. On 30 Jan, defendant A was ordered to transport some fuel in a truck which he drove to the town of SAN FERNANDO taking with him defendant B. Now these two men had previously felt that it would be a novel experience to commit rape upon a native woman. They accordingly stopped the truck on route and entered a village demanding women. About two o'clock in the afternoon, defendant B forced his way into a native hut, seized a native woman (aged 23) as she was attempting to make off and raped her. Having watched this, defendant A in turn assaulted the woman in the same manner.

3. a. (6) Motive: Having previously formed the intention of committing rape the defendants made use of opportunity afforded by a chance excursion.

Observations regarding prevention of this crime: As stated above both defendants confessed that they had made up their minds to try the experience of raping a native woman should the opportunity present itself. In view of the presence of malefactors of this type, those in authority should not allow their subordinates away from their immediate supervision without ample caution. Never fail to make the men realize the immense obstacle to the attainment of the objects of the Holy War of Greater East Asia which commission of such crimes against the natives as rape and plundering constitutes. And moreover, bring to their attention the fact that severe punishment will be inflicted upon the perpetrators of such crimes.

Law applicable: Unlawful entry - Penal Code, Clause 130  
Rape - Penal Code, Clause 177

Points to note: Among the cases of rape dealt with to date, there is scarcely an instance where the crime has been committed by a man who has gone out alone. In nearly every case the culprits have been in parties of from two or so up to eight or nine. No doubt when alone a man feels somewhat uneasy; but when several are together they lend each support. Mob psychology also seems to play a part, self-control is relaxed, and thus these serious offences come to be committed. It is well to bear these points in mind in supervising and controlling the men.

- (7) Report of Sentence: No. 8 WATARI GROUP HEADQUARTERS

Crime: Unlawful Entry  
Rape

Sentence: 3 years 6 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Personal Particulars: First Reserve, Superior Private  
First Reserve, 1st Class Private

Summary of the Case: Both men joined the forces as the result of an emergency call-up and took part in the PHILIPPINE campaign. Together with their unit they landed in RINGAEN Bay, LUZON Island, and from 1 Jan 42 were stationed at MABIRA, PANGASHINAN Province (also in LUZON) where the unit acted as a garrison force. Here they both conceived the idea of amusing themselves with the women, and on the pretence of going to requisition food, obtained the permission of the squad commander to go off on an expedition. At about one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day they entered a neighbouring settlement and broke into a house in which they thought a woman was present, and in which they actually found a girl of eighteen. Prompted by low passions they concerted a plan of action; they intimidated the girl, led her off to a coconut plantation and there assaulted her in succession.

Cause or motive: As the defendants were somewhat intoxicated their self-control was relaxed.

3. a. (7) Observations regarding the prevention of this crime: As has repeatedly been observed, rape is likely to be committed when men are wandering about engaged in or pretending to be engaged in, so-called foraging and this case is no exception to the rule. It is alleged that the squad commander gave the men permission to go off on an expedition to collect food. If this is the case, it can only be said that his responsibility is very great. It is truly said that the devil finds mischief for idle hands to do, and it is therefore most essential that supervision of the men during periods of leisure is not relaxed.

Law applicable: Unlawful Entry - Penal Code, Clause 130  
Three years imprisonment  
or more with hard labour,  
or a fine of ¥50 or more.

Rape - Penal Code, Clause 177.  
Imprisonment for three  
years or more with hard  
labour.

Points to note: Plundering and rape committed in war zones have an effect upon the inhabitants of the locality which is indeed beyond all imagining, as has been repeatedly experienced in the present campaign. Until recently in cases of rape, unless the injured party preferred a charge through the customary legal channels, no punishment could be inflicted upon the culprit, but as the recently amended Army Penal Code now stands, the crime of rape comes within the purview of the military code and proceedings can be taken against the culprit regardless of whether or not an accusation has been made by the injured party. Furthermore, the sentence may be either imprisonment with hard labour for life, or for a term of one year or more.

(8) Report of Sentence: No. 10 WATARI GROUP HEADQUARTERS

Crime: Plundering.

Sentence: 1 year 2 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Personal Particulars: Conscript Reserve, Superior Private

Summary of the Case: Accused joined his unit in response to an emergency call-up and took part in the PHILIPPINE campaign. On 23 Dec 41, he landed at RINGAEN Bay together with his unit and subsequently, on 3 Jan 42 entered MANILA where the unit made a long halt. On 29 Jan, when somewhat under the influence of liquor, the accused wandered off without permission and suddenly hit upon the idea of obtaining the wherewithal to pay off his debts by looting. About 10:30 PM on the same day accused went to a telephone exchange not far from the barracks, caused a member of the staff to open the door and entered. He forthwith began to manhandle two Filipino members of the staff and profiting by the fact that they stood in awe of the might of the Japanese Army, robbed them of articles of clothing and of one gold filled wrist-watch, a purse containing ¥7.90 in cash, and a safety razor which were in a cupboard.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

3. a. (8) Cause or motive: To raise the means to pay off debts contracted in the course of previous dissipation.

Observations regarding the prevention of this crime: The total material loss in this instance did not exceed ¥40, but the gravity of the crime is to be measured rather by the motive and the manner in which it was committed. As the natives, standing in great awe of our military might are docile and submissive, there is great temptation to commit such crimes. In this instance too, one can conclude from the fact that the accused broke into a house at night and committed this crime without needing any lethal weapon, that the natives are easily intimidated. Moreover, breaking into the empty houses of absent refugees and appropriating their money and valuables also constitutes the crime of plundering. As this crime is apparently so easy of commission it seems necessary that the men should be carefully supervised.

Law applicable: Military Penal Code, Clause 89, Para 1.  
Imprisonment for a term of one year or more with hard labour.

Points to note: In general the accused had been a most respectable person and had carried out his duties in an exemplary manner. No doubt it was the effect of liquor which caused him to lose his self-control and commit such a crime. This is a point to which those in authority might give some consideration.

- (9) Report of Sentence: No. 11 WATARI GROUP HEADQUARTERS

Crime: Unlawful entry  
Rape

Sentence: 3 years 6 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Personal Particulars: Active Service, Superior Private - A  
Active Service, 1st Class Private - B

Summary of the Case: Both the accused, after seeing service in North CHINA, took part in the PHILIPPINE campaign landing with their unit on 2 Jan 42 at RINGAEN Bay in LUZON Island. The unit was at SANTIAGO in RAUNION province, LUZON, when, on 18 Jan, having concerted a plan to rape a native woman, the accused went out together under the pretence of requisitioning food and near the town of BOAN in the said province, they saw a girl playing in the garden of a native house. Prompted by brute passion they made up their minds to rape the girl, seized her as she was trying to escape, made their way into the house and forced the girl down upon a bed, where they assaulted her one after the other.

Cause or motive: Carried away by animal passion.

Observations relative to the prevention of this crime: The accused went out ostensibly to requisition food with the consent of the squad commander when they committed the crime which had actually been their objective from the start. In this report, attention has been repeatedly drawn to the harmful nature of these so-called foraging expeditions and the present case is a further and a notable example. In view of the multifarious temptations to crime attendant upon so-called foraging, it is felt that such expeditions should be strictly prohibited.

3. a. (9) Law applicable:                      Unlawful Entry - Penal code Clause 130.  
   Imprisonment not exceeding three years with hard labour or a fine of ¥50 upwards.
- Rape                      - Penal Code Clause 177.  
   Term of imprisonment with hard labour of two years or more.

Points to note:                      Although accused had both previously received ample warning about the crime of rape from the authorities, their transgression was premeditated and the victim was a mere girl of eleven. If such **diabolic** and bestial crimes are committed, it is greatly to be feared that the forthcoming work of winning over the populace will be impossible in the locality.

The crime of rape in war zones is now a **punishable** offence under the Military Penal Code. Details of this are to be found in Report of Sentence No. 8, and it is requested that reference be made to the section headed "Points to Note", in the said report."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No. 51, pp 1-9)

- b. ATIS Document No. 6381, manual containing notes of court martial cases cited for reference purposes, issued by Judicial Department, 23 Army, dated Oct 42, contains the following sections:

(1) Theft (Avarice):

18 month's penal servitude

Reserve Corporal (now 25 years old) (Became a Private first-class by sentence).

The accused was called up on 13 Feb 39 by special summons, and departed for the South CHINA front; he participated in the UNGYING military operations. On 1 Sep 41 he was appointed corporal and was stationed in the town of SWATOW in the district of CHINGHAI in CANTON province. He received permission to go out on 18 Mar 42 and went to gambling dens, etc., with no money on him. So he planned to steal some money.

At about 1400 hrs, the same day, he went to a gambling den on the FUPING Road in the same town. He drew a 30 Year Type bayonet against the assistants, and used force to inspire fear in them. He stole 40 Gen (T.N. About \$2.00 U.S. money) in Chinese notes, which were placed on top of a gambling table.

Next, at about 1500 hrs, the same day, he went to a casino on the LAUCHIAOSING Road, in the same town. He was dressed like the patrol and demanded money from the assistants. According to them he used force and violence to inspire fear. From the same assistants he took by force a total of 30 Gen in Chinese banknotes.

3. b. (1) Again, at about 1530 hrs the same afternoon he went to a restaurant on the KUOPING Road in the same town. By the same means as before he stole 50 Cen in Chinese banknotes from the owner of a store, who came to this restaurant very often. Further, he used the money for eating and drinking purposes.

References Items: Bearing on the accused man's personal history permanent residence is FUKUOKA Prefecture.

Family: There are 8 members of the family - parents, 2 brothers, 3 sisters, and the man in question. The father directs the household. Being a casual labourer he has no visible assets and leads a life of inferior station in the village.

Career: After graduating from an advanced class in the elementary school at his place of register, he went into the business of varnishing wooden clogs. After Jul 38 he changed to spinning business and joined a reservist unit.

The accused went out with 2 comrades of a lower army grade than himself. Knowing that they had no money, he ostentatiously stood treat to them; since they said they were uneasy, he perpetrated the crimes without their knowledge.

In the eyes of the inhabitants, robbery, it is noted, is a crime on a par with rape. The punishment for it in the Penal Code is heavy compared with other offences against property, penal servitude of one year or more.

However, many soldiers who commit the serious crime of robbery, knowing the severity of the punishment, are NCOs like the accused in this case. According to the appropriate item - item 86 of Military Penal Code: Persons who rob the property of residents in battle areas or countries occupied by the Imperial Army shall be placed in penal servitude for not less than one year. (If rape is committed along with the offence mentioned in the last clause, sentence shall be from not less than seven years to life).

(2) Injury causing death (when intoxicated)

2 years penal servitude.

Military Police Sergeant (now 27 years old) (became a Private first-class by sentence).

The accused, after departing for the South CHINA front as a Private first-class in the Military Police in Nov 38, was appointed a Military Police Sergeant on 1 Jun 41. He served in TUNGSHAN in the city of CANTON, then was sent to a certain unit in the town of SHEH KI in the district of CHUNGSHAN in CANTON Province. On 1 Jan 42 in the same unit, after drinking, he went to an acquaintance and received a meal. On his way to his unit, next, at about 1900 hrs of the same day, on the SUNWEN West Road, while under the influence of alcohol, he drew his sword. Seeing this, a passing Chinese coolie ran away. He haughtily became enraged at a Chinese coolie who approached the accused from the East riding a bicycle, and who was employed by the force of the district. He caused this man to alight from his bicycle, and pursued him when he ran away in an attempt to escape injury. He reached the coolie near the back entrance of an amusement place and with his sword, pierced the coolie's breast. Due to the piercing of his heart and left lung, this man died from loss of blood.



3. b. (2) Reference Items: Bearing on the accused man's personal history his permanent residence is TOCHIGI prefecture.

Family: Besides his parents, there are 2 brothers and 3 sisters living at his home. They lead a normal agricultural life.

Career: After graduating from an advanced elementary school he became a mailman and clerk in the post office. In Jan 37 he joined his unit as an active service soldier. In Jun 38 he volunteered for the Military Police and entered a Military Police school training unit. He completed his training in Nov of the same year and became a Military Police Private first-class.

The accused in this case insisted throughout, up to the end of the trial to which he was submitted that because of his intoxication he had no recollection of his drunken deeds. It was not recognized that he was in an unconscious state at the time of the crime, and he was judged guilty.

According to the appropriate law and item - Item 205 in the Penal Code - persons who cause fatal bodily harm to others shall receive a term of 2 years penal servitude or more. They sin against themselves and their families.....(T.N. page missing) (ATIS Document No. 6381)

4. JAPANESE OPINION OF ALLIED TREATMENT OF PsW:

Prevailing Japanese opinion of treatment given captured Japanese by Allied troops exercises an appreciable influence on the treatment accorded by them to captured Allied personnel. Available evidence is set forth below.

a. Belief in Allied "Atrocities":

The following references set forth Japanese statements covering "atrocities" allegedly perpetrated by Allied troops.

- (1) ATIS Document No. 6359, file of FINSCHHAFEN Guard Unit and SASEBO 5 SNLF Remaining Unit orders, dated Jul - Aug 43, states that:

"They are killing prisoners by pulling apart with wheels and by rolling over them with rollers."  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 510, p 11)

Comment: ATIS Document 5438, file belonging to No. 2 Platoon, No. 1 Company of SASEBO 5 SNLF, dated Dec 42 - Aug 43, contains the same report. It should be noted that this company may have been involved in the execution of the Australian Flight-Lieutenant mentioned on pp 4 above.

- (2) PW JA 145632, a sergeant of No. 3 Company, 51 Engineer Regiment, stated that:

"He had been told by his officers that if taken prisoner, they would be barbarously killed by Australian troops. The instance was quoted where 100 Japanese PsW were buried in sand up to their necks and were then killed by running a tank over them."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 306, p 10)

4. a. (3) PW JA 145476, a Second Lieutenant of 51 Engineer Regiment,

CAVAD stated that: PW COC said to CA news about 82 FACILITY

"He felt that Australian troops treated POW well and were very kind, therefore did not like to mention that he had heard from another PW that at BUNA, or some place in NEW GUINEA, Australian troops had killed some 500 or 600 patients in a Field Hospital. He did not think that they had offered resistance as they were too weak with malaria. He thought however, that U.S. Marines were very cruel, as he had heard from Army Headquarters at RABAU that they had bound Japanese POW with hands behind their backs, and then run over them with steam rollers."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 170, p 12)

(4) ATIS Document No. 6663, monthly newspaper entitled "To the Sea", No. 179, dated 1 Jun 43, contains the following statements:

"Atrocities of the British and Americans:

We of the home front can easily imagine the extent of the atrocities by the bombing of hospitals and schools during the raid on TOKYO by American airplanes. In contravention of International Law, attacks have also been made on hospital ships, despite the clear indication of the "Red Cross" in red and white on the hull. Incidents are recorded as follows:-

- 23 Dec 41 - While sailing at LINGAYEN Bay, PHILIPPINES, a hospital ship was bombarded by the Fortress.
- 10 Jan 42 - Hospital ship HARBIN MARU (\*1) sunk by enemy submarine in South China Sea.
- 26 Mar 42 - Hospital ship ASAHI MARU (\*2) was attacked at KUBAN Bay, TIMOR.
- 1 Jan 43 - Hospital ship attacked by the enemy while sailing off RANGOON.
- 4 Mar 43 - Hospital ship MANILA MARU (\*3) was attacked while cruising off PALAU.
- 3 Apr 43 - Hospital ship URAL MARU (\*4) was attacked while sailing off South Pacific.
- 18 Apr 43 - A Field Hospital of a certain base in the South-west Pacific Area was bombed.
- 25 Apr 43 - Hospital ship BUENOS AIRES MARU (\*5) was attacked by an enemy submarine in South China Sea."

(\*1) etc:-

(1) けろひん

(2) 朝日

(3) まにら

(4) うらる

(5) 3. えのすあいのれす

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

4. a. (4) Another example was during the beginning of the war in the PHILIPPINES when over 40 of the 300 Jap internees at DAVAO were machine-gunned. Graves of Japs who were pioneers in developing the PHILIPPINES were blown up by dynamite.

Their acts of cruelty were shown not only to the enemies, but also to friendly PHILIPPINE soldiers, who at the BATAAN Peninsula front were bound together to serve as our targets, so as to locate our positions.

During the fall of the BATAAN Peninsula, large quantities of poison gas equipment were captured. It is fortunate that there has been no evidence of their employing this. Another astonishing fact is shown by the outraging and murder of several women by Americans soldiers in Australia.

The following is a summary of experiences related by repatriated personnel from AMERICA:

13 men were imprisoned in a filthy cellar which was badly ventilated and which was supposed to accomodate 2 persons.

Those who got mad, as they were unable to tolerate the cruel treatment, were shot by the guards on the spot.

Those who died of wounds through barbarous tortures were announced as suicides.

Number of deaths was increased through lack of food and cold. They were imprisoned in cells 25° below zero.

On the other hand, those in the tropics, were forced to labour under the burning sun. If they were caught wiping their sweat, they would be beaten with helmets or kicked by the guards. (ATIS Bulletin No. 527, pp 17-19)

- (5) ATIS Document No. 6483, notes on trick pistols and "List of Poisons used by the Enemy", undated, owner and unit unknown, contains the following entries:

"Cyanic acid  
"HISO (\*1)-Arsenic and powder  
"SHINSEKI (\*2) - Compound of arsenic and arsenic disulphide  
"Corrosive sublimate  
"Alkaloid  
"DANCHU-GUSA (\*3) - (T.N: Lit "heart-broken weed")  
"DOTEKI-GASA (\*4) - (T.N: Lit "earthern-umbrella")  
"ATIS Bulletin No. 518, pp 12, 13)

b. Belief that Allies kill all PsW:

The following references indicate a widespread Japanese belief that they will be killed if captured by the Allies:

- (1) Several French missionaries, resident in the GILBERT Islands throughout the period of Japanese occupation, made the following statement to Allied Intelligence Officers:

"The Missionaries were enlightening on the reason why the Japs will not surrender. They are told, and believe fully, that they will be beheaded if they are captured. Their

(\*1) etc:-

(1) 砒霜  
(2) 信石

(3) 断腸草  
(4) 土の傘

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

4. b. (1) papers are full of it. One Japanese officer who had been an exchange student at COLUMBIA told Father Gurchard that the AMERICA he knew was a wonderful place. 'But that has all changed', he said. 'Now they are a nation of blood-thirsty murderers'. When the Father remonstrated saying, 'Surely you, an intelligent man, cannot believe that,' he was told that the Jap papers had proof of the atrocities we had committed. In all the time they were here they saw only one Jap who expressed himself differently. That was a Flight Surgeon who had studied in AMERICA and GERMANY. He told the priests that Japs would lose the war. 'I know American production, and I know Japanese production,' he said sadly. This man was very kind to the missionaries and used to spend hours visiting with them. He had contempt for the military. He was transferred several weeks before our occupation."  
(HQ, AAF, SWPA, D of I Intelligence Summary, Serial No. 170 pp 23, 24, 25, 26).

(2) PW JA FUJIYA, Hatsusaburo stated that:

"His reason for not surrendering earlier was that "our higher officer said that if you are captured you will be killed. That is why we believed that we would be killed if captured". Asked if treatment given him by American forces accorded with these warnings, PW replied "Contrary to our expectations, we have been treated so kindly that we are very grateful. We believed that we would be killed..... I am deeply impressed by the treatment which I received from the soldiers who brought me here. (PW was given tobacco and food).... I have the feeling I would like to work for them."  
(NORPAC Interrogation Report, Serial S-103, pp 1,2).

(3) PW JA 145044 stated that:

"While training at TONKAN troops were told by Lt. BABA of 51 Division that if they were taken prisoner they would either be shot or bayoneted to death by the enemy.

Jap troops were told that PsW were either ill-treated or shot, but this he now knew was not true for he had been very well treated."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 42, pp 9, 10).

(4) PW JA 145571 stated that:

"On arriving at SALAMAU men were told by NCOs that Australian troops killed all PsW. Each man was issued with a hand grenade to be used for self-destruction if necessary."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 269, p 7).

(5) PW JA 145599 stated that:

"PW listened with intense interest while details of the execution of the Australian Flight-Lieutenant were told him. At first he said he had nothing to say and that under his circumstances he could make no comment. He later adopted the attitude that it was one of the concomitants of war and proceeded to apologise for the atrocity. Japs were told that they would be killed if taken prisoner and went into service expecting to die. War meant killing and one could not be

4. b. (5) tender hearted or mericful.

While he knew no details of situation it was possible command-er of unit might have felt that, in retreat, prisoners would be dangerous and a drag on retiring unit, owing to battle line changing hourly and infiltration a common occurrence.

PW gave impression that he was attempting to justify this atrocity without actually being able to wholeheartedly approve.

PW stated that all Japs would not have done as this unit leader did and they should not be judged by his action. As a human being he naturally disapproved of cold-blooded killing of people, yet as a Jap, in time of war he could see a situation arising where it might be necessary.

Possibly the only thing one could say on hearing about such an event was that in war time killing of people became almost a daily necessity and something that should be expected as part of war. For example, Japs were shocked when they read in magazines and heard broadcasts that Allies had killed certain prisoners of war in the SOLOMONS.

In the days of the SUMURAI, killing of one's enemies in cold-blood was often approved. Nowadays the creed of the SAMURAI had been outgrown but there were some Japanese military officers who used it as a basis for their military conduct.

(Throughout the interview PW's attitude was consistent. He maintained that Japs could do no wrong, and that there was a wide difference between Jap and foreign minds. Former was incapable of being understood by latter. He did not know exact reason for atrocity referred to, but being a Jap, he was certain it was a good one.)

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 293, pp 16, 17).

(6) PW JA 145278 stated that:

"When PW was captured he thought he was going to be shot. Even after he had been given water and tinned fruit he still thought he was going to be killed, because he could not think of PsW being treated any other way."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 249, p 5).

(7) Certain PsW have cited their previous experience with Chinese methods of warfare as background for the belief that Allied units kill all PsW. Pertinent references are as follows:

(a) PW JA ITO, Shigeru stated that:

"He thinks the reason all Japanese soldiers fear they will be killed when captured is because his unit served in CHINA and there the Chinese always tortured and killed their prisoners. He says the officers definitely do not tell their men that they will be killed on capture. When he was at RABAUL, there was a whaling ship there on which there were a large number of prisoners, which he thinks came from GUADALCANAL."

(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 0547, p 24).

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4. b. (7) (b) PW JA 145640 stated that:

"All Chinese PsW were not executed; some were put to work. Chinese, he said, were very cruel to Jap PsW. Sometimes they executed them or tortured them by cutting off ears or even hands.

He did not think that JAPAN treated PsW very well but could give no details of ill-treatment."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 349, p 8).

c. Other Aspects of Japanese Opinion of Allied Treatment of PsW:

(1) ATIS Document No. 1434, diary dated 13 Nov '41 - 7 Dec '42, belonging to SATO, Chiroshi (\*1) of 47 Field A/A Battalion, contains the following entry:

"6 Jan '42 - The American PsW are happily doing work for us. They are loading coal from MITO MARU in the rain. Upon observing them I thought how it would be if we were prisoners. Being Japanese we feed them and make them work. If we were PsW of the Americans, I wonder how they would treat us. They would probably use us like dogs or horses.

"10 Jan '42 - Upon awakening, saw that the ARGENTINE MARU was in port. About 1430, the ARGENTINE MARU left port. PsW were being taken to JAPAN.

"5 Feb '42 - Upon awakening, I saw the British prisoners moving about at the warehouse.

"8 Feb '42 - Every day, the number of Chinese prisoners, who are loading coal on our ships, is increasing. However, there are more white prisoners.

"16 Feb '42 - Lately, haven't seen any enemy planes. The engineers are just playing around every day fishing. The PsW were surprised when told that SINGAPORE had fallen and they shook their heads when told that airplanes were going to bomb JAVA and AUSTRALIA. From what the PsW said, the northern part of AUSTRALIA is rather cold (T.N: sic). All the soldiers in the BISMARCK Islands were Australians - the few real Englishmen were officers. They (T.N: obviously refers to the Australians) are about twice the size of Japanese soldiers. Just big bodies with small hearts." (ATIS Current Translations No. 74, p 33).

(2) ATIS Document No. 14816, diary dated 14 Dec '42 - 10 Jan '43, belonging to KUNIHARA, Shigeto (\*2) of 80 Infantry Regiment, contains the following entry:

"On 6 Jan, Company Commander SAWAMURA told as follows:

It is said that American and British armies are to knock out our country, garrison troops in JAPAN's main cities, and punish our army and navy". Just to hear that made me grind my teeth in anger. I am now going to the front I am overwhelmed with joy at this honor (T.N: Lit "One man alone cannot be happy enough for the happiness conveyed by this honor"). I am resolved to sink my teeth

(\*1)etc:-

(1) 佐藤千俊

(2) 国原繁蔵

4. c. (2) into the American and British armies. I do not have the slightest intention of returning home any more. I have made up my mind. In closing I have a request to make to my father and elder brother. When I am dead, give my regards to that young KOREAN's father KAJDA, and please bury me beside my mother as on the sketch below."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 446, p 3).

5. OPINION OF JAPANESE PsW REGARDING JAPANESE "ATROCITIES:"

Japanese PsW when questioned about the execution of Allied PsW have made the following statements.

- a. PW JA 145562 stated that:

"PW was shown a copy of the "Blood Carnival". He read it very carefully and commented that he was astonished and had never experienced such a thing. Thought all PsW were sent back to Headquarters for questioning.

Such atrocities were not committed by Jap Army but by "Young Officers" who had control of a unit in forward areas. These officers committed such atrocities on their own initiative. Thought Army Headquarters did not permit such ~~crucelty~~ **crucelty**, and that it tried to treat PsW in accordance with International Law.

Heard of an Allied airman (thought Lt) shot down over RABAUL, who parachuted to earth. Thought he would be taken to Headquarters and questioned but felt sure he would not be subjected to any such atrocities as stated in above document.

When in MANCHURIA had heard of a Chinese PW who gave himself up to Army who was employed in fatigue duties. It was later discovered that he was a high ranking Chinese Officer acting as a spy. When Army discovered this, without hesitation he was taken out and beheaded, but was not tortured."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 304, pp 2, 3).

- b. PW JA 145565 stated that:

"PW denied all knowledge of "Blood Carnivals", stating he had never participated or witnessed such spectacles. He had heard that Chinese had been decapitated under instructions of officers in order to test courage of men. Ordinary soldiers, however, were incapable of beheading a person, which required a man versed in sword play. Had never heard of such acts in NEW GUINEA. While not denying that atrocities might have been committed, stated this would be the act of an individual, certainly not one authorized by higher command."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 318, p 14).

- c. PW JA 145286 stated that:

"He had heard of atrocities in HONGKONG campaign and said that they had been committed by small rough elements within the Army. Army regulations definitely forbade acts of this type and were being strictly enforced."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 236, p 7).

- d. PW JA 145584 stated that:

"He had never heard of any actual cases of PsW being treated harshly or executed, nor had he heard of the execution of missionaries,



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5. d. . . though he thought that if they offered resistance or were considered spies they would be killed.

He did not believe that airmen would be executed or treated differently from other service personnel. There were definite orders against killing PsW. If there was no possibility of evacuating them to the rear, as at SALAMAUUA or other besieged places, they would probably be killed rather than be allowed to rejoin their own forces."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 283, pp 7, 14).

- e. PW JA URATA, Akira stated that:

"PW stated Allied PsW were generally well-treated when in Japanese hands after they had reached the rear. In the fighting zone, however, they were sometimes killed, usually by shooting, if they misbehaved or tried to escape, or if the unit had no facilities for caring for them or sending them to the rear. He believed that they mostly reached the rear safely, where they would be interrogated. In CHINA, many of the PsW were beheaded by the young officers because of the cruel treatment dealt out by the Chinese to the Jap PsW.

PW had seen one blonde headed American PW on a stretcher in the vicinity of NABOI on or about 15th December."

(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 0410, No. 191, p 7).

6. JAPANESE TREATMENT OF ALLIED PsW:

The following section is derived in major part from the testimony of PsW examined at ATIS, SWPA. Validity of answers should be assessed accordingly.

a. Treatment of Allied PsW by Japanese Interrogators:

The following information is available in regard to the treatment of PsW by Japanese Interrogators.

- (1) PW JA 145661 stated that:

"Of 8 Allied Air Force Prisoners, PW had seen only 1st Lt. PW described him as well built, weight about 62 Kilograms, height about 5' 8". Hair was reddish-brown; eyes were blue. He was carrying a musette bag which contained a safety razor, soap and some clothing. His pistol had been taken away. PW thought that there were about 10 X 10 pound notes in his wallet.

During interrogation, Interrogating Officer sat on rough bench facing prisoner; Interpreter stood to one side, prisoner sat on ground.

Prisoner freely answered questions about his service record and stated that he was a college graduate. He further stated that he had been an airplane pilot in civil life; that he had been drafted into Army in Aug - Sep '42 and that he was commissioned later.

When prisoner was asked questions of military nature he refused to answer at first, stating that under the rules of International Law he was not required to do so. Whereupon I.O. shouted that there was no such thing as International Law and that prisoner had to answer questions. (PW thought



INFORMATION REPORT NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. a. (1) that, because he was an officer, he was not threatened). Prisoner then answered all questions.

Prisoner stated that there were 16 airstrips at PORT MORESBY. He specified the number of planes at PORT MORESBY and route flown from there when on last mission.

While prisoner was being examined, other prisoners were kept in dugout, about 30 metres distant."

(ATIS Interrogation of PW JA 145661 on 12th Feb 44, pp 1, 2).

- (2) ATIS Document No. 175, diary of Second Lieutenant HIRANO of TSUKAMOTO Regiment, dated Jul - Oct '42, contains the following entry:

"10 Sep '42 - Sup Pvt DOI and five others captured Lt-Col. K and four others. Though questioned, the prisoners stubbornly refused to speak. Tied them securely for a night and decided to send them to the Battalion Commander tomorrow morning."

(ATIS Current Translations No. 17, p 6).

- (3) PW JA 145476 stated that:

"He went on a sight-seeing trip from CANTON to HONGKONG in Jan '42 and there he saw British PsW being interrogated. He stated that they were well treated and were not threatened in any way if they refused to talk."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 170, p 12).

b. Location of PW Camps:

- (1) Outside Japanese Empire:

The following references indicate the location of Allied PsW outside of the Japanese Empire.

- (a) PW JA 145499 stated that:

"From replacement personnel from JAPAN, he heard that PW Camps had been constructed at the following places:

SAIGON. Biggest outside of JAPAN. Daily routine was:

0630	Reveille
0730	Breakfast
0900-1000	Japanese language lecture (attendance voluntary)
1000-1130	Work
1200	Lunch
1400-1500	Exercise or work
1500-	Free time
1900	Dinner

MANDALAY

RANGOON (in suburb known as INSEN)

SINGAPORE Large transit camp

MANILA Reported to be very large

MOULMEIN

TONGU

MAYMYO

SELANGOR

CANTON

HANOI

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. b. (1) (a) SAIGON had been planned as a transit camp, but following sinking of a PW ship en route from there to JAPAN, it had been decided to convert it into a permanent camp." (ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 308, p 19).
- (b) PW JA 145644 stated that:
- "There were a number of Indian troops apparently PsW, in KOKCPO Area, but he had seen only 5 or 6 of them burning rubbish." (ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 313, pp 7, 8).
- (c) PW JA 145632 stated that:
- "Had never seen Allied PsW, but heard that there had been a camp of about 100 in WEWAK. An eye witness had told him that they were better treated than the soldiers and that they had an issue of a bottle of beer each day - something the soldiers had not seen since they had left South CHINA." (ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 306, p 10).
- (d) PW JA 145523 stated that:
- "Only Allied PsW he had seen were at RABAU at time of embarking on OIGAWA MARU for LAE, when he saw about 30 Indian PsW working as stevedores." (ATIS Interrogation Report Serial No. 282, p 16).
- (e) ATIS Document No. 1051, diary belonging to unknown member of SASEBO 5 SLP, dated 17 Jun - 17 Aug '42, contains the following entry:
- "16 Jul - Unloading goods. On my first walk in RABAU was impressed by the beauty of the foreigners' residences and the blackness of the natives. Went to a prison camp, saw more than 7 foreigners working for the army, piling baggage." (ATIS Current Translations No. 32, p 32).
- (f) PW JA 145044 stated that:
- "All PsW taken by the Japanese in the BUNA Area had been sent to SINGAPORE, though he himself had not seen any Australian or American captives." (ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 42, p 8).
- (g) ATIS Document No. 1536, diary of TAKAMURA, Jiro of 260 Infantry Regiment, dated 15 Dec '41 - 6 Dec '42, contains the following entries:
- "21 - 23 Mar '42 - Repairing of trucks, wireless and telephone by PsW.
- 26 Mar '42 - No mosquito nets for PsW. Some of them have Malaria Fever.
- 22 Jun '42 - PsW sent to JAPAN.
- 26 Jun '42 - Inspection by Regt. Comdr AMINAKA. It seems all the PsW excepting the officers were sent to SINGAPORE Is. There still remains about 60 PsW and detainees." (ATIS Bulletin No. 135, p 3).

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. b. (1) (h) PW JA NIWA, Takeshi stated that:

"PW saw about 1,000 prisoners - English, Dutch, their wives and children in SUMATRA. The soldiers were separated from women and children and officers and men were also separated. He knows nothing of their treatment except that they were allowed to do their own cooking of captured goods which were given them."  
(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 01806, p 6).

(i) PW JA 145116 stated that:

"After landing at BELAWAN he had seen about 100 white PsW. They were not working at the time.

He had not seen any PsW in RABAU and had heard they had been evacuated to JAPAN.

During time he was in NEW GUINEA he had not actually seen any PsW but heard there were some in GIRUWA."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 251, p 5).

(j) ATIS Document No. 1042, notebook and diary belonging to First Lieutenant WADA of 21 IMB, contains the following entry:

"Make a report on the condition of PsW at JARAMU (French INDO-CHINA)."  
(ATIS Current Translations No. 46, p 12).

(k) PW JA 145074 stated that:

"PW had seen some American PsW in MANILA. They were not working but were kept behind barbed wire enclosures. They seemed happy and contented. They were living in houses and wore the same clothes as when captured. They had their own kitchen and several accompanied by a guard were allowed out to buy food. He also heard that there were Australian PsW in RABAU. Japanese troops often complained that the Australian PsW received much better treatment than the Japanese soldiers. He had never seen white PsW doing coolie work."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 87, p 5).

(2) Within Japanese Empire:

The following references establish the transportation of PsW to JAPAN or their location within the Empire.

(a) Office Reference Book, dated 1 May '42, containing list of naval and army units and depots, gives the following list of Military Internment Camps. It is not certain that these serve the function of PW camps.

ASAHIKAWA Military Internment Camp	HOKKAIDO, ASAHIGAWA
KYOTO	" " " KYOTO-FU, RYUZAN
TAIHOKU	" " " TAIHOKU, SHOINGAI
SENDAI	" " " SENDAI, KAWAUCHI OHASHI, Road, within SENDAI Div HQ

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. b. (2) (a)	NAGOYA	Military Internment Camp	NAGOYA, West Dist, South SOTOBORI-MACHI, within NAGOYA Div HQ Sec
	HIROSHIMA	" " "	HIROSHIMA, MOTO-MACHI, within HIROSHIMA Div HQ Sec
	KUMAMOTO	" " "	KUMAMOTO, MOTOMARU-MACHI, within KUMAMOTO Div HQ Sec
	HIROSAKI	" " "	HIROSAKI, TOMITA-MACHI, within KUMAMOTO Div HQ Sec
	KANAZAWA	" " "	KANAZAWA, OTE-MACHI, West MACHI, within KANAZAWA Div HQ Sec
	HIMEJI	" " "	HIMEJI, HON-MACHI, within the premises of HIMEJI Div HQ
	ZENTSUJI	" " "	KAGAWA Pref, CHUODO-GUN, ZENTSUJI-MACHI, within the premises of ZENTSUJI Div HQ
	UTSUNOMIYA	" " "	TOCHIGI Pref, KAWACHI-GUN KUNIMOTO Village, within the premises of UTSUNOMIYA Div HQ
	KYOTO	" " "	KYOTO, FUSHIMI Dist, within the premises of KYOTO Div HQ
	KURUME	" " " "	KURUME

(SOPAC Translation, Serial No. 01968, Item 806, pp 32, 33)

(b) PW JA 145499 stated that:

"From replacement personnel from JAPAN, PW heard reports that camps had been constructed at following localities:

ZENTSUJI, KAGAWA-KEN. Largest in JAPAN Proper.  
 TOYOOKA, HYOGO-KEN  
 KOBE, HYOGO-KEN.

Buildings had been erected on site of KOBE Lawn Tennis Club's courts, immediately North of the Recreation Ground. PsW were quartered there temporarily, on arrival from abroad, pending transfer to one of the permanent camps.

HAMAMATSU, AICHI-KEN  
 YONAGA, TOTTORI-KEN. One of the larger camps  
 SHINGU, WAKAYAMA-KEN  
 YURA, AWAJI Island  
 KOCHI, KOCHI-KEN  
 MATSUMOTO, NAGANO-KEN  
 OSAKA, OSAKA-FU

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. b. (2) (b) In KOREA, camps had been in existence at SEISHIN and KEIJO.

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 308, p 19).

(c) PW JA 145278 stated that:

"Sometime in Feb '42 he saw large numbers of Australian PsW pass his barrack for internment camp in RABAU town-ship.

Early in March while he and other horse leaders were loading about 30 unfit horses on an unidentified ship re- turning to JAPAN, he saw Australian PsW being sent there on same ship. He was definite that all Australian PsW were sent to JAPAN at that time but could not tell how many there were or whether all of them went on one ship.

He had been told that each PW had a badge on his chest with name, rank and age written in Japanese."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 249, pp 5, 6).

(d) PW JA 145153 stated that:

"On PW's trip with urns of the deceased, his ship, the TAMEJIMA MARU, called at MANILA and took on 17 American and Filipino PsW for conveyance to JAPAN. About 300 Americans were embarked at MANILA on the LIMA MARU in Sep '42 and landed at TAKAO."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 78, p 9).

(e) PW JA 145064 stated that:

"He had seen PsW at ZENTSUJI, they were well treated and confined within a perimeter of about 2½ miles. They worked voluntarily and were occasionally taken out in parties of about 300 under 5 guards to visit a shrine or park. He was told that they were all Americans from PHILIPPINE Islands. Saw no Australians. He had noticed about 600 INDIANS in RABAU employed on transport duties."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 286, p 3).

(f) PW JA 145523 stated that:

"Only PW camp in JAPAN was in ZENTSUJI. They were paid for their work, and at liberty to go about as they wished. Their treatment was very good. While at PORT MORESBY, he had seen a Japanese newspaper clipping, stating that PsW were being treated well, but wished to be sent home."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 282, p 16).

(g) PW JA 145045 stated that:

"Japanese newspapers which he had read at RABAU had stated that many PsW were being well cared for at ZENTSUJI, and he believed the same was the case with those at RABAU."

Those at ZENTSUJI were PsW from MALAYA and the PHILIPPINE Islands. He had seen Australian PsW loading and unloading at the wharves in RABAU. He has read that at ZENTSUJI they were put to work clearing tracts of land."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 35, pp 2, 6).

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. b. (2) (h) PW JA SATO, Soichiro stated that:

"PW saw about 50 white prisoners used as laborers at a factory in YOKOHAMA. He does not know where these men were captured and does not know their exact nationality. They were all ages and appeared quite content with their life. They wore green colored clothes issued to them by the government and ate food cooked by the government employees. He does not know where they were housed. He saw only a few guards escorting them out.

PW has also heard of internment camps at ZENTISUJI and in CHIBA, but he has never been there.

At a later interrogation PW gave the following additional information: The white prisoners that he saw in YOKOHAMA were used at a specially built factory of wood, one storey, about 50 yards square and surrounded by a wire fence. PW walked by the factory once and saw only 3 or 4 prisoners but he had heard that there were 50 of them working there. He does not know what the factory manufactures, but believes that they make machinery of some sort. The factory is close to TOKYO and near the shore."

(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 02003, pp 9, 13, 14).

(i) ATIS Document No. 665, file of news broadcasts issued by SOUTH SEAS Expeditionary Force 13-14 Dec '41, contains the following statement:

"Japanese Army authorities in SHANGHAI interviewed American and other foreign press representatives. They stated that camps would not be specially set up for the internment of British and American subjects, but that individuals who did refuse to comply with our Army orders would, of course, be detained. It was also the policy of the Department of Justice in JAPAN, as far as the law allowed, not to set up internment camps for American and British nationals, but to recognize their freedom of movement."

(ATIS Current Translations No. 62, p 7).

(j) PW JA 145584 stated that:

"Even after war had been declared many Allied nationals were at liberty in JAPAN, although they were strictly forbidden to enter areas of military importance."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 283, p 14).

c. Treatment of Allied PsW:

The following section sets forth available evidence on various aspects of Japanese treatment of PsW.

(1) General Aspects:

(a) Interrogation Report of PITOI, Hendrik Daniel, an escapee from Japanese prison camps in NEI and SWPA, contains the following statements:

"PITOI, a MANADONESE rifleman of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army, was a member of a reinforcement detachment

6. c. (1) (a) at LOMBANG, near BANDOENG, which surrendered to the Japanese at the latter place on or about 9 Mar '42. He was interned till 8 Sep '42, and then placed in a labor detachment of 200 MANADONESE chosen from the PSW. With six others he was attached to a Japanese company, with which he sailed on a transport from TANJONG PRIOK on 16 Sep, landed about three weeks later at a place he thought in or near NEW GUINEA (TABAR ?), whence the company was taken on a destroyer and landed a week later on a large island, apparently GUADALCANAL. There the MANADONESE were used to carry equipment for the Japanese for about two weeks. PITOI then managed to escape, made his way to the American forces, who took him to the rear, interrogated him, and sent him to NEW ZEALAND on a transport and interned him in a camp there. Finally he was taken to WELLINGTON, interrogated by a Mr. Van der Plas, and soon after set free and transported to MELBOURNE, where he arrived about 20 Dec '42.

JAVANESE, who tended to be submissive, were treated with comparative leniency, as "INDONESIANS". AMBONESE and MANADONESE were considered not "INDONESIANS": the former were billeted with the British prisoners in another camp, and 2000 of the latter with 300 DUTCH in PITOI's camp (Depot-Battalion). Most of the DUTCH (a rumored 4000) were in a camp by themselves (Camp TJIMAHU Battalion). MANADONESE were at first forbidden to speak DUTCH, or to the DUTCH; when they persisted, in spite of beatings, they were considered DUTCH and treated the same.

No distinctions of rank were permitted among the prisoners, in relations with each other, in assignment of fatigue duties, or in insignia. The latter, with ribbons and decorations, were all stripped from uniforms. Heads were all shaved.

The Japanese language was required to be used with the Japanese, and misunderstanding commands resulted in beatings. A printed form to teach Japanese commands was distributed. For every Japanese soldier who visited the barracks prisoners had to stand at attention and salute in the Japanese manner. Fatigue duties were not excessive; idleness was rather the problem, as no provision was made for recreation; there was nothing to smoke nor to read. Religious services were permitted the Christians.

There was very thin rice soup for breakfast; a cup of rice, bullion ("meat-water") without salt and two spoonfuls of vegetables ("sajoer") for lunch, and a cup of rice and a piece of meat "about two square inches" for dinner. The quality was very bad. Prisoners got very weak and emaciated, and PITOI knew of three men who died.

There was no medical attention provided by the Japanese. Medical officers of the NEI army held sick call, with only such drugs and medicines as the prisoners themselves had and were able to keep hidden from the Japanese. Chief ailments were stomach disorders and weakness from hunger.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. c. (1) (a)

Clothing consisted of what the prisoners had themselves, or what the Japanese issued from DUTCH army stores. None at all was issued from about the middle of March till PITOI left in September. Prisoners were in rags, with their shoes worn through. They had to wash their own clothing, without soap, nor was any soap provided for washing themselves.

They slept on the "ground (brick)", the majority without mattresses, some without blankets. Nearly all had mosquito nets.

On one occasion, all Dutch officers had to sleep on bare stones for a week without roof or sheet. Beating for failure to understand commands and giving incorrect salutes have been mentioned. Another punishment was to undress prisoners completely and expose them to the sun, with their hands tied, through the day. An extension of this was to require them to stand at attention for 12 hours, under the supervision of sentries with fixed bayonets. If they collapsed from exhaustion, they were beaten and kicked to make them get up again.

Lt-Col S. DeWaal, former Commanding Officer of TARAKAN, appointed general representative of the prisoners, was beaten up when, according to Japanese sentries, he marched beside a column of prisoners who, presumably against the rules, marched outside the camp for provisions.

In March, while a fatigue party was passing along a public road, some of the wives of prisoners secretly handed their husbands a parcel of clothes and exchanged a few words. (Prisoners had been entirely cut off from any contact with the outside.)

The men concerned, two Europeans and one Eurasian, in the back yard of the depot-battalion, "were completely undressed and were tied to the barbed wire fence at 0930 with their hands behind their backs. They were then slowly butchered by Japanese soldiers through stabbing with bayonets only in the abdomen. The Eurasian lived longest and was finally finished off with a gunshot.

The prisoners had to watch this scene, the officers posted in line, and the soldiers parading past the scene. In order to distinguish the Eurasian they had thrown a green military cloak over him. The victims were still hanging down by their shackled hands during the afternoon, when at 1600 hours natives came with a dust lorry and carried the corpses away like dirt, to an unknown destination.

All that is known about the victims is that all three of them were rather young married men.  
One left a wife and 2 children.  
One left a wife and one child.  
One left a wife (just married).

It should be noted that prisoners were permitted, in escorted groups, to purchase supplementary food on the outside, but this privilege was worth little, as their supply of cash soon ran out, and no money was issued them.



6. c. (1) (a) The 200 MANADONESE selected were told that they would be employed in repair works, such as on **bridge repairs**, cleaning streets, etc. and would be paid for it. They were issued new Dutch uniforms. PITOI was taken with 100 of them to CHERIBON where they were locked up for a week under strong Japanese guard, and then taken to TANDJEENG PRIOK, where they embarked in a convoy of 3 transports, escorted by three destroyers.

On the transport the Japanese put three men where the Dutch would put one. Sleeping space was one meter high, with men sleeping shoulder to shoulder, having to reach their positions by creeping. There was only one bath for the troops in three weeks, though the officers bathed regularly. Men wiped their faces with tea water. Small pieces of ice were sometimes distributed. Nearly all the Japanese were filthy, with an "aching, itching infection" on face, body and limbs. The ship was covered with dust from the kapok life jackets, which made the atmosphere unbearable. These were the conditions for the troops. It is not stated that they were worse for the MANADONESE.

When they began marching through the jungle, the MANADONESE were given loads - three heavy cases of the Medical Service with red crosses on them, on which were two rope handles. They weighed about 135 pounds, and were really two-man loads, but they were expected to carry them as one-man loads. The packs of the carriers were carried by the reserve carriers, who relieved the case-carriers every half hour.

In the beginning the MANADONESE marched in front, but gradually they dropped behind and sometimes collapsed. They were literally considered pack animals and were kicked and beaten when they could not go any further. The march was continued for a week until..... a resting place was reached.

PITOI thought treatment of Japanese by Americans and New Zealanders much too lenient - that it was "absolutely impossible.....to draw any comparison between the treatment of prisoners by Japanese and by New Zealanders." (ADV LHQ, File No. G/15522/Int of 20 Jan '43).

- (b) The testimony of French missionaries present in the GILBERTS throughout the Japanese occupation is embodied in the following report:

"Insight into Japanese treatment of prisoners, natives and each other, is given in this interview with several French missionaries, obtained a few hours after our forces occupied MAKIN, by a Seventh Air Force Intelligence Officer:

There in the compound of a native village, with his naked flock of all ages scampering about him, was seated the Bishop of all the GILBERTS - Monsigneur Octavo Terraine. With him were his 4 fellow missionaries, all of the Mission of the Sacred Heart, a French Catholic Society. These priests have spent their lives here among the GILBERTESE. When the war broke out they were living apart, one at ABEMANA, another at MAKIN, and the

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. c. (1) (b) Bishop at TARAWA. They were brought to TARAWA when the Japanese occupied the GILBERTS, and were placed in confinement - apart from the other white men rounded up. Later they were brought to MAKIN, where they remained through Carlson's raid, the Jap reoccupation, and finally our retaking of the island. This much we knew before we sat down to converse with them; but as the afternoon unfolded there came forth, in a mixture of French and English, stories and reminiscences of those months of living in proximity to the Japanese:

Their hearts were heavy for the suffering they had seen; but their anger swelled as they told of the murder of 22 white men held prisoners on TARAWA. It was, 15 Oct '42. Adjacent to their quarters was a stockade in which 22 Australian, New Zealand, and British prisoners were confined. They were mostly civil servants, teachers and radiomen caught on the various GILBERT Islands at the time of the occupation. On this particular day, suddenly appeared four planes overhead and also a ship or submarine was seen off the coast. In the excitement, one prisoner escaped from the stockade, ran to the shore and started signalling to the planes, thinking them friendly. He was quickly shot on the spot. Monsigneur Terraine covered his eyes; what followed was more than he could bear to talk about. Father Viallon looked at us and passed his finger cross his throat and said, "Mais oui, toutes les vingt-deux" - yes, all the 21 other prisoners were murdered in cold blood in reprisal. The natives told them of the butchering that ensued. They were tied to coconut trees and left there for a day or two, then the troops were turned loose on them. Why the priests were not included in the massacre, the Jap Naval Commander explained later: "You are missionaries, and you are French, and to treat you well is good propaganda." And so a week later they were moved to MAKIN, where they were given proper liberty although still kept under surveillance.

What of Carlson's raiders? Father Gurchard said, "We did not see them. We were on the west end of BUTARITARI at UKIANGONG and were warned by the Jap to stay away. After the raid, there were nine Marines left here. We were told by the natives that two of them were Catholic and wanted to see us, so we saw them and told them they had better try to get to MARAKI where there was less likelihood of the Japs finding them. But they got only as far as the end of the island, when the Japanese came back. They heard that the Marines were there and they sent the local Jap Merchant, KANZAKI, to offer them treatment as prisoners of war. Their position being hopeless they had to accept. The Japs kept their word and Father Viallon said he learned through a Jap paper that the prisoners had arrived at PONAPE."

(HQ, AAF, SWPA, D of I Intelligence Summary, Serial No. 170, pp 23-26).

- (c) ATIS Document No. 1536, diary of TAKAMURA, Jiro, member of unidentified signal unit, entries dated 15 Dec '41-6 Dec '42, contains the following entries, made at RABAU:

"27 Jan - Enemy air attacks every night. (at RABAU). Repaired captured power plant and lights are finally working. Electricity is generated by diesel engines and

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. c. (1) (c) the entire island is serviced through this one power plant.

In the evening about 100 PsW were brought over on trucks. Do not know very much about the situation at the front but there seems to be quite a battle.

21 Mar - Borrowed a PW to help repair Ford truck along with a wireless technician (head of the RABAU wireless station) and five mechanics.

22 Mar - Borrowed PW again to repair truck and wireless set. I was surprised at his intricate knowledge of these things, and at his mechanical ability. Received first letter from JAPAN.

23 Mar - There is an exceedingly able telephone mechanic among the PsW. It is interesting to watch him repair one damaged phone after another.

Mechanics and wireless men among the PsW are all excellent. They work hard with little rest. I felt sorry for them. They probably do not get much to eat in the PW stockade. At least while they are here I do all I can for them, and they appreciate it and work harder. They stay till about 1600 hrs, eat and then go back. They put the food that is left over into empty cans and take it back to their comrades. That feeling of brotherly love is the same everywhere. Tears welled up in my eyes.

I go around to see how the work is getting along. It is pretty much of a strain for me because of my weak leg, but when I think of the PsW I forget my leg. Probably this sort of work will be beneficial to me if I do it for a while.

26 Mar - The pain in my leg has eased a bit, and towards evening, I was able to walk. The PsW fixed trucks, radios and telephones. There are no mosquito nets in the PW stockade, and there are a number of malaria patients. There is no medicine, they are given only aspirin tablets.

27 Mar - PsW as usual came to do repair work. Only one passenger car left to repair. Learned through radio that the SHIMONOSEKI-MOJI tunnel has been opened to traffic.

28 Mar - Wrote home. Things must be changed in JAPAN.

PsW have been repairing radio for a week and it began to work.

30 Mar - We are getting short of tobacco. Cigarettes were cut down from 10 to 5 a day, and then from 5 to 3.

From tomorrow, the PsW on repair work are to be relieved by another group. The PsW did not want to be relieved, and I felt sorry for them so I sent MOCHIZUKI to the stockade to see what could be done. It would be too bad if they had to work on road construction.

I suppose they do not want to leave because they can get vegetables and food to their hearts' content here.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. c. (1) (c) 31 Mar - The navy has established a field post office in RABOUL.

Today I again watched the prisoners repair radios and telephones. If it were not for the PsW, I would be bored.

29 Apr - All PsW in hands of the Navy. This may be the last time we can borrow PsW. We cleared up all the work, after supper in the evening we drank a toast with beer given to us by the No. 6 Company and parted. They repaired 5 cars, more than 20 telephones and about 10 radios. It is a wonder that only 6 men could do so much work in little over a month's time. This is not all. Spiritually, we have gained a lot from them. They never left a job unless it was completed.

12 May - The PsW have been returned to supervision by the army. Borrowed the same PsW and had a good time talking with them.

16 May - Had a lot of fun with the PsW all day long. They are just like one of us. There is no food left to requisition and there is nothing good to eat nowadays.

17 May - Commemoration of CORAL Sea Battle today, so there is no work. The PsW rest also.

1 Jun - Chinese PsW were used only as labourers but in this war they (white people) are employed for their scientific knowledge.

What did we learn and what impressions did we get from the Australian PsW whom we used each day? Did we not consider as something new the knowledge which they considered as only a common every day experience?

22 Jun - Regimental inspection by Regimental Commander. Seems all military PsW with the exception of officers, were sent to HAINAN Island. There are at present about 60 PsW and prisoners.

9 Jul - Navy men say that the ship with the PsW which headed for HAINAN Island was sunk by an enemy submarine on the way. Probably all of the PsW have been killed. Their compartment was locked, so none could have been saved.

19 Jul - NISHIMORI brought some natives along. 20 natives given by the Gendarmerie Unit escaped yesterday so he brought more natives. All of the natives were told that they would be used in cultivating farms at RABOUL, but when they realized that they were being boarded on to ships, they gathered into groups here and there and began to talk, a few escaping. One of NISHIMORI's natives ran away."

(ATIS Current Translations No. 77, pp 4 - 21).

(d) An escapee from HONGKONG made the following statements:

"Prisoners in HONGKONG were allocated to three camps - one for officer of all services, one for other ranks, and one for interned civilians or enemy aliens.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. c. (1) (d) At the end of 1942, most service personnel captured by the Japanese at HONGKONG were still held there. Captured Allied troops were put to work repairing damage, filling in bomb craters and doing other general work. Officers and many other personnel in possession of information of tactical importance were sent to JAPAN. A great number of these were aboard the "LISBON MARU" when she was sunk.

Stories already told of the cruelty of the Japanese to native and white prisoners are reported to understate the facts. It was a common occurrence for Chinese for slight misdemeanours, to be bayoneted in the streets, taken to the nearest wharf, bayoneted again and pushed into the water."

(AUSTRALIA Station Intelligence Service, Serial No. 59, pp 133, 134).

- (e) PW JA 145584 stated that:

"In RABOUL he had seen several Indian PsW passing in trucks. Thought they were working somewhere in vicinity. Thought other PsW had been sent to ZENTSUJI.

In JAPAN, PsW were given work to which they were accustomed before capture. Had never heard of any actual cases of PsW being treated harshly or having been executed, nor had he heard of execution of missionaries, though he thought that if they offered resistance or were considered spies they would be killed.

Whenever enemy personnel were captured they were immediately evacuated to rear area."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 283, p 14).

- (f) ATIS Document No. 1467, diary dated 29 Nov '40 - 6 Nov '42, belonging to IWATA (\*1) of unknown unit, contains the following entry:

"20 Apr - At one place in the village, there are British PsW. We have these British at our beck and call".  
(ATIS Current Translations No. 61, p 22).

- (g) ATIS Document No. 4287, notebook dated 1942 belonging to HATA, Gosaku (\*2) a MAIZURU Naval Conscript, states that:

"The expressions on the faces of all the British PsW looked as though they were licked, and they showed definitely defeated and dismal looks."  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 425, p 4).

- (h) PW JA 145409 stated that:

"PW had read the rescript of the Emperor MEIJI regarding the humane treatment of enemy soldiers and native people and believed that the army was following the instructions as laid down therein. In his opinion a rescript issued by the Emperor would, as a matter of course, be followed to the letter. He had seen about 300 Australian prisoners in RABOUL but they were not

(\*1)etc:-

(1) 岩田

(2) 羽田五作

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. c. (1) (h) working. PW thought they were treated well except that they were made to eat Japanese food as the Japanese Army could not make special arrangements to furnish them their own kind of food. Rumour stated that all PsW were sent to JAPAN and there allowed to work if so wished. They were paid a daily wage if they worked."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 125, pp 12, 13).

(i) PW JA 145484 stated that:

"He thought that the MEIJI Rescript was being followed. Had seen PsW at RABAU, being used as labourers to unload ships. They were well fed, receiving twice the food ration that ordinary Jap soldiers received. (Thought ration was about 500 grammes a day). PsW appeared to be happy and were working hard.

He said that on 20 Jan this year "BOEINGS" had bombed hospital at MALAGUNA, killing a number of patients and some PsW who were quartered nearby."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 191, pp 8, 10)

(j) PW JA 145449 stated that:

"PW had read the MEIJI Rescript and believed that generally speaking the commands therein were being obeyed. It should be remembered that in actual war men sometimes did things that they would not do in normal times. Natives were being well treated and as equals and he did not think that PsW were being used for coolie labour. At a sawmill at KOKOPO he had seen about a dozen foreign prisoners working with the Japs. They were not in a compound and seemed to move about freely and be on the best of terms with the Japs. He thought that these PsW were some of the old residents who were captured when RABAU was occupied.

In a magazine he had seen a photo taken at ZENTSUJI PW Camp in JAPAN. PsW all appeared very happy. They were allowed 45 SEN per day with which they were able to purchase milk etc. from the canteen provided."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 168, p 9).

(k) PW JA 100035 stated that:

"The Rescript of Emperor MEIJI regarding the humane treatment of the enemy was being followed. It was definitely so at KOEPANG where PsW were not even kept in an enclosure. Natives at RABAU did not like the JAPANESE but he put this down to propaganda of the part of the Allied Nations. He had never seen white men made to do coolie work."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 180, p 11).

(l) PW JA 145039 stated that:

"About 400 American PsW were taken at GUAM. They were all American troops. After landing PW and some others were put on guard duty over 200 American PsW for three or four days. These American PsW were well treated and given cigarettes and foreign food taken from local shops. They seemed cheerful enough, and became very friendly.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. c. (1) (1) From a distance, while at RABAU, PW saw about 30 to 40 PsW. They seemed to be well treated. Wounded PsW were all in the hospital.

PW had not seen any of our PsW at work in RABAU but he had heard from others that some of our PsW had been employed in coolie work.

PW had never heard of Allied prisoners being killed." (ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 56, p 9).

(m) PW JA 145435 stated that:

"PW saw a few prisoners near his camp in RABAU. They had their own quarters and were not penned in a barbed wire fence but at liberty to go around within bounds. They were allowed to bathe in sea, fish and generally amuse themselves and were looking very well. No work was given them."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 218, p 6).

(n) PW JA 145286 stated that:

"Claimed that there were approximately 17,000 Allied PsW in JAVA. He had seen many of them and stated that they seemed to be well treated and were given ample food and tobacco. He said they worked in shifts as Japs were not able to use them in such large numbers."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 236, pp 5, 7).

(o) PW JA 145376 stated that:

"He believed that all Allied PsW were well cared for, and that they received regular rations of food. They got tobacco twice a week. They were kept in barracks, not locked in cells. When asked about present whereabouts of Allied PsW he replied that he thought they had been taken to JAPAN."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 264, p 6).

(p) PW JA 145503 stated that:

"He did not see any captured Allied PsW, but stated he had heard that they were to be treated as humanely as possible. He saw Indian PsW doing labour at RABAU."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 217, p 13).

(q) PW JA 145533 stated that:

"Only instance in which PW had heard of Allied PsW was while in KOKODA Area. Understood they were treated humanely. They were given rations from their own supplies, which they still had at the time. Did not know whether Australians or Americans, but understood they had been sent back towards GIRUWA."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 216, p 7).

(r) ATIS Document No. 1331, file of orders of 15 Independent Engineer Regiment, issued at SINGAPORE, contains the following order dated 6 May '42.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. c. (1) (r) "The gifts issued today will be distributed to individuals after the ceremony tomorrow (T.N: Purification ceremony of the site for the Memorial Tower to the war dead) and will on no account be distributed today. Gifts for Prisoners of War will be distributed at the place of the ceremony if possible, and the distribution will be made during their rest period during the ceremony."  
(ATIS Enemy Publications No. 9, pp 11, 12).

(2) Work Performed by Allied PsW:

The following references set forth available information on the type of work being performed by Allied PsW.

- (a) ATIS Document No. 6999, copy of "Navy Comfort Magazine" dated 1 Oct '42, contains the following section:

"Sketch entitled "The Tragedy and Comedy of PsW" showing Dutch PsW eating papayas. Translation of text below the sketch is as follows:

"The Dutch who used to have INDONESIA at its beck and call, now, having become PsW, conversely are watched over by INDONESIAN police while they sweep the streets. Some wear sleeveless shirts, others are barelegged. They have indeed lost face. War produces tragedy and comedy."  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 545, p 3).

- (b) ATIS Document No. 1331, File of orders of 15 Independent Engineer Regiment, issued at SINGAPORE, contains the following order dated 2 May '42:

"The regiment is to be provided with 6,000 additional Prisoners of War and will construct an automobile road in the jungle area on the heights behind the SHONAN JINJA (SHONAN SHRINE).

2nd Lieutenant HAGINO will take charge of the prisoners of war held by all Companies, receive approximately 6,000 more, allot prisoners equally among companies, and arrange quarters for them.

Each company will receive PsW at the PW supervision office under the command of 2nd Lieutenant HAGINO. The centre-line of the road will be based on 1st Lieutenant TADA's examination report and will be given separately. He will take charge of the area and begin the work of cutting down trees.

A section of the road will be completed as shown in the attached sketch.

(ATIS Enemy Publication No. 9, p 11).

- (c) ATIS Document No. 4796, 60 Area Operation Order No. 96, dated 6 Feb '43 at RABAU, contains the following statements:

"Based upon 60 Area Operation Order C No. 96, the No. 31 Field Road Unit, prisoners and coolies will come under the command of 51 Division.



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. c. (2) (c) The 51 Division Commander will assemble the above units under his command and, based upon MO Operation Order A No. 95 will form them into a Labor Unit and reconstruct the motor vehicle road between KOKOPO and TORYU.

The newly attached units and personnel will be obtained by transfer from No. 64 Line of Communication District Commander to the present place."  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 443, p 11).

- (d) PW JA 145116 stated that:

"While allowed ashore at SINGAPORE for one day he had seen more than 1000 white PsW. They were employed in loading stones onto trucks, which were driven by white men. He knew nothing as to their condition but thought they were well treated.

After landing at BELAWAN, he had seen about 100 white PsW. They were not working at the time. He could supply no further information."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 251, p 5).

- (e) PW JA 145476 stated that:

"British PsW at HONGKONG were doing work of a coolie nature such as breaking stones etc, but they were receiving pay for it at rate of 2nd Class Private of Jap Army, with half-pay for rest periods. He thought they appeared to be very happy, which was so different from a Japanese soldier when taken prisoner. He had seen 10 trucks full of PsW which had passed him in KOKOPO, while on their way from RABAUL to do work thought to be unloading of supplies, etc. He thought there were about 1,000 men, but he stated that they were not proper white men, and while not natives, he did not think they could be Australian troops, even although they wore Australian uniforms and shorts."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 170, pp 12, 13).

- (f) ATIS Document No. 1331, file of orders of 15 Independent Engineer Regiment, issued at SINGAPORE, contains the following Garrison Bulletin dated 25 Apr '42:

"Each Unit will look for scrap iron around its camp and work places and collect it in a manner similar to last year when scrap iron was collected in TAMSUI (T.N: FORMOSA). Use a part of the PsW for this purpose and designate someone to take charge. Collect them in one place and leave the name of the unit."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No. 9, p 10).

- (g) PW JA 145330 stated that:

"PW had never seen any PsW in this area but had heard that some had been taken by SOUTH SEAS Detached Force. In SAIGON he saw quite a number of British PsW loading trucks and unloading steamers. They were in excellent physical condition and he heard that they were given "foreign" food. Some of them had learned a little Japanese as they could ask Jap troops for cigarettes."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 211, p 9).

6. c. (2) (h) PW JA 145538 stated that:

"PW saw white PsW working on the docks at SINGAPORE, SAIGON and PALEMBANG and they all seemed to be in good spirits and had plenty of cigarettes."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 174, p 4).

(i) PW JA 145531 stated that:

"In RABAU PW saw about 50 Indian PsW as they embarked on LAE convoy. They were carrying supplies to trucks. He heard that they had been brought from SINGAPORE and that they were not surrounded by barbed wire entanglements, but were quartered together with Jap troops. Some of the Indians had turbans and others wore forage caps. All wore boots.

PW had not seen or heard of white PsW at RABAU, but had heard that there were white PsW at ZENTSUJI".  
ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 189, p 16).

(j) PW JA 145389 stated that:

"In RABAU PW saw about 40 white men doing coolie work. 30 of them were working in an ice-plant and the rest were dock-labourers engaged in loading trucks at the time he saw them. His section leader told him that they were civilians brought for the purpose from HONGKONG."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 117, p 6).

(k) PW JA 145644 stated that:

"Had never seen any white PsW although heard that there were some in RABAU working at ice plant and electric power plant. He had seen a newsreel taken at a large camp at ZENTSUJI. PsW in picture seemed very happy and healthy and were shown enjoying various sports."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 313, p 7).

(l) PW JA 145457 stated that:

"He knew of some five or six hundred PsW at RABAU. Said they were doing light work such as farming and seemed glad to be doing something. They would not be employed as coolies to handle supplies. He did not know if they were ultimately to be shipped to JAPAN."  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 180, p 8).

(m) ATIS Document No. 1331, file of orders of 15 Independent Engineers Regiment, issued at SINGAPORE, contains the following Bulletin dated 12 May '42:

"For repairing bicycles, each company will supply 5 prisoners having experience in bicycle repairs to the materiel department from 13 May until further notice.

The materiel department will be responsible for providing quarters and rations for these repair men."  
(ATIS Enemy Publications No. 9, p 13).

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

6. a. (2) (n) PW JA 145363 stated that:

"He had not seen white men doing coolie work and believed humane treatment is being accorded all Allied Psw. In Oct '42 he saw Australian Psw driving cars and trucks on the outskirts of RABAU taking Jap soldiers on excursions into the hills, and asserted that these drivers were extremely good. Other Australian Psw had been held up as example to Jap repair men for the skillful manner and neat workmanship exhibited in the repair of wireless sets."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 120, p 6).

(3) Rations Provided Allied Psw:

Available information on rations allowed Allied Psw is set forth below. It is not contended that these examples represent standard Japanese practice, but they do provide valuable evidence of treatment accorded Psw in MALAYA during the period directly following the fall of SINGAPORE.

(a) ATIS Document No. 1342, file dated Apr '42 containing vouchers for rations of Psw employed on construction of SHONAN JINJA (T.N: SINGAPORE SHINTO Shrine) and CHUREITO (T.N: Memorial Tower for Japanese War Dead) contains the following sections:

(1) Voucher No. 7

In charge: TADA (T.N: Personal seal)  
No. 7 Requisition Slip

Issued: 12 Apr '42.

Articles	Quantities
Polished rice	11,700 kilogs
Wheat flour	900 "
Tinned vegetables	137,700 "
Milk	270 "
Sugar	350 "
Tea	105 "
Edible oil	90 "
Salt	100 "
Cigarettes	18,000 cigarettes
Toilet paper	100 rolls
Frozen meat	203 kilogs

Remarks: 10 day's rations for 1,800 prisoners  
Goods received: 12 Apr '42 NAKAIDE  
(T.N: Personal seal)

(Continued on following page)

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

6. c. (3) (a) (2) Voucher No. 8

In charge: NAKAMURA (T.N. Personal seal)  
No. 8 Requisition Slip Issued: 12 Apr '42

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Quantities</u>
Polished rice	5,200 kilogs
Wheat flour	382.500 "
Tinned vegetables	64.800 "
Preserved milk	118.800 "
Sugar	150
Tea	45
Edible oil	30
Salt	50
Cigarettes	8,000 Cigarettes
Toilet paper	50 rolls

Remarks: 10 days' rations for 800 prisoners Goods received:  
12 Apr '42 SATSUMA  
(T.N. Personal seal)

(3) Voucher No. 9

In charge: TAKATA, Michio (T.N. Personal seal)  
No. 9 Requisition Slip Issued: 12 Apr '42

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Quantities</u>
Polished rice	14,900 kilogs
Wheat flour	1,147.500 "
Tinned vegetables	186.300 "
Preserved milk	356.400 "
Sugar	500 "
Tea	150 "
Edible oil	120 "
Salt	100 "
Cigarettes	23,000 cigarettes
Toilet paper	150 rolls

Remarks: 10 days' rations for 2,300 prisoners Goods received:  
12 Apr '42  
SEAL OF HARA  
TADASHI  
(T.N. Personal seal)

(ATIS Bulletin No. 111, p. 1)

- (b) ATIS Document No. 1307, file or receipts for rations issued to PSW at SELANGOR belonging to 15 Independent Engineer Regiment, dated Apr '42 (Probably part of same file as ATIS Document No. 1342 above) contains the following information. The chart reproduced below is typical of the file of 39 similar charts.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

6. c. (3) (b)

PW Provision and Forage      From 14th To 23rd      For 4,900 men      STATEMENT of ITEMS      Total of each Coy

List of Articles	1 Person 1 Day Fixed Am't	10 Day Grand Total Personnel	10 Day Period Gross Weight	Contents of 1f Pkge	No. of Pkges	No. Pkges delivered	Summary
Polished rice	500g	49,000	24500,000	100.0 K	HYO 245.0	HYO 245.0	
Additional food	150g	"	7350,000	"	HYO 73.5	HYO 73.0	
Total	650g	"	31850,000		HYO 318.5	HYO 318.0	
Wheat, flour	50g	"	2450,000	22.5 K	HYO 108.8	HYO 108.0	
Canned vegetables	10g	"	490,000	10.8 K	KORI 45.3	KORI 48.0	1 ea 225g 1 KOR1 48 ea
Milk	15g	"	735,000	10.8 K	KORI 68.0	KORI 69.0	1 ea 225g 1 KOR1 48 ea
Sugar	20g	"	980,000	100.0 K	HYO 9.8	HYO 10.0	
Tea	5g	"	245,000	25.0 K	KORI 9.8	KORI 10.0	
Table oil	5g	"	245,000	30.0 K	KORI 8.1	KORI 8.0	
Table salt	5g	"	245,000	100.0 K	HYO 2.4	HYO 2.5	
Tobacco	1 cigarette	"	49,000	25,000 cigarettes		49,000 cigarettes	
Toilet paper			"			KORI 3.0	
Frozen meats	40g	14,700	588,000	58.0 K	KORI 10.1	KORI 10.0	

(T.N. . . HYO - bag, bale or sack)  
KORI - bale, pack, package or box)

(E.N. The apparently irregular punctuation of figures is an exact copy of the original. It is based on Japanese system of counting by ten-thousands.)

(ATIS Enemy Publication No. 9, p. 26)

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

6. c. (3) (b) Comment: For purposes of comparison the following charts have been compiled showing in separate sections the Japanese standard issue of rations per man per day in SWPA as set forth by 20 Division Operation Order No. 193-C, and comparable figures derived from Sections (a) and (b) above. It will be noticed that ration scale for PsW is substantially inferior both in quality and nutritive value to the Japanese C Ration, the regular issue in cases where transportation of supplies is extremely difficult. Data for Japanese standard ration scale have been derived from ATIS Information Bulletin No. 6 where fuller details may be found.

(Continued on following page)

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

6. c. (3) Comments: ASA 20 Division Operation Order No. 193-C.  
Supplementary Sheet No. 1

Chart of Fixed Amount of Individual Ration							
	List of Articles	Fixed (a) Quantity	Gross Base Wt/Principal Amt	Fixed (b) Quantity	Gross Base Wt	Fixed (c) Quantity	Gross Base Wt
Staple	Rice polished	870 g	10.120 T	780 g	9.073 T	660 g	7.682 T
Subsidiary Foodstuffs	Meat canned	150 "	2.403 "	100 "	1.603 "	75 "	1.201 "
	Fish (dried)	One of these	(60) "	(40) "	(0.666) "	(30) "	(0.500) "
	Meat (fish) fresh	(210) "	2.100 "	(140) "	(1.400) "	(100) "	(1.000) "
	Dried food	60 "	0.799 "	40 "	0.533 "	30 "	0.399 "
	vegetables dried	One of these	(60) "	(40) "	(0.533) "	(30) "	(0.399) "
	vegetables fresh	(300) "	(3.000) "	(200) "	(2.000) "	(150) "	(1.500) "
	Pickles	30 "	0.533 "	30 "	0.533 "	30 "	0.533 "
Flavouring Materials	MISO (bean paste)	One of these	75 "	75 "	1.150 "	75 "	1.150 "
	MISO powdered	(30) "	(0.460) "	(30) "	(0.460) "	(30) "	(0.460) "
	Soy sauce	One of these	0.08 lit	0.085 lit	1.200 "	0.08 lit	1.200 "
	Soy sauce powdered	(30) g	(0.460) "	(30) g	(0.460) "	(30) g	(0.460) "
	Sugar	20 "	0.218 "	20 "	0.218 "	20 "	0.218 "
	Salt, table	40 "	0.598 "	40 "	0.598 "	40 "	0.598 "
	Vitamin food	45 "	0.072 "	45 "	0.480 "	45 "	0.072 "
	Tea	3 "	0.053 "				
Extra Articles	Tobacco	per wk 40	0.680 "	per wk 40	0.68 "	per wk 40	0.680 "
	Sweets	" 2 " 120 g	1.910 "	" 2 " 60 g	0.959	" 2 " 60 g	0.959 "
	SAKE	per mo 0.4 lit	5.150 "	per mo 0.2 lit	2.575	per mo 0.1 lit	1.287 "

- (a) Fixed quantity (a) will be used when transportation is adequate.  
Fixed quantity (b), when transportation is difficult.  
Fixed quantity (c), when transportation is very difficult.
- (b) The application of these fixed quantities will always conform to the Army Orders.
- (c) These fixed quantities will vary somewhat according to the transportation facilities and the condition of local commodities.

6. c. (3) Comment: Ration Scale for Allied PsW according to Sections (a) and (b) above:

List of Articles	Ration Issue per man per day according to following sources:			
	Section (a) (1)	Section (a) (2)	Section (a) (3)	Section (b)
Polished rice	650 g	650 g	647 g	500 g
Additional food				150 g
Wheat flour	50 g	47.8 g	49.8 g	50 g
Canned vegetables	7.6 g	8.1 g	8.1 g	10 g
Milk	15 g	14.8 g	15.4 g	15 g
Sugar	19 g	18.7 g	21.7 g	20 g
Tea	5.8 g	5.6 g	6.5 g	5 g
Table Oil	5 g	3.7 g	5.1 g	5 g
Salt	5.5 g	6.2 g	4.3 g	5 g
Cigarettes	1	1	1	1
Frozen meat	11.2 g	---	---	40 g

- (c) ATIS Document No. 4654, notebook, owner and unit unknown, dated 25 Oct, year unknown, contains the following entry:

"At KABANATSUAN PsW are underfed and suffering from lack of vitamins.

Figures given - 1,000 men."  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 436, p. 5)

(4) Medical Care of Allied PsW:

- (a) PW JA 145370 stated that:

"PW saw about 800 Australian PsW in RABUL. They were all healthy and had their own medical unit served with medicines from the Japanese hospital. Any cases that required surgical treatment were taken to the Military Hospital. They do not do any work, except sometimes to get timber from the hills."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 122, p. 9)

- (b) PW JA MIYAGAWA, Shingo stated that:

"The PW was questioned in reference to the treatment of wounded in the battle of HONGKONG. Japanese casualties were few but the English wounded



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

6. c. (4) (b) were numerous. These English wounded received the same treatment as their own men and captured English medical officers were permitted to work in Japanese hospitals to assist in treating the wounded."

(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 0547, p. 3)

(5) Pay of Allied PsW:

(a) ATIS Document No. 7098, file of instructions issued by War Department, dated 26 Jan - 19 Nov '42, contains the following entry:

"Pay for civil PsW will be abolished after 14 Jan '42."  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 554, p. 1)

(6) Special Treatment Accorded Filipino PsW:

The following references indicate that Filipino PsW have in some cases enjoyed a favored status:

(a) ATIS Document No. 4144, "Great East ASIA Newspapers" dated 2 Mar - 9 Aug '43, published by IKEDA Unit (\*1), contains the following entry:

"2 Mar. Tuesday. No. 13 Edition. MANILA:

Release of Filipino PsW up to Nov was 942. It has been decided that 2,500 more will be released on the 16th. These prisoners are burning with enthusiasm in building up a new PHILIPPINE."  
(ATIS Bulletin No. 421, p. 4)

(b) PW JA 145153 stated that:

"About 500 PsW, mostly Filipinos, were taken in the landing at CAGAYAN. They were treated very leniently and some even returned to civilian life. PW thought that this was done to show Filipinos the magnanimity of the Japanese."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 78, p. 9)

(7) Japanese Treatment of Subversive Elements in State of SELANGOR:

The following reference sets forth details of treatment accorded allegedly subversive elements in the state of SELANGOR after Japanese occupation.

(a) ATIS Document No. 1578, file of 41 Infantry Regiment Intelligence Reports, contains the following sections:

I. GENERAL SITUATION

A. Since the hostilities, with the passage of time a considerable number of the population have returned, and the resumption of agriculture by the natives is looked upon as indicating the gradual return of peace and tranquility. However, Communist and malcontent elements masquerading as law-abiding citizens still continue their activities, and peace and order have not yet been fully restored.

(\*1) etc:-

(1) 池田隊

6. c. (7) (a) I. A. The state of SELANGOR in particular, which contains KUALA LUMPUR former capital of the FEDERATED MALAY STATES, is an important administrative, economic, industrial and communications centre, and at the same time a stronghold of political thought. It is for the most part under the influence of Chinese expatriates. These Chinese on the surface evince complete loyalty, but in view of their natural propensity it is impossible to tell what they are plotting behind the scenes, and continual vigilance is necessary. Among those active at the present time are:

- (1) Those considered to be followers of LIU SHEK, head of the KUALA LUMPUR district committee of the Anti-Japanese Communist Party; also the 2nd Independent Battalion of the Anti-Japanese Malayan Communist Party, headed by TU LAI-FU.  
(Refer to MATSU Staff "B" No. 20, "Note re Present Situation of Communist Party in the MALACCA State Area.")
- (2) The anti-Japanese organization, "Oversea Chinese Relief Fund Committee." ("Blue Shirt Party.")
- (3) Members of other anti-Japanese Organizations and gangster bands.

These movements having recently changed to open assaults and propaganda, mass arrests were carried out in SELANGOR STATE on 6 Mar at 0800 hrs, in compliance with 41 Infantry Regiment Operational Orders Nos. 16 and 17, as shown in separate sheet. Those under suspicion are being energetically examined.

- B. The Chinese and the working classes, for reasons of racial antipathy, have formed boycott movements against the Indians and Malaysians. In remote mountain districts, where garrison detachments and police organizations are inadequate, peace and order have been violated, abandoned weapons, etc. being used to commit pillage and acts of violence. This appears to be a result of the food situation, particularly the rice shortage and faulty distribution. Every effort is now being made to quell these outbursts. In regard to food, the branch of the Military Administration Department is energetically carrying out plans for supply, and the situation is satisfactory.
- C. The Malaysians and Indians in general are submissive, and express gratitude for the Imperial Army's protection. There are some, however, who spread insolent and wild rumours, and care must be taken.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (Continued)

6. c. (7) (a) II. DISTRICT SITUATION.

A. KUALA LUMPUR District.

1. In the city and surrounding areas, the greater part of the population has returned; nearly all shops are open, theatres and the like are operating, and women and children walk in the streets without anxiety. It was evident, however, that Communist and other anti-Japanese malcontent elements, bands of assassins, and other malcontents and turbulent people had crept in and were carrying on their activities.

On 6 Mar at 0800 hrs, therefore, in accordance with 41 Infantry Regiment Operational Order No. 17 previously mentioned, these seditious and malcontent elements were forestalled by mass arrests, thereby completely unmasking them and eradicating their activities at the roots.

B. LAWAN District:

1. Persons involved in plots, superficially law-abiding persons, persons connected with 3 Mar attack on the Garrison Detachment sentries, and potentially riotous or radical elements must be completely exterminated if found in the area.

C. KAJANG District:

1. It is evident that in every district there are a considerable number of unscrupulous Chinese who for their own protection have become executives of peace preservation societies and other similar organizations and bodies hastily set up under the leadership of the Japanese Army, but carry on anti-Japanese activities behind the scenes. Particular precautions are necessary for the purification of peace and order, and such malignant and hostile persons are being apprehended quickly and without distinction. (An understanding had been reached between the head of the Branch Military Administration Department of SELANGOR State and the Commander of the Garrison Detachment).

(Continued on following page)

6. c. (7) (a)

Chart showing results of general round-up in State of SELANGOR, 6 Mar.							
	41 i	5 A	5 P	5 T	S	Total	Persons Punished (*a)
Persons who actually opposed Japanese troops.	11	----	3	----	----	14	14
Persons in possession of weapons and sub- versive literature; suspected spies.	6	----	10	36	1 (Possessed wireless set)	53	23
Persons planning to escape.	190	----	198	77	----	465	30
Persons suspected of being members of the Communist Party, of volunteer or guerilla forces.	41	27	----	91	----	159	12
Persons in possession of loot.	8	----	----	----	----	8	3
Anti-Japanese, pro- British people in possession of flags with white sun on blue ground, or of anti- Japanese photographs and the like.	33	222	152	----	11	418	46
Persons staying at, or having meals at, hotels.	63	----	20	----	----	83	25
Teachers	2	----	----	----	3	5	5
Persons confirmed as being hostile, even if members of peace preservation societies	----	----	3	----	----	3	3
Holders of receipts for monetary contribu- tions	28	----	----	10	----	38	2
Other suspects	285	63	114	102	3	567	84 (including 5 gangsters)
Total	667	312	500	316	18	1,813	237
Personnel out on investigation	Col YAZAWA & 741 men	Col NAKAHIRA & 681 men	Col TAMURA & 295 men	Capt KUBO & 247 men	1st Lieut ITAMOTO & 79 men	Col YAZAWA & 2047 men	Remarks: 1 woman 4 Indians 3 Malaysians 229 Chinese

(\*a) etc:-

(a) "SHOKEI" means the execution of a sentence, not necessarily  
the death penalty.

6. c. (7) (a) (Chart cont'd)

Remarks:	<p>1. Suspects taken by 41 Infantry do not include 15 and 30 from LAWAN and KURAN respectively.</p> <p>2. "Personnel out" includes those from all districts.</p> <p>3. Persons upon whom punishment was inflicted were those found to be hostile elements as a result of all types of rigorous questioning and personal identification.</p>
----------	---

41 Infantry Regiment  
Intelligence Report No. 3

YAZAWA Force Headquarters

16 Mar '42

I. General Situation.

The recent general round up, having had an appropriate effect upon the civilians has modified the attitude toward our Imperial forces. But true intent cannot be discerned from questioning. There are those who, out of terror, are returning to peaceful civilian life, but whose subsequent intentions and motives are not known, to wit the malcontents who instigated the incident of the blowing up of the railway near SERENDA on the 14th. These stragglers must be captured.....

Table of Results During Period of Clean-up in State of SELANGOR by Western Garrison Detachment.

Table of Persons Punished (\*a)

Distribution Type	Forces under direct control (including District Forces)	Western District	Northern District	Southern District	Total	Sum- mary
Punishment carried out on the spot			39	16	55	
Taken away, and punished after ex- amination	248	3 (Punish- ment car- ried out by Gen- darmes by request)	43	49	343	
Total	248	3	82	65	398	

(ATIS Enemy Publications No. 28, pp. 1 - 18)

(\*a) etc:-

(a) "SHOKET" means the execution of a sentence, not necessarily the death penalty.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART I.

(EXHIBIT A)

DOCUMENT NO. : 4959

AUTHOR OR OWNER : Unknown

UNIT : Unknown

CAPTURED AT : SALAMAU River

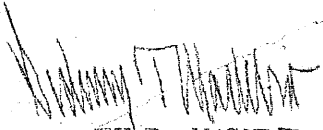
DATE OF CAPTURE :

RECEIVED ATIS AE : 1 Oct '43

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 4 Oct '43

TRANSLATED BY : Captain G. W. GREGORY, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.



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INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART II.

(EXHIBIT B)

DOCUMENT NO. : 243

AUTHOR OR OWNER : SHIN, Shunji, 1st Class Seaman

UNIT : SASEBO 5 SNLP, 2 Company

CAPTURED AT : MILNE Bay

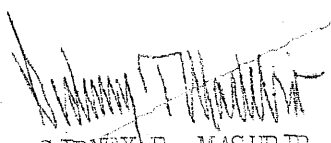
DATE OF CAPTURE : Oct '42

RECEIVED ATIS AE : \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 4 Nov '42

TRANSLATED BY : Captain G.W. GREGORY, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.



Handwritten Japanese text, likely a diary or letter. The text is written in a cursive style. A rectangular box highlights a portion of the text in the middle of the page.

Handwritten Japanese text, likely a diary or letter. The text is written in a cursive style. A rectangular box highlights a portion of the text in the middle of the page.

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART III.

(EXHIBIT C)

DOCUMENT NO. : 1051

AUTHOR OR OWNER : Unknown

UNIT : SASEBO 5 SNLP, 2 Company, 1 Platoon

CAPTURED AT : BUNA Strip Area

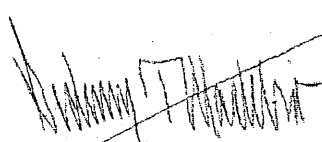
DATE OF CAPTURE : 28 Dec '42

RECEIVED ATIS AE :

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA :

TRANSLATED BY : Captain G.W. GREGORY, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.





INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART IV.

(EXHIBIT D)

DOCUMENT NO. : 1268

AUTHOR OR OWNER : Unknown

UNIT : Unknown

CAPTURED AT : BUNA Mission

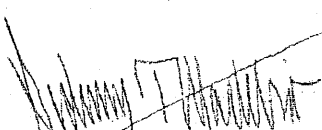
DATE OF CAPTURE : 3 Jan '43

RECEIVED ATIS AE :

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 11 Jan '43

TRANSLATED BY : Captain G.W. GREGORY, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART V.

(EXHIBIT E)

DOCUMENT NO. : 1274

AUTHOR OR OWNER : TATEMACHI, Sei

UNIT : 14 Pioneer Regiment

CAPTURED AT : BUNA Mission

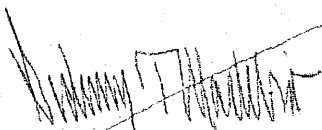
DATE OF CAPTURE : 3 Jan '43

RECEIVED ATIS AE : \_\_\_\_\_

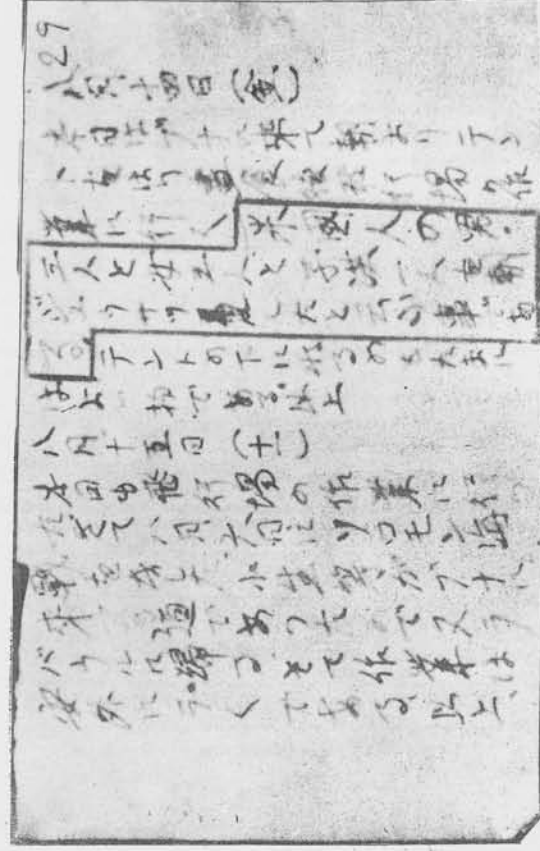
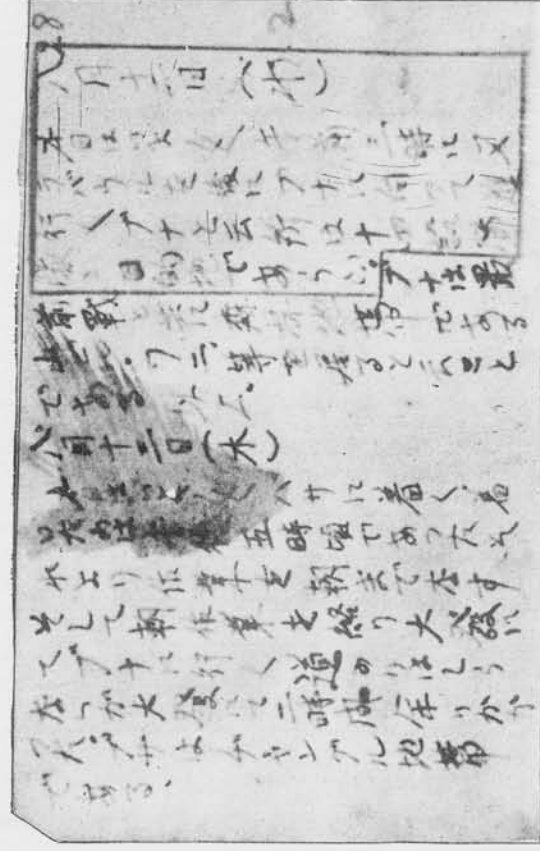
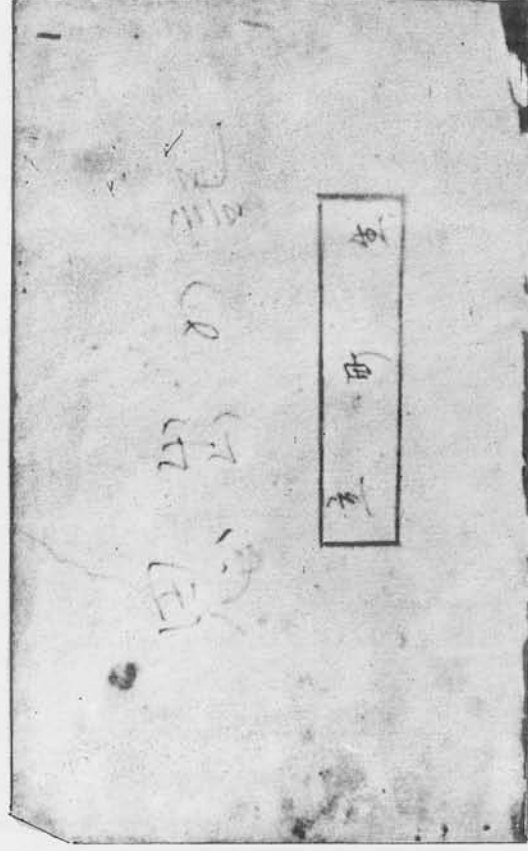
RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : \_\_\_\_\_

TRANSLATED BY : Captain G.W. GREGORY, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.





INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART VI.

(EXHIBIT F)

DOCUMENT NO. : 2113

AUTHOR OR OWNER : Unknown

UNIT : 15 Pioneer Regiment

CAPTURED AT : BUNA Area

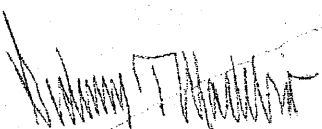
DATE OF CAPTURE : 16 Mar '43

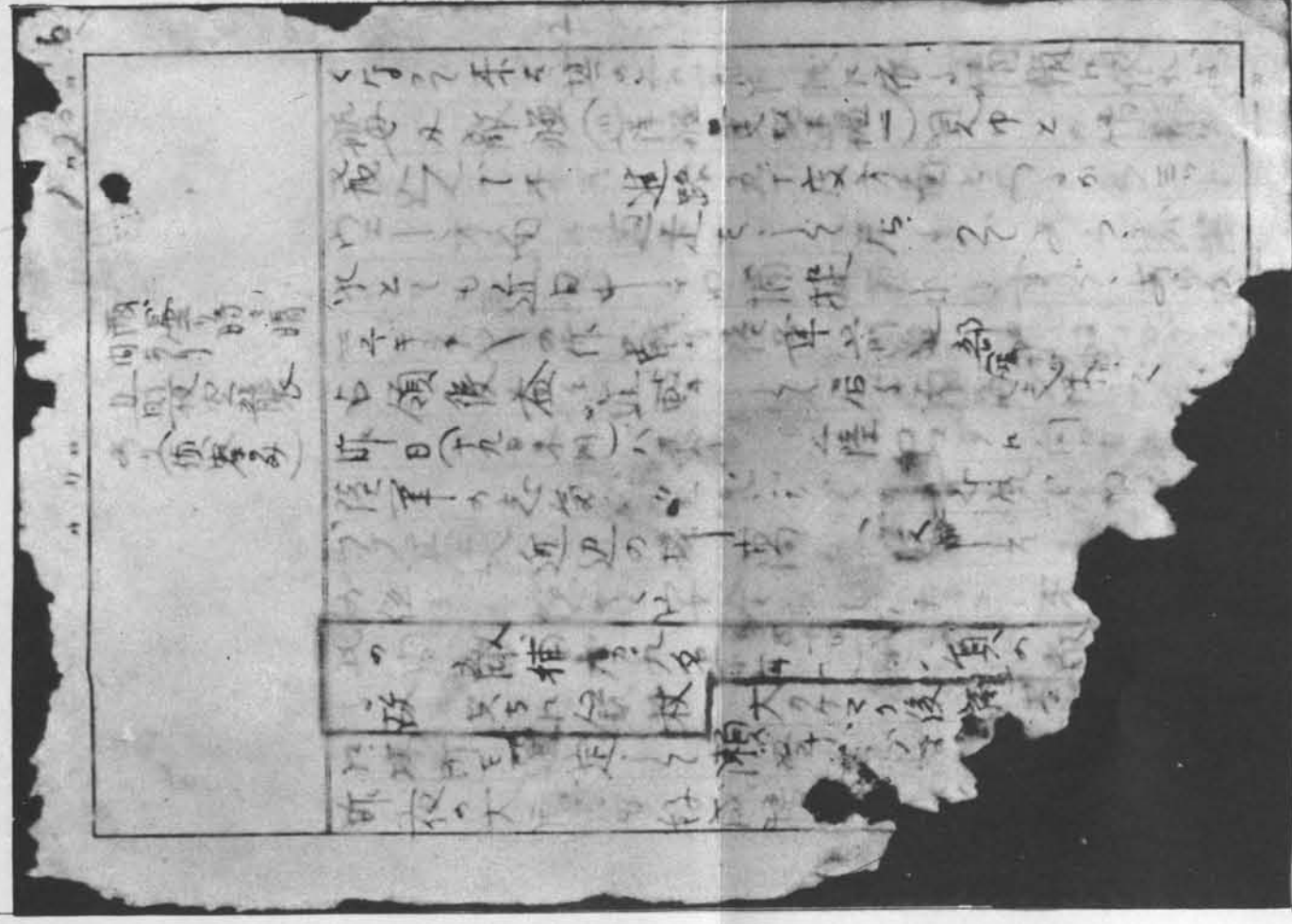
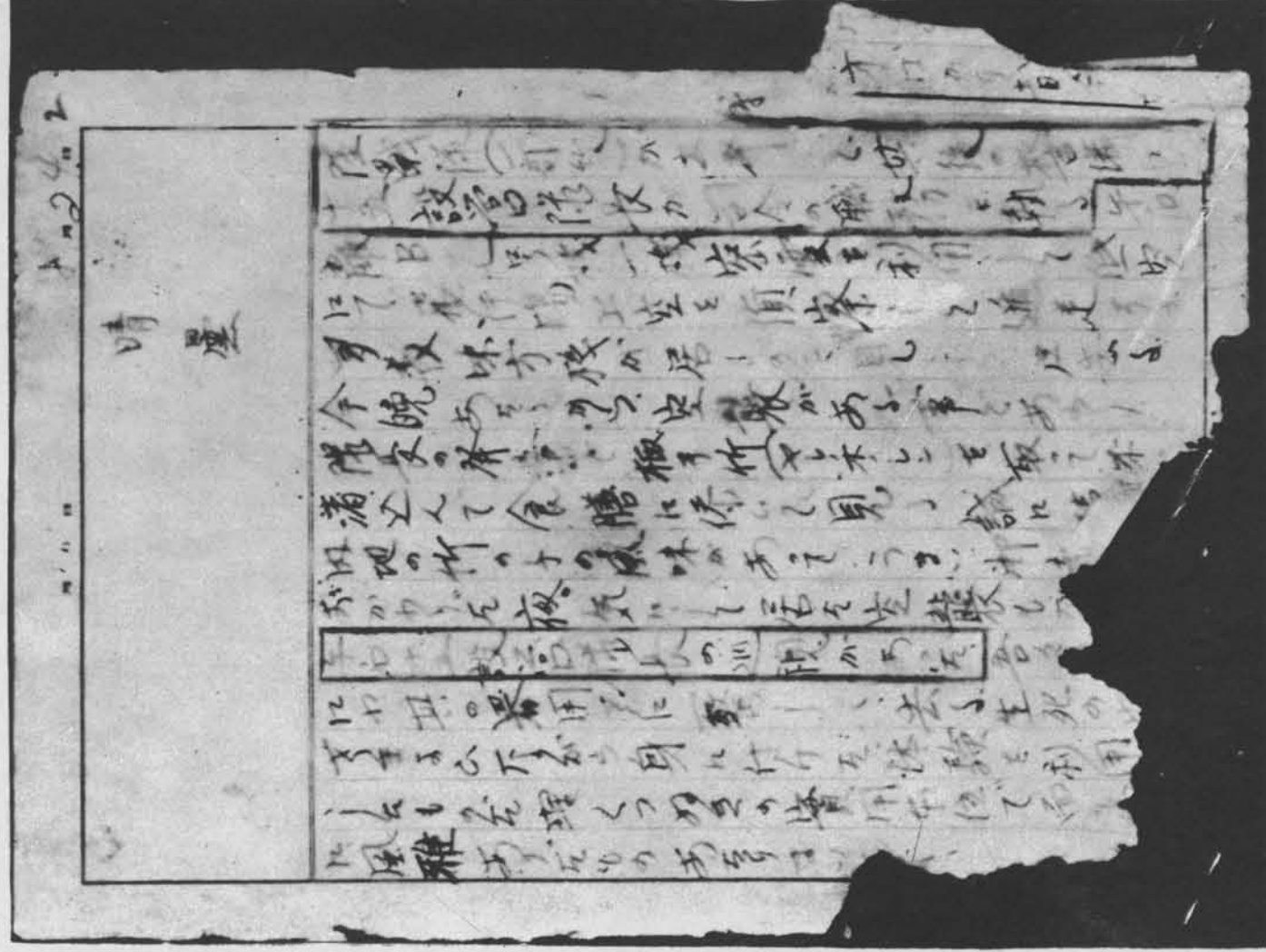
RECEIVED ATIS AE : 20 Mar '43

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 22 Mar '43

TRANSLATED BY : Major J. SHELTON, AUSTRALIAN Army  
Captain G.W. GREGORY, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASCHER,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.



(Full scale photographic reproduction from the original)



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART VII.

(EXHIBIT G)

DOCUMENT NO. : 492

AUTHOR OR OWNER : SATO, Toshio (Civilian Translator)

UNIT : SASEBO 5 SNLP

CAPTURED AT : WARISOTA

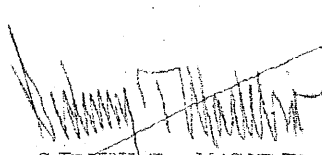
DATE OF CAPTURE : 16 Nov '42

RECEIVED ATIS AE :

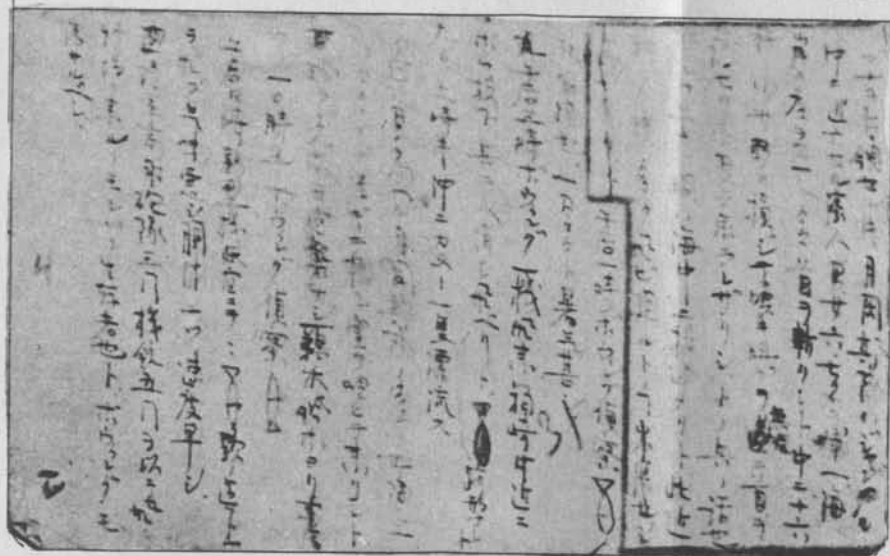
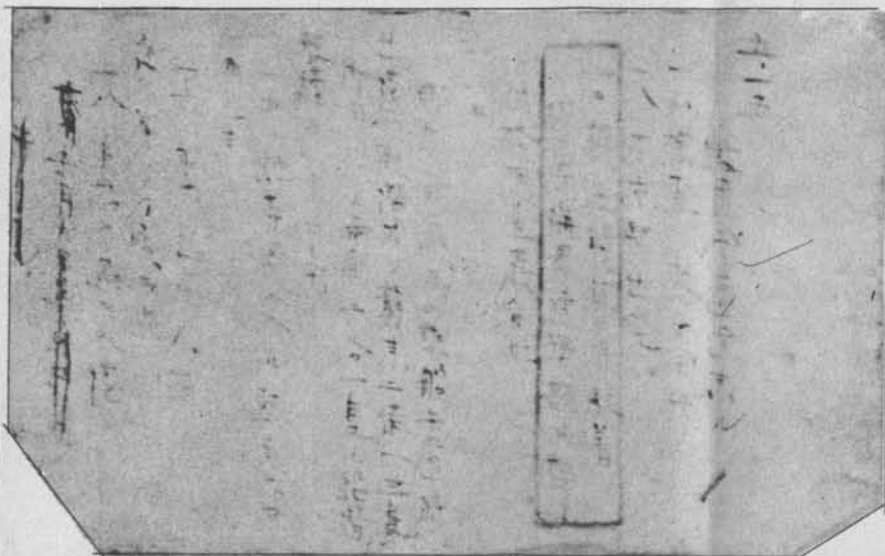
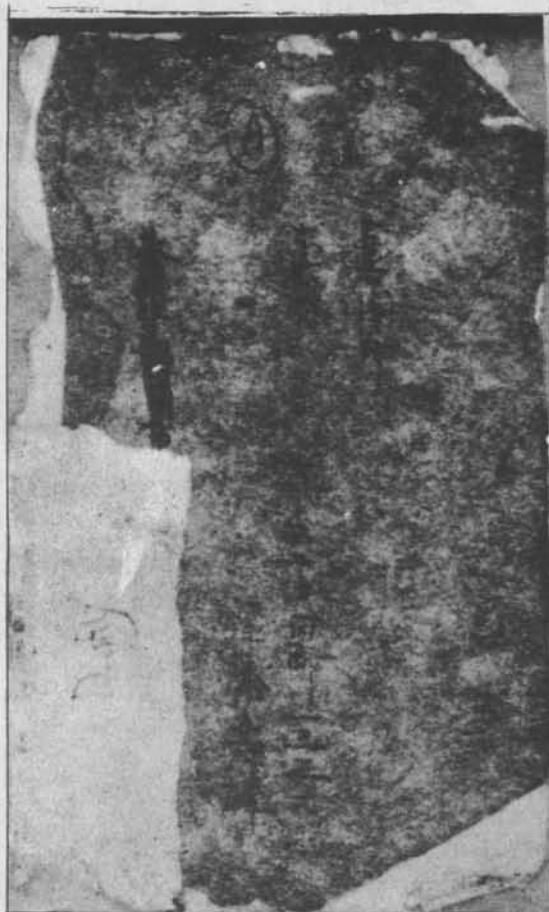
RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 27 Nov '42

TRANSLATED BY : Captain G.W. GREGORY, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.





(Full scale photographic reproduction from the original)



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART VIII

(EXHIBIT H)

DOCUMENT NO. : 712

AUTHOR OR OWNER : 15 Pioneer Regiment, FUKUCHI Force, Signal Section

UNIT : \_\_\_\_\_

CAPTURED AT : GONA Beach Area


DATE OF CAPTURE : 7 Dec '42

RECEIVED ATIS AE : 9 Dec '42 (HQ. NCF)

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 11 Dec '42

TRANSLATED BY : Captain G.W. GREGORY, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.



司令官	八月十五日	所在	7	發信時刻	(第二號用)
司令官	發信場所		着信場所		中繼場所
參謀長	發信者		着信者		電請者
首席參謀	タナ		指定	緊急、至急、普通	受信時刻
幕僚	指令				傳號法

海軍信號發報紙

司令官 參謀長 首席參謀 幕僚

紙信號發報紙

司令官 參謀長 首席參謀 幕僚

二頁現狀 大一九九

②

[illegible]



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART IX.

(EXHIBIT I)

DOCUMENT NO. : 1016

AUTHOR OR OWNER : Unknown

UNIT : Pioneer Unit

CAPTURED AT : BUNA

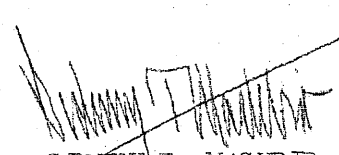
DATE OF CAPTURE : 23 Dec '42

RECEIVED ATIS AE : 27 Dec '42 (HQ, NCF)

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 30 Dec '42

TRANSLATED BY : Captain G.W. GREGORY, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.



17-7-28  
最上川丸(32)の機子  
機子(最上川丸内丸)

1. 8F防空壕(下草岡丸)

17-7-27  
1. 8F防空壕(下草岡丸) 18

17-7-28  
1. 1030室装アル被官ナシ

17-7-28  
0930室装アル被官ナシ  
機子(最上川丸内丸)

17-7-28  
28, 29, 両日  
半粒(最上川丸内丸)

17-7-30  
1. 設置同鋼材陸揚(最上川丸内丸)

17-7-31  
1. 室装(0910)被官ナシ  
2. 隊長(最上川丸内丸)  
(隊長(最上川丸内丸)の機子(最上川丸内丸))

17-8-1  
右方面(最上川丸内丸)の機子(最上川丸内丸)  
ナシ

17-19-2  
1. 0455前夜出撃(大機)投下  
大機投下セザル(大機)投下  
連絡スル等考慮ナシ

17-19-2  
「ア」(最上川丸内丸)の機子(最上川丸内丸)  
0420「ハ」(最上川丸内丸)の機子(最上川丸内丸)  
一同終局(最上川丸内丸)

2. 陸軍(最上川丸内丸)の機子(最上川丸内丸)

3. 1855「ア」(最上川丸内丸)の機子(最上川丸内丸)

4. 2020「ハ」(最上川丸内丸)の機子(最上川丸内丸)

17-10-3  
1. 0455前夜出撃(大機)投下

2. 1900前夜出撃(大機)投下

17-10-4  
1. 0100前夜出撃(大機)投下

2. 0230前夜出撃(大機)投下

3. 1610前夜出撃(大機)投下

4. 1900前夜出撃(大機)投下

5. 2350前夜出撃(大機)投下

4. 1030前夜出撃(大機)投下  
5. 1130前夜出撃(大機)投下  
6. 1230前夜出撃(大機)投下

7. 1630前夜出撃(大機)投下

8. 1730前夜出撃(大機)投下

9. 1830前夜出撃(大機)投下

10. 1930前夜出撃(大機)投下

11. 2030前夜出撃(大機)投下

12. 2130前夜出撃(大機)投下

13. 2230前夜出撃(大機)投下

14. 2330前夜出撃(大機)投下

15. 0030前夜出撃(大機)投下

16. 0130前夜出撃(大機)投下

17. 0230前夜出撃(大機)投下

18. 0330前夜出撃(大機)投下

19. 0430前夜出撃(大機)投下

20. 0530前夜出撃(大機)投下

21. 0630前夜出撃(大機)投下

22. 0730前夜出撃(大機)投下

23. 0830前夜出撃(大機)投下

24. 0930前夜出撃(大機)投下

25. 1030前夜出撃(大機)投下

26. 1130前夜出撃(大機)投下

27. 1230前夜出撃(大機)投下

28. 1330前夜出撃(大機)投下

29. 1430前夜出撃(大機)投下

30. 1530前夜出撃(大機)投下

31. 1630前夜出撃(大機)投下

32. 1730前夜出撃(大機)投下

33. 1830前夜出撃(大機)投下

34. 1930前夜出撃(大機)投下

35. 2030前夜出撃(大機)投下

36. 2130前夜出撃(大機)投下

37. 2230前夜出撃(大機)投下

38. 2330前夜出撃(大機)投下

39. 0030前夜出撃(大機)投下

40. 0130前夜出撃(大機)投下

41. 0230前夜出撃(大機)投下

42. 0330前夜出撃(大機)投下

43. 0430前夜出撃(大機)投下

44. 0530前夜出撃(大機)投下

45. 0630前夜出撃(大機)投下

46. 0730前夜出撃(大機)投下

47. 0830前夜出撃(大機)投下

48. 0930前夜出撃(大機)投下

49. 1030前夜出撃(大機)投下

50. 1130前夜出撃(大機)投下

1. 此日(最上川丸内丸)の機子(最上川丸内丸)  
2. 2230前夜出撃(大機)投下

17-11-19 (木) (最上川丸内丸)

1. 0700前夜出撃(大機)投下

2. 0800前夜出撃(大機)投下

3. 0900前夜出撃(大機)投下

4. 1000前夜出撃(大機)投下

5. 1100前夜出撃(大機)投下

6. 1200前夜出撃(大機)投下

7. 1300前夜出撃(大機)投下

8. 1400前夜出撃(大機)投下

9. 1500前夜出撃(大機)投下

10. 1600前夜出撃(大機)投下

11. 1700前夜出撃(大機)投下

12. 1800前夜出撃(大機)投下

13. 1900前夜出撃(大機)投下

14. 2000前夜出撃(大機)投下

15. 2100前夜出撃(大機)投下

16. 2200前夜出撃(大機)投下

17. 2300前夜出撃(大機)投下

18. 0000前夜出撃(大機)投下

19. 0100前夜出撃(大機)投下

20. 0200前夜出撃(大機)投下

書 類	件 数	登録月	登録日
14 設機密作	14 設機密作	17-6-22	17-6-26
14 設機密作	14 設機密作	17-6-25	
14 設機密作	14 設機密作	17-6-26	

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INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART X.

(EXHIBIT J)

DOCUMENT NO. : 52

AUTHOR OR OWNER : Unknown

UNIT : KURE 3 SNLP, 2 Company, HQ Platoon

CAPTURED AT : MILNE Bay

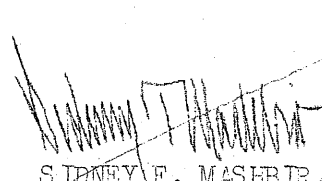
DATE OF CAPTURE :

RECEIVED ATIS AE :

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA :

TRANSLATED BY : Captain G.W. GREGORY, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.

17年8月10日 月曜日  
 晴時々雨 定時起床  
 武装計車機官居迄拜入  
 日課手入 順行  
 午前 倭全連記教練ヲ習  
 午前九時頃 中隊長司令ニ呼  
 バレル 機銃車ニテ本部行キ  
 本部ニ入来ニテ一等巡洋艦  
 カロ古カ当地方離レル約60里  
 沖ニテ敵ノ潜水艦ニ撃沈サル  
 敵艦は連日中隊長以下ノ3名  
 船カ片断ニ隻ヲ引リテ救助ニ向フ  
 出陣時刻 10時20分 食糧ニ日  
 交500名ノ食ヲ持ツテ向フ 要ニ待合  
 以テテハ次然敵船國ニテ復  
 巡洋艦ニ隻掃海艇數隻居ル様子  
 正午我カ甲攻メ新ノ作ヲ行フ 署長  
 食カビエニモ大基地ナルガロ  
 中府ヲ東九茂砲台ヲ持テ大隊ヲ

(Full scale photographic reproduction from the original)





INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART XI.

(EXHIBIT K)

DOCUMENT NO. : 54

AUTHOR OR OWNER : KANEKO, Masao

UNIT : KURE, 3 SNLP, 1 Company, 1 Platoon

CAPTURED AT : MILNE Bay

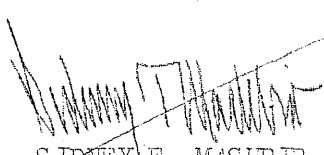
DATE OF CAPTURE : Sep '42

RECEIVED ATIS AE :

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA :

TRANSLATED BY : Captain G.W. GREGORY, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART XII.

(EXHIBIT L)

DOCUMENT NO. : 3211

AUTHOR OR OWNER : Unknown

UNIT : 102 Infantry Regiment

CAPTURED AT : BOBDUBI Area

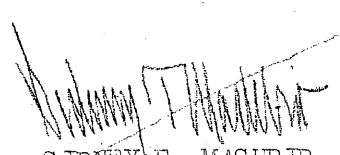
DATE OF CAPTURE :

RECEIVED ATIS AE : 17 Aug '43

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 19 Aug '43

TRANSLATED BY : Captain A.L. SPENCE, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.





INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART XIII.

(EXHIBIT M)

DOCUMENT NO. : 6076

AUTHOR OR OWNER : MURAKI, Heishiro

UNIT : MAIZURU 2 SNLP, 2 Company, 2 Platoon

CAPTURED AT : BOANA

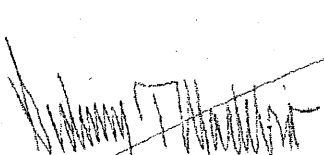
DATE OF CAPTURE : 17 Oct '43

RECEIVED ATIS AE : 21 Oct '43

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 26 Oct '43

TRANSLATED BY : T/3 J.M. TSUMURA, US Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.



2

五月七日  
土人我々方、常報、秘密ヲ探知セリ

一、本、煙草ヲモテ、販賣年モテ、コトガ  
本堂、此等、故所ニ、年、何、名、又

五月七日  
第三、警、戒、配、備、甚、急、令

此、日、五、日、凡、上、コ、フ、島、ヨ、リ、本、ル、ニ  
向、金、中、敵、非、作、機、爆、炸、年、金、也  
遺、難、ト、身、ヲ、取、石、弘、宣、名、安、石、如、天

五月九日  
懷、コ、シ、度、同、家、一、個、立、ト、京、京、市  
高、錦、正、法、子、所  
伊、原、石、江、存、名、地、平、島、市  
モ、本、堂、三、方、コ、コ、コ、フ、  
此、日、傍、三、傍、夕、煙、草、キ、シ、平、西、ト、配、給  
五月十日  
本、三、事、海、凡、入、港、入

2



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART XIV.

(EXHIBIT N)

DOCUMENT NO. : 4929

AUTHOR OR OWNER : Unknown

UNIT : Unknown

CAPTURED AT : LAE

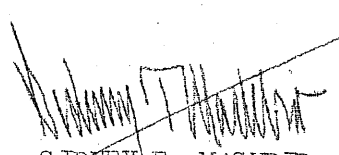
DATE OF CAPTURE : 27 Sep '43

RECEIVED ATIS AE : 28 Sep '43

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 29 Sep '43

TRANSLATED BY : T/4 H. MATSUMOTO, US Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.









INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART XV.

(EXHIBIT O)

DOCUMENT NO. : 8673

AUTHOR OR OWNER : 28 Field Machine Cannon Battery

UNIT :

CAPTURED AT : Cape GLOUCESTER

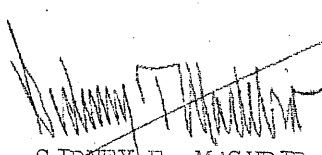
DATE OF CAPTURE :

RECEIVED ATIS AE : 16 Jan '44 (ATIS Adv Ech No. 2)

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 18 Jan '44

TRANSLATED BY : Ensign F.G. KYDEN, USNR

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.



野戰校閱記第三中隊

陸軍

「ミギマニ」於三過之同地居住間、「ミギマニ」  
於三柳子樹ヲ栽培之前半、倉庫、爲後得、  
自身營業之目的又其役不明、命令三休  
「ミギマニ」島ニ米等ヲ貯附近、山ニ無電所  
ヲ設テ附近航行、船舶航定候、行動ニ無電  
ヲ以テホトモシビ一駐屯海軍ニ連絡ニアラスコ  
レ也。

果人

未島ノ目的 本人ハ白人ヲ連絡ニセーアリテ島ヲクム及  
「ミギマニ」アラニスバニ厩ノ連絡ニ任ジ無電所  
糧秣物品補給ヲナシリ  
  
耳ニ言盡不詳

十三時六分 監視哨ニ東方上空ニ爆音聞ケ報告ラ受タヤ  
直下ニ戦艦沈没スガレモ西上ニ西進スモノ如ク  
機影發見スルニ至リ

十二時十三分 西方上空ニ爆音消エ

十五時 ツルツ支隊本部ヨリ左記命令受領ス  
ツルツ支隊命令 三月十五日。○  
「ツルツ」陸栖間ニ於クル支隊内務規定凡整備  
防衛規定別冊ノ通定ム  
明ニ「ミギマニ」ヲ實施コ命メ

開戰四日中

敵作戦概略

(集) 香須員

十時八分 砲測監視哨より南方上空ニ爆音聞タノ報告ヲ  
聞クヤ中隊司令官ニ射撃準備完了ト同時ニ敵ホ  
イミケ即一機高度四千フィート北進  
十一時十二分 北方雲上ニ機影ヲ汲ス  
十二時半分 飛行場北方海岸ヲ西百五十米ノ地長ニ於テ  
**修彦二名ハ銃殺處分ヲ行フ**

本日ハ勤務員左ノ如シ

日直將校 尾崎少尉  
日直下士官 久木崎早苗

前日ニ同シ

九時十九分 海岸監視哨ヨリ東方上空ニ爆音聞クノ報告ヲ受ク

(Full scale photographic reproduction from the original)





INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART XVI.

(EXHIBIT P)

DOCUMENT NO. : 5916

AUTHOR OR OWNER : 80 Infantry Regiment

UNIT :

CAPTURED AT : FINSCHHAFEN

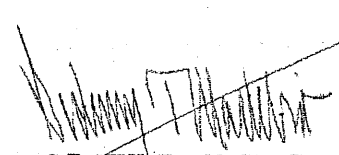
DATE OF CAPTURE : 20 Oct '43

RECEIVED ATIS AE : 24 Oct '43

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 26 Oct '43

TRANSLATED BY : Major J. SHELTON, AUSTRALIAN Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.



極秘

子 一

18.0.3



逃亡土民兵「ベナダ」ハ「ゲ」地方状況  
陳述ニ依ル

昭和十八年七月二十四日  
猛部隊参謀部

本資料ハ七月九日「ウツ」附近ニ於テ米軍ヨリ逃亡  
セル土民兵「アトカ」同傭役人夫「ラセ」西名ヲ猛憲兵  
隊ニ於テ逮捕之ヲ取調ニ於テ「アトカ」陳述セル所  
ニ依ルモノナリ  
参考ノ為印刷配布ス

猛部隊参謀部

荷物ヲ「ワイサ」土民家屋ニ残シテ「バスター」ニ逃走シ後  
「ワイサ」ニ歸リシカ土民兵「アトカ」「ワイサ」ヲ去リシ後土民  
日本軍ヲ恐レテ一家屋共ニ米軍ノ荷物ヲ全部焼却シ後  
「バスター」ニ歸リシカ土民兵「アトカ」「ワイサ」ヲ去リシ後土民  
日本軍ヲ恐レテ一家屋共ニ米軍ノ荷物ヲ全部焼却シ後  
「バスター」ニ歸リシカ土民兵「アトカ」「ワイサ」ヲ去リシ後土民  
日本軍ヲ恐レテ一家屋共ニ米軍ノ荷物ヲ全部焼却シ後  
「バスター」ニ歸リシカ土民兵「アトカ」「ワイサ」ヲ去リシ後土民

(6) 或日四名土民兵並ニ三名ノ土民兵「ベナダ」ヨリ「バスター」ニ來リ  
「アトカ」ヲ連テ「ウツ」河ヲ下航「アトカ」ニ携帯無線機ヲ  
置キ「バスター」河畔ノ「カニボット」ニ至リ此處ニテ日本軍ノ  
「セビツ」河方面へ進出状況ヲ探ルヘク逗留二日一夜  
「カニボット」ニ至リテ日本兵ニ米兵並ニ土民兵ノ所在ヲ空  
告ニ日本軍ノ夜襲ヲ受ケタリ  
當時米兵ハ各人輕機小銃拳銃手榴彈及彈藥箱ヲ  
土民ニ運セテ各人兵兵器並ニ米兵日本兵ノ嘆声カ上ニヤ  
米兵三名土民兵三名計六名「カニボット」ニ夜ノ間ニ逃走セシカ別家屋

米兵一名土民兵一名日本軍ニ包圍テ逃走ニ米兵ハ見事ニ  
首ヲ切リ逃走セシカ土民兵ハ大腿部ヲ射タレ続イテ首ヲ  
切レ此ノ状況ヲ眼ノ通リ見シ土民兵ハ逃走セントセシカ米兵  
命令ニテ兵器箱ヲ密林ニ隠匿シ土民ニ成リ済マシテ再度  
「カニボット」ニ行キ日本軍ノ米兵ヲ確メヘク三日程滞在シ向

進ミ米兵捕子ナキヲ幸ヒ「カニボット」ニ土民ニ日本軍ノ  
所在ヲ尋ネタル「アトカ」ニ猛憲兵隊ナニト判明セリ  
良キ情報ヲ得タル「アトカ」米兵後ヲ追テ「アトカ」ニ歸リ  
「アトカ」ニ「アトカ」カニ「カニボット」ヨリ米兵巡警「セビツ」連シ  
テ飯リシ者ニ三名ノ米兵ハ「アトカ」ニ「カニボット」河「アトカ」  
ノ河岸ニ至リテ各人兵器箱ヲ密林ニ隠匿シ土民ニ成リ済マシテ再度

(7) 土民兵「アトカ」「アトカ」ニ至リ前記「カニボット」ニ於テ情報ヲ  
米兵三名ニ報告米兵早連無線機ニテ「ベナダ」ニ傳達シ  
其後土民兵「アトカ」ニ至リ前記「カニボット」ニ於テ情報ヲ



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART XVII.

(EXHIBIT Q)

DOCUMENT NO. : 8885

AUTHOR OR OWNER : Unknown

UNIT : Unknown

CAPTURED AT : Cape GLOUCESTER


DATE OF CAPTURE : \_\_\_\_\_

RECEIVED ATIS AE : Via X Amphibious Force

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 15 Jan '44

TRANSLATED BY : 1st Lieutenant F. BOWERS, US Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.



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INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX A.

PART XVIII.

(EXHIBIT R)

DOCUMENT NO. : 1529

AUTHOR OR OWNER : GIRUWA Central Sector Unit

UNIT :

CAPTURED AT : GIRUWA


DATE OF CAPTURE : 23 Jan '43

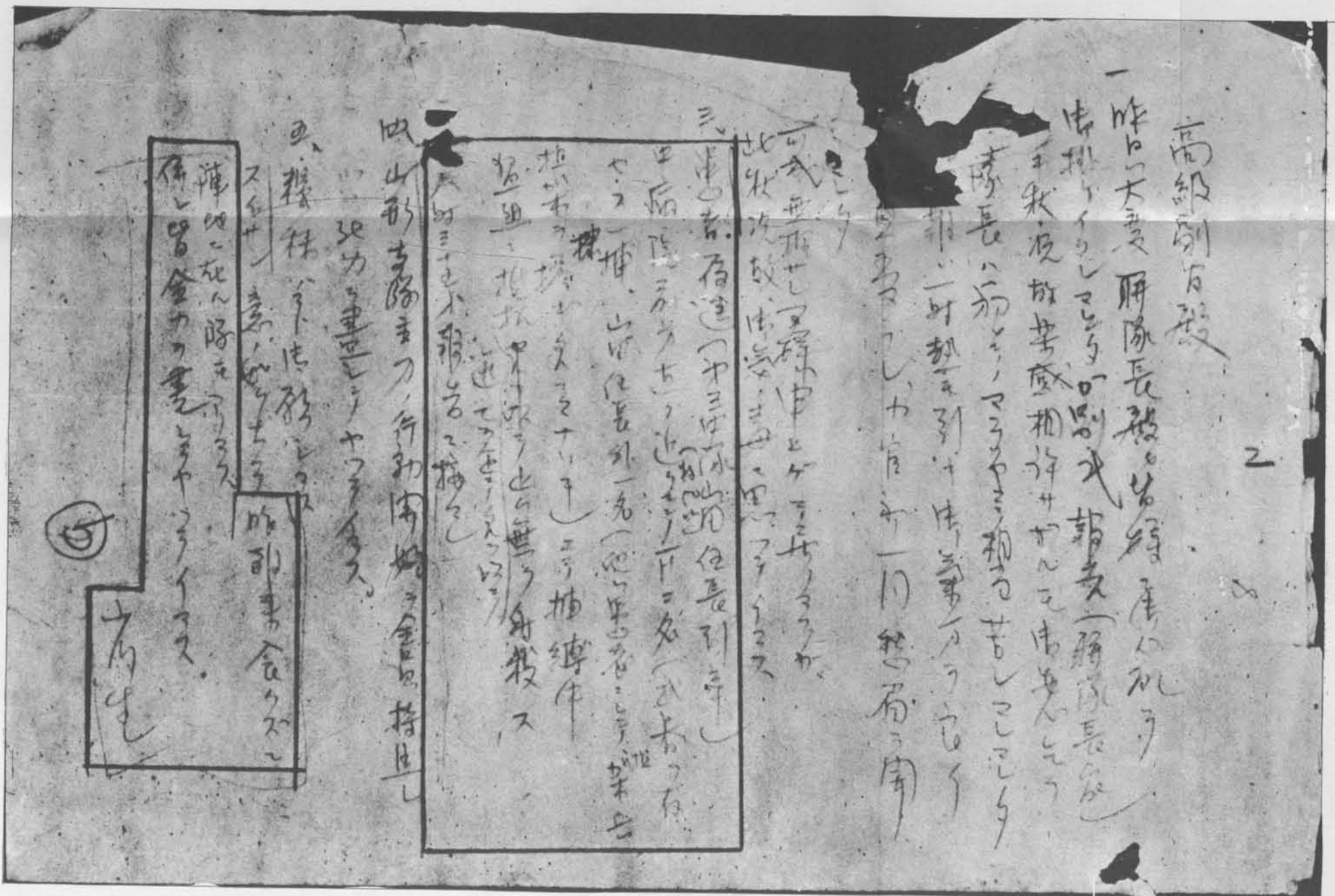
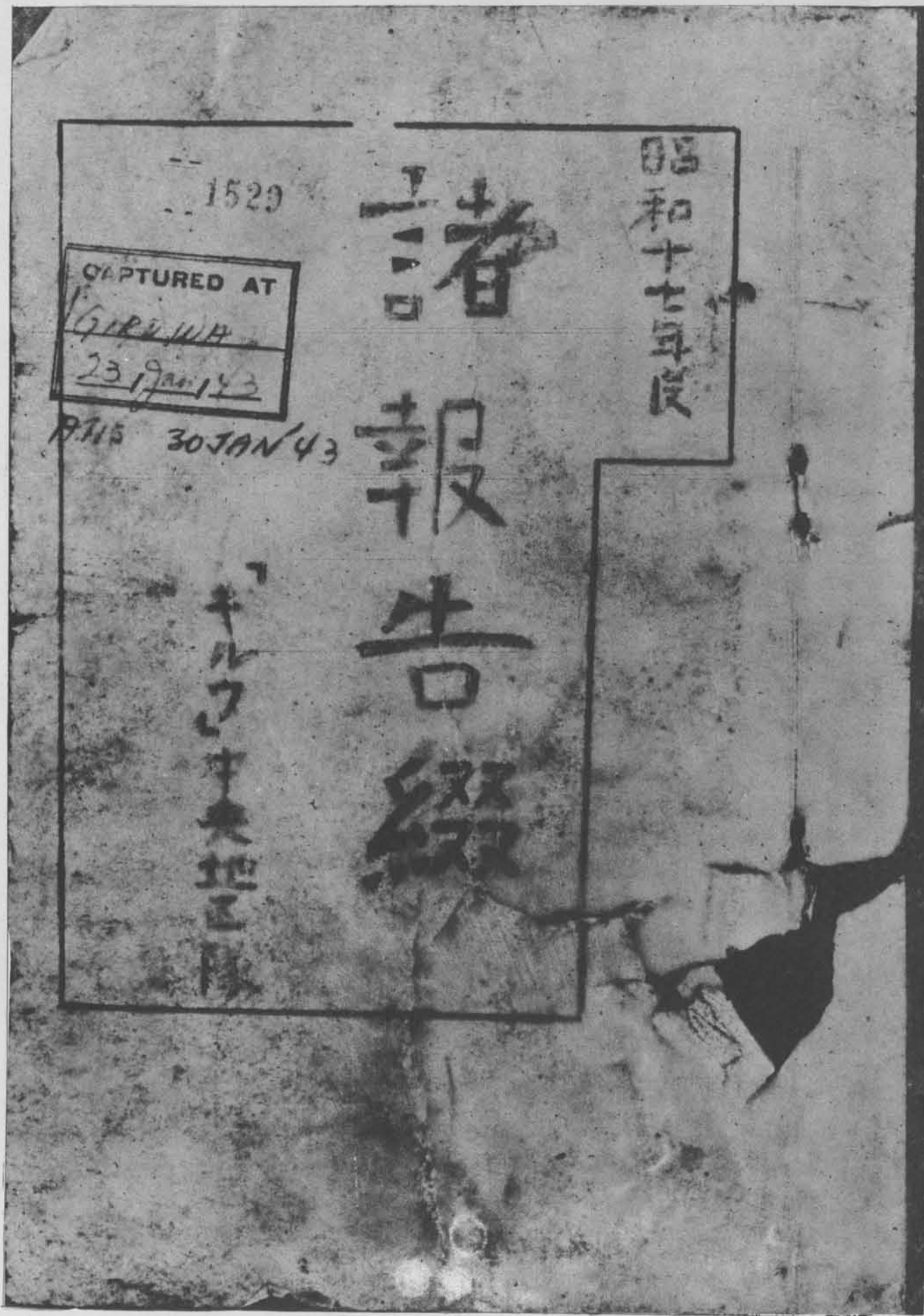
RECEIVED ATIS AE : 28 Jan '43 (ATIS, NGF)

RECEIVED ATIS, SUPA : 30 Jan '43

TRANSLATED BY : P/O H. ANG, RAAF.

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.







"Records of American and Australian Prisoners"

10 Apr '41

18 Army Operations Section

"Record of Australian prisoner \_\_\_\_\_"

Name

Age : 23 years

Rank : Flight Lieutenant

Birthplace : VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Education : From 6 years of age - 16 years, Grammar School

Occupation prior to service : Silk Dealer

Years in service : 3 years, 4 months

Flight hours : 1200 hours

Duty : Pilot of A-20-A Flight Leader

How taken prisoner : In Mar 1943 received orders to bomb warehouses and ammunition dumps in LAE and SALAMAUA. His airplane flew over with six other airplanes, he was shot down over SALAMAUA and taken prisoner.

The airplane used by this prisoner : BOSTON light bomber

Performance of said airplane : 2 motors, 1600 horsepower, maximum speed 300 mph, cruising speed 250 mph, 5 MG, crew 3, bombs used 250 and 500 kilogram, dive bombing and horizontal bombing.

Airfields known by this person on the Australian mainland VICTORIA and NEW SOUTH WALES

POINT COOK	
WAGGA	1 mile square
RICHMOND	1200 by 1700 yards
ESSENDON	1 mile by 3/4 mile
AMBERLY	2000 (presumably yards) square
COOTAMUNDRA	1400 (presumably yards) square
ARCHERFIELD	1 mile by 1500 (presumably yards)
RIVERTON	2000 (presumably yards) square (largest in AUSTRALIA)
TOWNSVILLE	2000 (presumably yards) square

This person having been instructed at only the BENALLA Flight School is not acquainted with area outside of VICTORIA. He landed at TOWNSVILLE on his way to MORESBY.

Sketch of MORESBY

Map Key (Map not attached)

1. Used by force to which the prisoner was attached.
2. Maximum number of ships which can anchor.
3. 2000 yards
4. 40 yards each
5. 2 miles
6. American
7. American
8. 12 - 13 miles
9. Used by the Australian Forces
10. American
11. 2 runways
12. American
13. Possible for 5000 ton class to be moored.
14. By government order all residents of the city have been evacuated to AUSTRALIA.
15. Is this river water used besides well water? He heard there was an aqueduct in the city but is not acquainted with the details.
16. Destroyed by bombing.

Installations in aerodrome area

Sketch Key

1. Tents
2. One mile
3. 100 yards
4. Half mile
5. Dispersal area for airplanes

Dirt is piled around the airplane epaulments.  
Air raid trenches are just excavations of the surface and not covered.  
Water is obtained from wells and rivers.  
Bombs and fuel are fairly distant and are transported by truck.  
The PsW numbers about 500 men and there are about 50 tents.

The PW's career as a pilot.

~~He~~ received preliminary training at the BENALLA School for six months, then received advanced training for 3 months after which he was an instructor for 15 months and carried out student training. He again received training in navigation and piloting of a twin motored airplane. 20 men of the 60 in the PW's class became instructors. Generally the student training period is 10 months. There are in all 15 or 16 flight schools in AUSTRALIA.  
He knows nothing of new type airplanes.

Enemy Strength in MORESBY.

The air is the same as related by \_\_\_\_\_ in the naval interrogation. Two out of three squadrons, in addition to light bombing make torpedo attacks, one squadron gives direct ground co-operation.  
The number of ground troops in MORESBY is not known but the residents of the town have all been evacuated to the mainland and the troops are billeted there. There are no tanks because they are not required. There are artillery troops and frequently gun fire is heard.

The condition of supply from AUSTRALIA.

Transport ships unload at night and leave harbor by dawn.

There are no complaints about the rations; milk, corn beef, bread, dehydrated vegetables, butter are all canned. At times whiskey and fresh vegetables are supplied.

He did not participate in the WAU operations. He has flown over WAU and BULOLO only one time and does not know the particulars. He does not even know the location of WAMPIT and BULWA.

Weather conditions between MORESBY and LAE.

The height of the clouds over the STANLEY Range is 1000 metres in the morning and in the afternoon they are 3000 metres high. Clouds and rain are disturbing factors, however the summit protrudes above the clouds. The best object (land mark) is the ALBERT-EDWARD mountain. (Headwaters of the MAMBARE River). When the land mark is not visible a compass is used to reach the coast in the vicinity of MAMBARE after which the coastline is followed to LAE.

Relationship between Australian and American armies.

The billeting areas are entirely separate. Since he has no relationship with them he does not know.

In comparison the American's rations are better than the Australians. Even on the Australian mainland they are treated well by civilians.

The effect of our bombing in MORESBY.

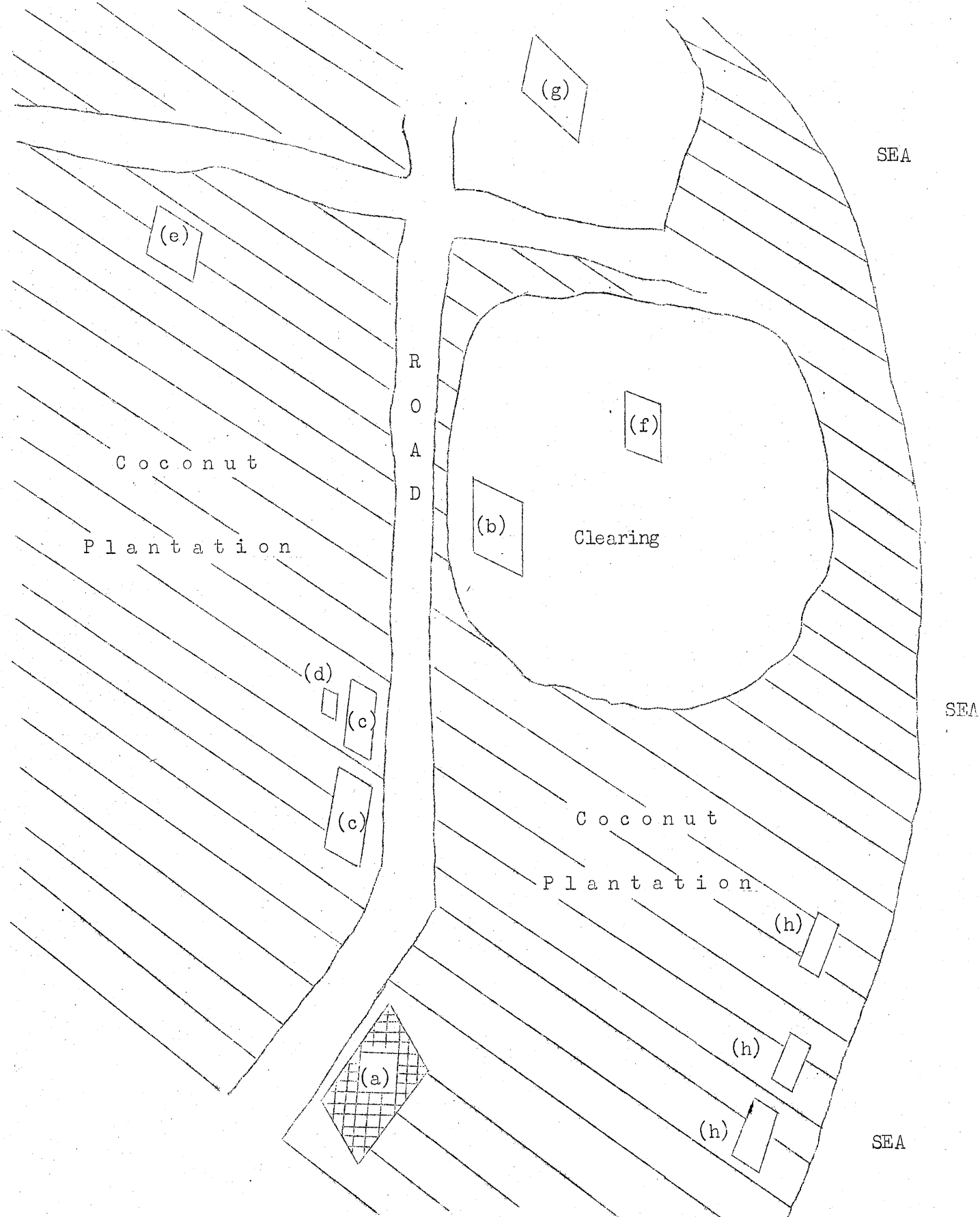
Three months passed since the PW arrived in MORESBY. However during this time there have been three air raids. The largest number of airplanes taking part was three. They dropped bombs in the vicinity of the airfield but the damage effected was slight.

Potatoes are a commodity generally lacking on the Australian mainland. Generally speaking there are no great inconvenience to living.

The PW is a flight lieutenant but has not received the conventional military education. His knowledge is limited and he can only pilot an airplane. Consequently it appears he knows nothing of other sectors.

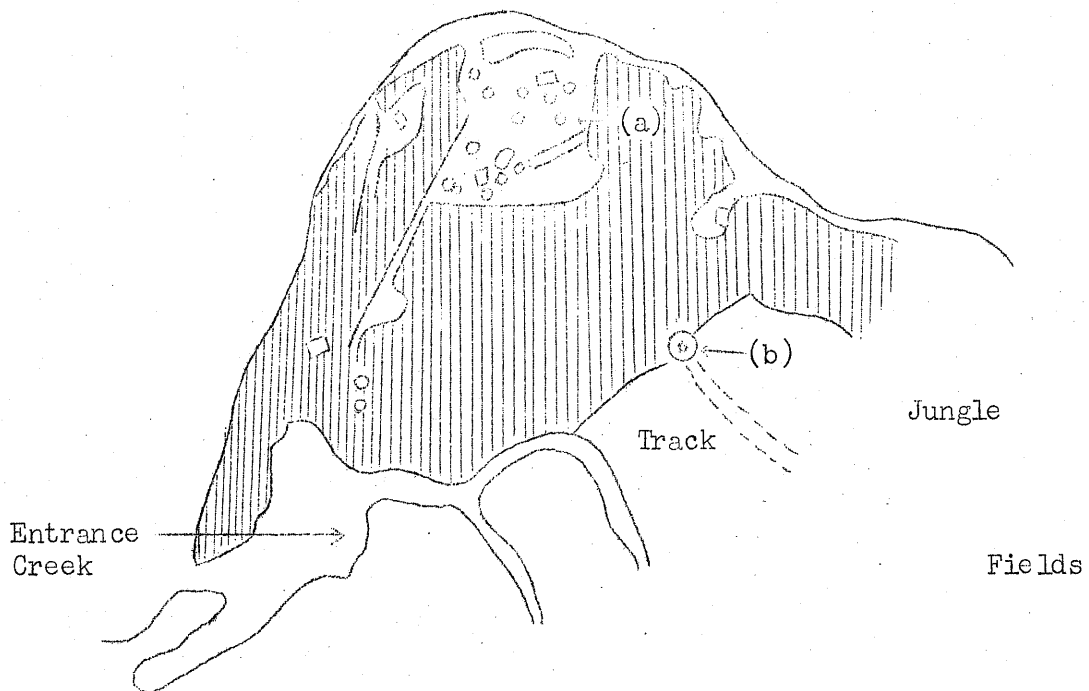
AMERICA will replace airplanes, and on this score he created an impression of confidence.

Tracing of Sketch of BUNA Government Station Drawn by PW JA 100037, to show Location of "Garage" where PsW were kept 12 - 13 Aug '42.



- (a) "Garage" where PsW were kept.
- (b) Large two-story house.
- (c) Huts or sheds.
- (d) Small storeroom.
- (e) Warehouse.
- (f) Foreign house, smaller than (b).
- (g) Warehouse.
- (h) Native huts, or house in bad repair.

BUNA GOVERNMENT STATION



- (a) Approximate location of building in which PsW were kept night 12 - 13 Aug '42.
- (b) Approximate location of place where PsW were captured by Japanese 12 Aug '42.

(Tracing of Aerial Photograph (41) of BUNA  
Taken 4 Sep '42 SM 17 No. 11)

INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX D.

PART I

(EXHIBIT S)

DOCUMENT NO. : 319

AUTHOR OR OWNER : Unknown

UNIT : 144 Infantry Regiment, 2 Machine Gun Company

CAPTURED AT : South of GORARI

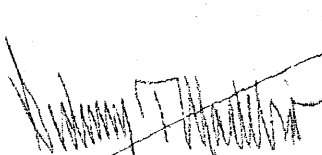
DATE OF CAPTURE : 11 Nov '42

RECEIVED ATIS AE :

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA :

TRANSLATED BY : Captain G.W. GREGORY, AUSTRALIAN Army  
T/3 K. OMURA, US Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 6 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.









INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX D.

PART II.

(EXHIBIT T)

DOCUMENT NO. : 7230

AUTHOR OR OWNER : SHIMAMOTO, Sergeant-Major

UNIT : Unknown

CAPTURED AT : HQ, X Division

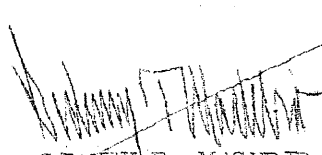
DATE OF CAPTURE : 1 Dec '43

RECEIVED ATIS AE :

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 5 Dec '43

TRANSLATED BY : 1st Lieutenant F. BOWERS, US Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.

行城殿後現出  
 月夜十名之  
 無誤  
 月夜十名之  
 無誤

7

スザンヌ、  
2  
3

8 7

今令訓誨之。其後又見之。今令訓誨之。其後又見之。今令訓誨之。其後又見之。

1. 敬告  
 2. 敬告  
 3. 敬告  
 4. 敬告  
 5. 敬告  
 6. 敬告  
 7. 敬告  
 8. 敬告  
 9. 敬告  
 10. 敬告

10 6

6

10.



INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX D.

PART III.

(EXHIBIT U)

DOCUMENT NO. : 2050

AUTHOR OR OWNER : Unknown

UNIT : Unknown

CAPTURED AT : BUNA - GIRUWA Area

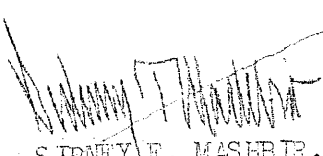
DATE OF CAPTURE : 3 Feb '43

RECEIVED ATIS AE : 6 Feb '43

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 9 Feb '43

TRANSLATED BY : S/Sgt K. KOZAKI, US Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.



[illegible]

乙卯  
 昨及の夜、ハ泣き、痛きなり。一箱に米  
ノ  
 今日は大食、大てのみ。之れを  
 余も永く同取さるゝ事かある得  
 る丸なむならん上は、種なる  
 事あり。肝は痛む  
 其初め又見物にまで果へし  
 多とて語すなり。語に依小は入  
 陸者名はウチ金にすく一存加  
 一回の食料にて、代りまへするもの  
 どういふこと。幕府より遣はるもの  
 今、陳にす。初めは二日  
 余にも不考と思ひ、今日の墨衣  
 合へず、石倉はとも、甚だしく味く  
 八度

[illegible]

今日正月二日あふ三時より  
 日記は船中を記す事  
 多し得まつた本日小舟共  
 八隻以上言ひ置る者あり  
 きたる二十四日より後、  
 雪は降りて水に死なへ解  
 けず残る雪の白く  
 方橋より長き道なり  
 主君神祇若松神社  
 乃ち路に井あり今  
 ぞわれぬ此すべから  
 所をもとめぬに神祇  
 の有る所朝は薄雲の  
 下を有ぬ雪に赤い  
 地衣正月と思ふおすま  
 したる年りかしき正月

[illegible]

今より紙の裏に付く文字  
市野はハコ小坂屋天  
の裏に二重の裏 有時は一  
重の裏に二重の裏 又  
市野はハコ小坂屋天  
の裏に二重の裏 有時は一  
重の裏に二重の裏 又  
市野はハコ小坂屋天  
の裏に二重の裏 有時は一  
重の裏に二重の裏 又

[illegible]

今夏より 今夏の節に 平少将と  
 他の人和まゝ  
 中隊一隊の川西死す。世のやま。  
 乃ち天にまじり小川より下りて又人々をたふさ  
 路殊に傳にやうなり。白蛇餅也  
 とあり。 卷之三十二 其に廿一  
 鴨田、千、西、配給あり。  
 鴨田、安作、推、傳、のや、と、い、す、は、バ、ー  
 ン、列、小、と、す、安、作、の、や、り  
 盡、向、子、行、板、の、軸、で、ま、り  
 々々々々、傳、令、と、い、一、線、が、ま、り、行  
 と、大、田、京、橋、目、合

十二月二十日  
 鴨田、安、作、と、白、合、は、一、線、に、ま、り、  
 今、朝、の、時、降、時、に、ハ、型、割、い、た

正月は神代とし七十五歳  
 大兄と弟、子孫延び  
 延びてくるもの者幸々新  
 正月元日は御心成りあり  
 正月元日は二合穀に納め  
 屋敷の名で召し合ふこと  
 屋敷の但し召さずなりけり  
 かん俣より  
 この斎除の上陸すれば我々に交  
 り其の斎除の上陸は（何）  
 下等なるが折上りなかり  
 公にせられ上陸する松平  
 公にせられ上陸する事不詳  
 障りの難有のみ、井田の上手  
 兵三ツリやあかき居一箇月位

[illegible][illegible]

昨日夕方、事合、古安と病況を  
 手紙に送り、復病の引当。  
 現在、古安は病況から死人は  
 三二十人、まだ一、二、大陽まで  
 の人か、大平はわつて、  
 古安は病況を、古安と病況を  
 手紙に送り、復病の引当。  
 現在、古安は病況から死人は  
 三二十人、まだ一、二、大陽まで  
 の人か、大平はわつて、

[illegible][illegible]

くらうとて思ふ中、笑ふ。  
 目を見、其うな事さへ、  
 身におもふうなアの、成下る。  
 笑ふ。□の事を、見へ。  
 笑ふ。其うな事さへ、  
 笑ふ。又、合ふ。其うな。  
 今、迷ふ。言ふ。ニコス。耳に。  
 確と、其うな。は、手、手、  
 話、は、今日、さう、  
 ま、と、言ふ。その、  
 下。お、  
 テ、歩、  
 二、

本日馬肉を小ツリツル此の馬肉は  
 配給に於て有りけんすすす  
 此を食ふ和のさうするまじき  
 はずなと 飯の煮るにせしめ  
 さまえ オトと違つた 醬油の  
 けりやは全く口をきまき 醬油化  
 ない馬肉もさう美味かつた  
 蓋を三つで一つ肉を代へて中  
 主増す 白飯碗に頭を二  
 盛り下るさうへ行ふ

[illegible][illegible]

白く白く  
 三日月の光  
 九十九  
 金く目く  
 夜は  
 新し  
 倉  
 人日  
 行  
 夜は

[illegible]

十二月十九日  
 新牙脱作病度に際し、連者にて  
 人より三人あり。今日は男一人少く  
 解謝して行けり。  
 我輩も四人出で遊ぎ出たり。漸々  
 近づく手又とかなき。  
 本朝より分付て出勤するを得ず。不  
 都合にもおたふし合ふ所。ある間を  
 部各々身替へるに出来ぬ。今日は  
 本初と信じてはありしか  
 増え堀久三人の噂が中々聞えず。私

[illegible]

〇念ふやと申すは、  
 境の中を歩いてゐる土ま  
 りや、甘んじ思ひやと思つて  
 よくかんたんな自分の脉  
 を思ひとは全く平口す。  
 中興をおく見ても事ある  
 脈流りからしてさういふ







INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 10 (CONTINUED)

APPENDIX E.

PART I.

(EXHIBIT V)

DOCUMENT NO. : 2696

AUTHOR OR OWNER : Unknown

UNIT : Unknown

CAPTURED AT : BUTIGAP Creek Area


DATE OF CAPTURE : 14 Jul '43

RECEIVED ATIS AE : 19 Jul '43

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 21 Jul '43

TRANSLATED BY : P/O H. ANG, RAAF

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.

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APPENDIX E.  
PART I.  
(EXHIBIT V)

大規模規定手旗

一敵	白旗 コウコウ
二敵	白旗 コウコウ
三不戦	白旗 コウコウ
四降旗	白旗 コウコウ
五尾斯	白旗 コウコウ
六準備完了	白旗 コウコウ
七突撃	白旗 コウコウ
八包圍	白旗 コウコウ
九前進	白旗 コウコウ

十停止

一敵	白旗 コウコウ
二敵	白旗 コウコウ
三敵	白旗 コウコウ
四敵	白旗 コウコウ
五敵	白旗 コウコウ
六敵	白旗 コウコウ
七敵	白旗 コウコウ
八敵	白旗 コウコウ
九集合	白旗 コウコウ

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APPENDIX E.

PART II.

(EXHIBIT W)

DOCUMENT NO. : 2770

AUTHOR OR OWNER : TAKAMURA Unit No. 26

UNIT :

CAPTURED AT : Cape DINGA

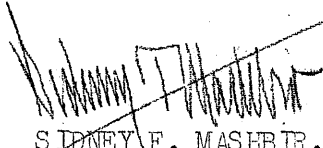
DATE OF CAPTURE : 15 Jul '43

RECEIVED ATIS AE : 20 Jul '43

RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA : 23 Jul '43

TRANSLATED BY : T/3 SUGIYAMA, US Army

PHOTOGRAPHED ON : 5 Mar '44

  
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,  
Colonel, S.C.,  
Co-ordinator.

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PART II.

(EXHIBIT W)

昭和十七年十一月  
連絡標旗記號表  
高村部隊  
第二十六号

赤	赤白	赤青	赤黒	赤茶	赤白	赤白	赤	赤	赤
敵機未歸ス(速射空砲ヲ放セヨ)	敵機未歸ス、全力盡シ射撃スベシ	敵機未歸ス、直ニ対空疎開スベシ	敵機未歸ス(速射)シテ来ル(直ニ反撃スベシ)	敵ハ侵入セリ	敵ハ侵入ノカキ 警戒備ヘヨ	敵方火現出ス(制圧スベシ)	敵ハ近用 戦時耳新準備ヲ急ガシムベシ		

圖						報		
白赤茶	白鳶	白黒	白音	白茶	白赤	白	赤青茶	赤青白
大隊ハ直ニ前面ノ敵ヲ攻奪セシトス	大隊ハ直ニ中央ニ指何シ敵ヲ攻奪セシトス	大隊ハ直ニ右側正面ニ指何シ敵ヲ攻奪セシトス	大隊ハ直ニ右側正面ニ指何シ敵ヲ攻奪セシトス	大隊ハ直ニ右側正面ニ指何シ敵ヲ攻奪セシトス	大隊ハ直ニ右側正面ニ指何シ敵ヲ攻奪セシトス	大隊ハ敵ヲ急迫セシトス		3

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