

CC.1.5.1.- dcu

The Swiss Legation has the honor to inform the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs that according to a communication from the Federal Political Department, the British Government is greatly concerned about the food supply of POW and it believes in effect that the prisoners, being accustomed to a different diet, suffer from certain under-nourishment. The Government of the United Kingdom proposes that additional food in the form of soya products, such as soya milk, soya flour and soya butter, be distributed to POW and thus augment the nutritive value of their food. It believes in effect that Japan has a large quantity of these products.

The Legation would be obliged to the Imperial Ministry if it would take up with the competent authorities the matter of this request of the British Government.

In thanking the Ministry in advance for its kind response,
the Legation takes this occasion to renew the assurances of its high
esteem.

Tokyo, 16 June 1943

To the Imperial Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
Tokyo

Protest of same Leg. re. Double film
Yes

Q " why Prot. surrounded by Job. Sect.?
A "

THE GAIMUSHO
TOKYO

No. 187/C.R.

N O T E V E R B A L E

The Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honor to acknowledge receipt from the Swiss Legation of a note, No. CC.1.5.1.-dcu., dated 16 June, informing the Imperial Government of the request made by the British Government for soya bean products to be supplied to British prisoners of war.

As regards this matter, the British Government had previously made the same proposal through the International Red Cross Committee, to which the Imperial Government had given a reply as per attached copy.

The Ministry requests the Legation to be advised of the particulars from the said copy.

23 June 1943

Attachment

- c o p y -

FOREIGN OFFICE

10th June 1943

Dear Dr. Paravicini,

With reference to your Memorandum of the 21st May addressed to this Ministry concerning an increase in the quantity of soya bean products supplied to British prisoners of war, I beg to inform you that the authorities concerned, who have been and are paying the best possible attention to the quantity and the nutritive value of the food given to prisoners of war, do not see the necessity of increasing the supply of any particular foodstuff.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ T. SUZUKI

Dr. F. Paravicini,
Representative in Japan of the International
Red Cross Committee,
No. 254, Yamasita-cho,
Naka-ku,
Yokohama.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. No. 2781-A

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, Walter Bossi __, hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Government of Switzerland in the following capacity: Swiss Diplomatic Representative, and as such official I have custody of the documents described as follows: No. 2781-A-1 - True copy of letter dated 16 June 1943 from the Swiss Minister to the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CC.1.5.1.-dou); and No. 2781-A-2 - Note Verbale dated 23 June 1943 from the Japanese Foreign Ministry to the Swiss Legation (No. 187/C.R.), enclosing copy of Note dated 10 June 1943 from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the International Red Cross Committee. -----

I further certify that the attached letters and notes are official records of the Swiss Legation in Japan and that they are a part of the official archives and files thereof.

Signed at Tokyo __ on this

/s/ W. Bossi -----
Signature of Official

5th day of December, 1946.

Swiss Diplomatic Representative
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ Max R. Joss -----

Statement of Official Procurement

I, 2nd Lt. Eric W. Fleisher, hereby certify that I am associated with the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and that the above certification was obtained by me from the above signed official of the Swiss Government in the conduct of my official business.

Signed at Tokyo __ on this

/s/ Eric W. Fleisher, 2nd Lt. AUSMI
NAME

5th day of December, 1946.

Investigator, IPS
Official Capacity

Witness: /s/ J. A. Curtis

No. 4501

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

I CERTIFY THAT the document hereunto annexed is under the Seal of the District of Columbia, and that such Seal is entitled to full faith and credit.

SEAL

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, DEAN ACHESON,
Acting Secretary of State, have
hereunto caused the seal of the
Department of State to be affixed
and my name subscribed by the
Authentication Officer of the said
Department, at the city of Washington,
in the District of Columbia, this
first day of July, 1946.

/s/ Dean Acheson
Acting Secretary of State

By /s/ M. T. Pompei
Authentication Officer
Department of State

Serial No. 820

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SEAL

Washington D. C., July 1, 1946.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

I CERTIFY that DAVID H. SCULL

whose name is signed to the accompanying paper, is now,
and was at the time of signing the same, a Notary Public
in and for the District of Columbia duly commissioned and
qualified.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, G. M. Thornett

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners
the District of Columbia, have here-
unto caused the Seal of the District
of Columbia to be affixed on the
day and year first above written.

SEAL

/s/ G. M. Thornett
Secretary, Board of Commissioners

- - INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST - -

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, THE UNION OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, CANADA, THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE, THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, INDIA, AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES.

- AGAINST -

ARAKI, Sadao; DOHIHARA, Kenji; HASHIMOTO, Kingoro; HATA, Shunroku; HIRANUMA, Kiichiro; HIROTA, Koki; HOSHINO, Naoki; ITAGAKI, Seishuro KAYA, Okinori; KIDO, Loichi; KIMURA, Heitaro; KOISO, Kuniaki; MATSUI, Iwane; MATSUOKA, Yosuke; MINAMI, Jiro; MUTO, Akira; NAGANO, Osami; OKA, Takasumi; OKAWA, Shunsei; OSHIMA, Hiroshi; SATO, Kenryo; SHIGEMITSU, Mamoru; SHIMADA, Shigetaro; SHIRATORI, Toshio; SUZUKI, Teiichi; TOGO, Shigenori; TOJO, Hideki; UMEZU, Yoshijiro. Defendants.

City of Washington,)
District of Columbia,) ss.
United States of America.)

I, E. TOMLIN BAILEY, being duly sworn, on oath depose and say:

I am Assistant Chief of the Special Projects Division of the Department of State of the United States, in charge of Prisoners of War Branch of that Division, in which branch I have served since November, 1942. Since its organization in 1942 and up to the present time, the Prisoners of War Branch has been charged with the duty of initiating and coordinating State Department policy and action in all matters pertaining to civilian internees and prisoners of war and international conventions relating to their status.

The statements hereinafter made are based upon official records of the Department of State, and in particular of the aforesaid Prisoners of War Branch, and relate to matters coming

under my cognizance or to my attention in connection with the carrying out of the functions of the Prisoners of War Branch.

Immediately after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Department of State took up with Japan the matter of according proper treatment for American nationals in Japanese hands. Although Japan was not a party to the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, the Department of State obtained from the Japanese Government a commitment to apply the provisions of that convention to American prisoners of war, and, so far as adaptable, to civilian internees held by Japan.

This commitment was made in a communication by the Japanese Government to the Swiss Minister at Tokyo in Charge of American Interests in Japan. The message was received through the American Legation at Bern in a telegram dated February 4, 1942, and stated that the Japanese Government informed the Swiss Minister that, "although not bound by the Convention relative to prisoners of war, Japan will apply mutatis mutandis provisions of that Convention to American prisoners of war in its power." In a telegram dated February 24, 1942, it was reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared to the Swiss Minister in Tokyo that Japan would "apply on condition of reciprocity Geneva Convention for treatment of prisoners of war and civilian internees in so far as convention shall be applicable."

Thereafter, the State Department by repeated protests and representations, through the Swiss Government, again and again called to the Japanese Government's attention failures on the

part of Japanese authorities to live up to their Government's undertakings, and warned the Japanese Government in unequivocal terms that the American Government would hold personally and officially responsible for their acts of depravity and barbarity all officers of the Japanese Government who had participated in their commitment and, with the conclusion of the war, would visit upon such Japanese officers the punishment they deserved for their uncivilized and inhumane acts against American prisoners of war.

These protests, representations and warnings originated in the Prisoners of War Branch, and I personally prepared many of them. They were based upon information obtained from representatives of the Swiss Government in charge of American interests in Japan and in Japanese controlled territory, from the International Red Cross Committee, from repatriates and from recovered military personnel.

On January 27, 1944, the State Department despatched to the Japanese Government, via the Swiss Government, two telegrams which were personally drafted by me, summarizing the protests and representations which had theretofore been submitted to the Japanese Government and demanding amelioration of the treatment being accorded American nationals in Japanese custody. The first of these telegrams listed the principal categories of deprivations of rights, cruelties, wanton neglect and mistreatment and referred to the specific Article of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, or other undertaking, violated; the second

recited specific instances coming under each category. These communications included the following charges:

"I. Representatives of the Swiss Government entrusted with the protection of American interests in Japan and Japanese-occupied territory have not been permitted to go to every place without exception where prisoners of war and civilian internees are interned, have not been permitted to interview without witnesses the persons held, and have not had access to all places occupied by the prisoners (Article 86 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention).

"II. Representatives of the International Red Cross Committee have been refused permission to visit most of the places where American nationals are held by the Japanese authorities (Articles 79 and 88).

"III. American nationals have not been permitted to forward complaints to the Japanese holding authorities or to representatives of the protecting power (Article 42).

"IV. The Japanese authorities have punished and have threatened to punish American nationals for complaining concerning the conditions of captivity (Article 42).

"V. The Japanese Government has failed to furnish needed clothing to American nationals (Article 12).

"VI. The Japanese authorities have confiscated personal effects from American civilian internees and prisoners of war (Article 6).

"VII. American prisoners of war and civilian internees have been subjected to insults and public curiosity (Article 2).

"VIII. Civilians and prisoners of war interned by Japan are suffering from malnutrition and deficiency diseases because of the failure and refusal of the detaining authorities to provide health sustaining food for their charges, or to permit the United States to make regular shipments on a continuing basis under appropriate neutral guarantees of supplemental food and medical supplies. (Article 11 and the specific reciprocal undertaking of Japan to take into account national differences in diet).

"IX. The Japanese authorities have devoted to improper and forbidden uses the profits of the sale of good in camp canteens instead of devoting them to the welfare of the persons held in the camps (Article 12).

"X. Contrary to the specific undertaking of the Japanese Government, the detaining authorities have compelled civilians to perform labor other than that connected with the administration, maintenance and management of internment camps. Officer prisoners of war have been forced to labor and noncommissioned officers to do other than supervisory labor (Article 27).

"XI. Prisoners of war have been required to perform labor that has a direct relation with war operations (Article 31).

"XII. Medical care has in many instances been denied to prisoners of war and civilian internees and when given has been generally so poor as to cause unnecessary suffering and unnecessary deaths (Article 14).

"XIII. The Japanese Government has reported the names of only a part of the American prisoners of war and civilian internees in its hands (Article 77) and of American combatants found dead by Japanese forces (Article 4 of the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Sick and Wounded of Armies in the Field, to which Japan is a contracting party).

"XIV. The Japanese Government has not permitted internees and prisoners of war freely to exercise their religion (Article 16).

"XV. The Japanese Government has not posted the Convention in camps in English translation, thus depriving American prisoners of war and civilian internees of knowledge of their rights thereunder (Article 84).

"XVI. The Japanese Government has failed to provide adequate equipment and accommodations in prisoner of war and civilian internment camps and transports, but on the contrary forced them to subsist in inhumane conditions (Article 10).

"XVII. The Japanese Government has completely failed to apply the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention (Title III, Section V, Chapter 3) with regard to trial and punishment of prisoners of war despite the fact that violations of its undertaking in this respect have repeatedly been called to its attention, but on the contrary has imposed cruel and inhuman punishments without trial.

"XVIII. The Japanese authorities have inflicted corporal punishment and torture upon American nationals (Article 46)."

In support of the above charges the following specific instances were recited:

"Charges I and II. Prisoner of war and civilian internment camps in the Philippines, French Indo-China, Thailand, Manchuria, Burma, Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies, and prisoner of war camp No. 1 in Formosa have never been visited by Swiss representatives although they have repeatedly requested permission to make such visits. None of these camps except the one at Mukden are known to have been visited by International Red Cross representatives. In recent months visits have not been allowed to the prisoner of war camps near Tokyo and Yokohama, and the prisoner of war camps in and near Hong Kong, although the Swiss representatives have requested permission to make such visits.

"The value of such few visits as have been permitted to some camps has been minimized by restrictions. Swiss representatives at Shanghai have been closely escorted by several representatives of the Japanese Consulate General at Shanghai during their visits to camps and have not been allowed to see all parts of camps or to have free discussion with the internees. Similar situations prevail with respect to the civilian internment camps and prisoner of war camps in metropolitan Japan and Formosa.

"By contrast, all of the camps, stations, and centers where Japanese nationals are held by the United States have been repeatedly visited and fully inspected by representatives of Spain and Sweden who have spoken at length without witnesses with the inmates, and International Red Cross representatives have been and are being allowed freely to visit the camps in the United States and Hawaii where Japanese nationals are held.

"Charge III. Communications addressed by the persons held to the protecting Power concerning conditions of captivity in several of the civilian camps near Shanghai, among them Ash Camp and Chapei, remain undelivered. The same situation exists with respect to the civilian internment camp in Baguio, and in most if not all the camps where American prisoners of war are held. Persons held at Baguio, Chefoo, Saigon, and at times in the Philippine prisoner of war camps were denied permission to address the camp commander.

"Charge IV. On one occasion during the summer of 1943 all of the persons held at the Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, were punished by cancellation of dental appointments because complaints were made to representatives of the Swiss Consulate General. During the same period, at Camp B. Yangchow, the entire camp was deprived of a meal by the Camp Commandant because complaints had been made concerning the delivery of spoiled food.

"There are cited under Section XVIII below, cases of prisoners of war being struck because they asked for food or water.

"Charge V. Civilian internees at Hong Kong have gone without footwear and civilian internees at Kobe have suffered from lack of warm clothing. In 1942 and 1943, American and Filipino prisoners of war in the Philippines and civilian internees at Baguio were forced to labor without shoes and clad only in loin cloths.

"Charge VI. This is reported to have been the case at the following camps: prisoner of war camps in the Philippine Islands, prisoner of war enclosures at Mariveles Bay, Philippine Islands, civilian internment camps at Baguio, Canton, Chefoo, Peking, Manila, Tsingtao, Weihsien, and Yangchow, and at the Ash Camp, Chapoi Camp, Lungghwa Camp, and Pootung Camp, in or near Shanghai. The articles most needed by the prisoners and internees have been taken. For example, Japanese soldiers took the shoes from an American officer prisoner of war who was forced to walk unshod from Bataan to San Fernando during the march which began about April 10, 1942. Although the prisoners constantly suffered from lack of drinking water canteens were taken from prisoners during this march; one of these victims was Lieutenant Colonel William E. Dyess.

"At Corregidor a Japanese soldier was seen by Lieutenant Commander Melvyn H. McCoy with one arm covered from elbow to wrist and the other arm half covered with wrist watches taken from American and Filipino prisoners of war.

"Charge VII. American prisoners of war in Manila were forced by Japanese soldiers to allow themselves to be photographed operating captured American military equipment in connection with the production of the Japanese propaganda film "Rip down the Stars and Stripes."

"Prisoners of war from Corregidor being taken to Manila were not landed at the port of Manila but were unloaded outside the city and were forced to march through the entire city to Bilibid Prison about May 23, 1942.

"Japanese school children, soldiers, and civilians have been admitted to internment camps and encouraged to satisfy curiosity regarding the persons held. Such tours were conducted at Baguio, Hong Kong, and Tsingtao.

"Charge VIII. Deficiency diseases such as beriberi, pellagra, scurvy, sprue, et cetera, are common throughout Japanese internment camps. These diseases are least common in the civilian internment camps (called assembly centers) at Shanghai and in some other camps where the persons held have but recently been taken into custody or where trade by the internees themselves with outside private suppliers is allowed. It appears, therefore, that the great prevalence of deficiency diseases in prisoner of war camps where internees have been solely dependent upon the Japanese authorities for their food supply over an extended period is directly due to the callous failure of these authorities to utilize the possibilities for a health sustaining diet afforded by available local products. The responsibility for much of the suffering and many of the deaths from these diseases of American and Filipino prisoners of war rests directly upon the Japanese authorities. As a specific example, prisoners of war at Davao Penal Colony suffering from grave vitamin deficiencies could see from their camp trees bearing citrus fruit that they were not allowed to pluck. They were not even allowed to retrieve lemons seen floating by on a stream that runs through the camp.

"Charge IX. For example, in the prisoner of war camps at Hong Kong, the profits of the canteens have not been used by the holding authorities for the benefit of the prisoners.

"Charge X. At Baguio civilian internees have been forced to repair sawmill machinery without remuneration.

Officer prisoners of war have been compelled by Major Mida, the Camp Commandant at Davao Penal Colony, to perform all kinds of labor including menial tasks such as scrubbing floors, cleaning latrines used by Japanese troops and working in the kitchens of Japanese officers.

"Charge XI. Ten American engineers were required to go to Corregidor in July 1942 to assist in rebuilding the military installations on that island, and prisoners of war have been worked in a machine tool shop in the arsenal at Mukden.

"Charge XII. The condition of health of prisoners of war in the Philippine Islands is deplorable. At San Fernando in April 1942, American and Filipino prisoners were held in a barbed-wire enclosure so overcrowded that sleep and rest were impossible. So many of them were sick and so little care was given to the sick that human excrement covered the whole area. The enclosure at San Fernando was more than 100 kilometers from Bataan and the abominable treatment given to the prisoners there cannot be explained by battle conditions. The prisoners were forced to walk this distance in seven days under merciless driving. Many who were unable to keep up with the march were shot or bayoneted by the guards. During this journey, as well as at other times when prisoners of war were moved in the Philippine Islands, they were assembled in the open sun even when the detaining authorities could have allowed them to assemble in the shade. American and Filipino prisoners are known to have been buried alive along the roadside and persistent reports have been received of men who tried to rise from their graves but were beaten down with shovels and buried alive.

"At Camp O'Donnell conditions were so bad that 2,200 Americans and more than 20,000 Filipinos are reliably reported to have died in the first few months of their detention. There is no doubt that a large number of these deaths could have been prevented had the Japanese authorities provided minimum medical care for the prisoners. The so-called hospital there was absolutely inadequate to meet the situation. Prisoners of war lay sick and naked on the floor, receiving no attention and too sick to move from their own excrement. The hospital was so overcrowded that Americans were laid on the ground outside in the heat of the blazing sun. The American doctors in the camp were given no medicine, and even had no water to wash the human waste from the bodies of the patients. Eventually, when quinine was issued, there was only enough properly to take care of ten cases of malaria, while thousands of prisoners were suffering from the disease. Over two hundred out of the three hundred prisoners from Camp O'Donnell died while they were on a work detail at Batangas.

"At Cabanatuan there was no medicine for the treatment of malaria until after the prisoners had been in the camp for five months. The first shipment of medicines from the Philippine Red Cross was held up by the camp authorities on the pretext that they must make an inventory of the shipment. This they were so dilatory in doing that many deaths occurred before the medicine was released. Because of lack

of medicines and food, scurvy broke out in the camp in the Fall of 1942. Since the prisoners had been at the camp for some months before this disease became prevalent the responsibility for it rests upon the detaining authorities.

"It is reported that in the autumn of 1943 fifty percent of the American prisoners of war at Davao had a poor chance to live and that the detaining authorities had again cut the prisoners' food ration and had withdrawn all medical attention.

"Though the medical care provided for civilian internees by the Japanese camp authorities appears to have been better than that provided for prisoners of war, it still does not meet the obligations placed on the holding authorities by their Government's own free undertaking and by the laws of humanity. At the civilian internment camp, Camp John Hay, childbirth took place on the floor of a small storeroom. At the same camp a female internee who was insane and whose presence was a danger to the other internees was not removed from the camp. A dentist who was interned at the camp was not permitted to bring in his own equipment. The Los Baneos Camp was established at a recognized endemic center of Malaria, yet quinine was not provided, and the internees were not allowed to go outside of the fence to take antimalaria measures.

"The Japanese authorities have not provided sufficient medical care for the American civilians held in camps in and near Shanghai and the internees have themselves had to pay for hospitalization and medical treatment. Deaths directly traceable to inadequate care have occurred.

"Even in metropolitan Japan, the Japanese authorities have failed to provide medical treatment for civilian internees, and it has been necessary for Americans held at Myeshi, Yamakita, and Sumiro to pay for their own medical and dental care.

"Charge XIV. For example the internees at Camp John Hay were not allowed to hold religious services during the first several months of the camp's operation, and priests have not been allowed to minister to prisoners held by the Japanese in French Indo-China.

"Charge XV. No copy of an English translation of the text of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention has been available to civilian internees or prisoners of war nor have the Japanese authorities taken other steps to inform the persons held of their rights under the terms of the Convention. Reports have been received of the Japanese authorities informing prisoners of war that they were captives, having no rights under international law or treaty.

"Charge XVI. At Camp O'Donnell many of the men had to live without shelter during 1942. In one case twenty-three officers were assigned to a shack, fourteen by twenty feet in size. Drinking water was extremely scarce, it being necessary to stand in line six to ten hours to get a drink. Officers had no bath for the first thirty-five days in the camp and had but one gallon of water each in which to have their first baths after that delay. The kitchen equipment consisted of cauldrons and a fifty-five gallon drum. Canotes were cooked in the cauldrons, mashed with a piece of timber, and each man was served one spoonful as his ration.

"In late October 1942, approximately 970 prisoners of war transferred from the Manila area to the Davao Penal Colony on a transport vessel providing only twenty inches per man of sleeping space. Conditions on the vessel were so bad that two deaths occurred, and subsequently because of weakness some fifty percent of the prisoners fell by the roadside on the march from the water front at Lasang, Davao, to the Penal Colony.

"The places used by the Japanese authorities for the internment of American civilians in the Philippine Islands were inadequate for the number of persons interned. At the Brent School at Baguio, twenty to thirty civilians were assigned sleeping accommodations in a room which had been intended for the use of one person.

"At the Columbia Country Club at Shanghai the internees were obliged to spend CRB \$10,000 of their own funds to have a building deloused so that they might use it for a needed dormitory. At Weihsien no (repeat no) refrigeration equipment was furnished by the Japanese authorities and some of the few household refrigerators of the internees were taken from them and were used by the Japanese guards, with the result that food spoiled during the summer of 1943. The lack of sanitary facilities is reported from all of these camps.

"Charge XVII. American personnel have suffered death and imprisonment for participation in military operations. Death and long-term imprisonment have been imposed for attempts to escape for which the maximum penalty under the Geneva Convention is thirty days arrest. Neither the American Government nor its protecting Power has been informed in the manner provided by the Convention of these cases or of many other instances when Americans were subjected to illegal punishment. Specific instances are cited under the next charge.

"Charge XVIII. Prisoners of war who were marched from Bataan to San Fernando in April 1942 were brutally treated by Japanese guards. The guards clubbed prisoners who tried to get water, and one prisoner was hit on the head with a club for helping a fellow prisoner who had been knocked down by a Japanese army truck. A colonel who pointed to a can of salmon by the side of the road and asked for food for the prisoners was struck on the side of his head with the can by a Japanese officer. The colonel's face was cut open. Another colonel who had found a sympathetic Filipino with a cart was horsewhipped in the face for trying to give transportation to persons unable to walk. At Lubao a Filipino who had been run through and gutted by the Japanese was hung over a barbed-wire fence. An American Lieutenant Colonel was killed by a Japanese as he broke ranks to get a drink at a stream.

"Japanese sentries used rifle butts and bayonets indiscriminately in forcing exhausted prisoners of war to keep moving on the march from the Cabanatuan railroad station to Camp No. 2 in late May 1942.

"At Cabanatuan Lieutenant Colonels Lloyd Biggs and Howard Breitung and Lieutenant R. D. Gilbert, attempting to escape during September 1942 were severely beaten about the legs and feet and then taken out to the camp and tied to posts, were stripped and were kept tied up for two days. Their hands were tied behind their backs to the posts so that they could not sit down. Passing Filipinos were forced to beat them in the face with clubs. No food or water was given to them. After two days of torture they were taken away and, according to the statements of Japanese guards, they were killed, one of them by decapitation. Other Americans were similarly tortured and shot without trial at Cabanatuan in June or July 1942 because they endeavored to bring food into the camp. After being tied to a fence post inside the camp for two days they were shot.

"At Cabanatuan during the summer of 1942 the following incidents occurred: A Japanese sentry beat a private as brutally with a shovel across the back and the thigh that it was necessary to send him to the hospital. Another American was crippled for months after his ankle was struck by a stone thrown by a Japanese. One Japanese sentry used the shaft of a golf club to beat American prisoners, and two Americans caught while obtaining food from Filipinos, were beaten unmercifully on the face and body. An officer was

struck behind the ear with a riding crop by a Japanese interpreter. The same officer was again beaten at Davao Penal Colony and is now suffering from partial paralysis of the left side as the result of these beatings. Enlisted men who attempted to escape were beaten and put to hard labor in chains.

"At the Davao Penal Colony, about April 1, 1943, Sergeant McFee was shot and killed by a Japanese guard after catching a canteen full of water which had been thrown to him by another prisoner on the opposite side of the fence. The Japanese authorities attempted to explain this shooting as an effort to prevent escape. However, the guard shot the sergeant several times and, in addition, shot into the barrack on the opposite side of the fence toward the prisoner who had thrown the canteen. At about the same time and place an officer returning from a work detail tried to bring back some sugar-cane for the men in the hospital. For this he was tied to a stake for twenty-four hours and severely beaten.

"In the internment camp at Baguio a boy of sixteen was knocked down by a Japanese guard for talking to an internee girl, and an elderly internee was struck with a whip when he failed to rise rapidly from his chair at the approach of a Japanese officer. Mr. R. Gray died at Baguio on March 15, 1942 after being beaten and given the water cure by police authorities.

"At Sante Tomas, Mr. Krogstadt died in a military prison after being corporally punished for his attempted escape."

From January 27, 1944 until the end of hostilities the State Department made to the Japanese Government numerous additional protests and representations concerning instances similar to these hereinabove set forth. A few of these instances were:

On June 14, 1944 further representations were made regarding visits to prisoner of war camps.

On July 7, 1944 a protest was made against the inadequate housing facilities and medical care given to the aged, ill and helpless American civilian internees at Shanghai.

On August 25, 1944 a further protest was made regarding the inadequacy of food, clothing and medical supplies accorded American civilian internees in China.

On August 31, 1944 a protest was made against the torture and decapitation of an American airman by the Japanese in New Guinea.

On September 11, 1944 a protest was made against the removal of certain civilians from the internment camp at Los Banos, Philippine Islands, to Fort McKinley near Manila, where the Japanese maintained an ammunition dump.

On September 15, 1944 a protest was made against the Japanese order issued to their armed forces in Siam that enemy air personnel were not to be treated as prisoners of war.

On September 26, 1944 a protest was made concerning the torture and execution of an American soldier near Arayat, Pampanga, Philippines, on September 21, 1943.

On November 1, 1944 a protest was made against the failure of the Japanese Government to report promptly information necessary to enable the United States Government to keep up to date individual records for each prisoner of war. This protest cited the case of an American who was shot by the Japanese and the incident reported one and a half years later.

On January 23, 1945 a protest was made against the treatment and conditions of internment of American prisoners of war at Camp Kawasaki No. 2.

On February 20, 1945 messages were despatched to the effect that the United States Government did not consider that the reply made by the Japanese Government to early protests were satisfactory and that the American Government would continue to hold the Japanese Government responsible.

On March 9, 1945 another protest was made against the continued action of the Japanese Government in locating prisoner of war camps in close proximity to military objectives.

On March 10, 1945 a protest was made regarding the conditions of captivity of American prisoners of war being held at the Lasang Air Field, Philippine Islands, and the inhumane treatment characterizing the administration of prisoner of war camps in the Philippines. On the same day, another protest was made, this time relating to the cruel treatment of American prisoners of war who were aboard a Japanese freighter sunk off Mindanao, Philippine Islands, on September 7, 1944, and the savage behavior of the Japanese after the vessel was torpedoed.

On April 6, 1945 a protest was made concerning the murder of Messrs. Calkins, Grinnell, Duggleby, and Johnson, who had been held at the Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

On May 12, 1945 a protest was made against the orders issued by the Japanese 14th Army Headquarters and Kaki Forces Headquarters attached to the Ishibashi Unit, to the effect that persons captured by or surrendering to Japanese armed forces in the Philippines would be murdered in cold blood.

On May 19, 1945 a protest was made against the brutal massacre on December 14, 1944 of 150 prisoners of war at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippine Islands.

On May 29, 1945 the Swiss Government was requested to make a strong protest to the Japanese Government against the forced labor of prisoners of war in the fortification of Shinagawa and on the naval docks at Tokyo Bay, and the brutal treatment of these prisoners.

On June 23, 1945 a protest was made against the location of prisoner of war camps in Siam in close proximity to piers, railroad yards, and other military objectives and the employment of prisoners of war labor on projects having a direct relation with war operations.

Virtually all of the protests filed with the American Government by the Japanese Government during the period herein covered related to alleged mistreatment of Japanese nationals who had been evacuated from the West Coast areas of the United States. In none of the instances covered by the Japanese Government's representations was the alleged mistreatment of Japanese nationals comparable even in a remote degree to the mistreatment of American nationals which formed the basis for the American Government's protests. In the State Department's telegram of January 27, 1944 the Japanese Government was advised as follows:

"The Government of the United States also desires to state most emphatically that, as the Japanese Government can assure itself from an objective examination of the reports submitted to it by the Spanish,

Swedish, and International Red Cross representatives who have repeatedly visited all places where Japanese are held by the United States, the United States has consistently and fully applied the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention in the treatment of all Japanese nationals held by it as prisoners of war or (so far as they are adaptable) as civilian internees, detainees or evacuees in relocation centers. Japanese nationals have enjoyed high standards of housing, food, clothing, and medical care. The American authorities have furthermore freely and willingly accepted from the representatives of the protecting Powers and the International Red Cross Committee suggestions for the improvement of conditions under which Japanese nationals live in American camps and centers and have given effect to many of these suggestions, most of which, in view of the high standards normally maintained, are directed toward the obtaining of extraordinary benefits and privileges of a recreational educational or spiritual nature."

/s/ E. Tomlin Bailey
E. TOMLIN BAILEY

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 28th DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1946

/s/ David H. Scull
Notary Public in and for the
District of Columbia

SEAL

My commission expires July 14,
1946.

SERVICE	Known Prisoners of War	Returned to Military Control	Died whilst Prisoners of War
Royal Australian Navy	338	237	101
Australian Military Forces	21044	13851	7193(a)
Royal Australian Air Force	344(b)	226	118(c)
TOTALS	21,726	14,314	7,412

(a) This figure does not include 63 recorded as PW but still unaccounted for (now believed deceased)

(b) This figure represents 251 notified by Japanese through official channels before conclusion of hostilities
93 not so notified

344

(c) " " " 37 executed by the Japanese
18 reported by Japanese after cessation of hostilities to have died of injuries, illness,
or as result of Allied bombing.

47 reported by Japanese through official channels before cessation of hostilities to
have died of illness, or as result of Allied bombing of camps.

16 believed to have died in captivity, particulars unknown as at 1st May 1946.

118

I certify that this is a true copy of the official record held on file at Army HQ, Melbourne.

30 Aug 46.

/s/ E. A. Griffin Col
Director of Prisoners of War and Internees,
Army HQ,
MELBOURNE.

202

(3)

5 ~~was~~ ~~seems~~ Jan 23 - 1942 aneta man
by description -

"reason we abrupt end of job ~~by~~ ~~days~~ of Dec - 1941
resulted in failure - further crime again but not very
you men must lose your lives"

"I heard that 3 of my buddies had not be reported for work
slip - on my return to Jap met Lt Soethe
on aneta man and discussed exec of these men.
Soethe was inv. for Leg Sect of Jap - as I was
Heard of exec - though summary statement of Jap
evidence - about 16 evidence - some at Meiji
Bldg others at Sugamo Prison."

366 Civ -

262 - ~~remains~~ left

100 remain - 97 with Fur + Warden in Fur (43)

1 ~~down~~ - July (43)

13 - dec - (43)

(SEA)
CANADA

2074
QUOTE No. H.Q. 54-27-22-3 (DR 4)

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
ARMY

OTTAWA, CANADA,

Certified that the following figures with regard to Japanese held Canadian Prisoners of War (Canadian Army) are taken from official Records:

Service Personnel

Canadian Army

Known Prisoners of War	1691
Returned to Military Control	1418
Died While Prisoners of War	273

/s/ C. L. Laurin

(C.L. Laurin) Colonel,
Director of Records (Army).

11 Mar 46

Top. Police - also read all women just
speakers & " juvenile Sect. / C.I.D. Pol. officers

Jesse L. Stewart - of Green River Wyo.
Capt. 12/23/41
most. Tech Sgt.
unfit to perform duties
get on
for

C.I.D. Pol. affairs?

Kei Ji Bu
Sei Slonen

Pol by met Police

(kei mu ba)

arm

Sergeant J. L. Stewart of - (2) marine captured Wake Island 12/23/41

we told by Jap command of Wake that quite through the kindness
of his Jap ~~help~~ - may the Emp of Japan you have been granted
the right to some rights - after Japanese had demanded material
~~material~~ ^{all} ~~to~~ equipment ad material to an is to create be
by reflected up unlimited to the base
by Later the am is was for operated
it with a prof barage season ad a pt of twelve
while held down by two am circ to stop.

Stewart Leg later headed out in May 42 down many
to POW camp in Japan. He was told quite you will be released
until you become a loyal subject of the GEA Empire - unite

In ~~the~~ POW camp freq ~~quint~~ ~~shelter~~ w/ death
because he refused to give informant on Boden
and other known codes crypt.

~~It must also be noted~~ In 1945 we took all POW women
to (Killed) if US ~~contingent to~~ ~~to B-29~~ ~~rather~~
landed on Japan ~~slaves~~ (✓) Wake

Ex. of description of adm. Sibillano "Wake" that was lost
of the am Powe - in Wake" - Adm. Sibillano was Island
Commander" -

W/ My on 7-13 Oct were there Pour excellent?

Reason told of (Katharine's interest) was that they expected the
am. to land in Wode Is.

"never tried" —
 "Web — Did he tell you the slot became the arm force were
 expected to make a landing" —? "Yes Sir".

STRENGTH AND CASUALTIES
OF THE
ARMED FORCES AND AUXILIARY SERVICES
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
1939 to 1945

Presented by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty
June 1946

London
His Majesty's Stationery Office
Twopence Net

Cmd. 6832

* * * * *

Total Number of Prisoners of War of the Armed Forces of the United Kingdom
Captured by the Enemy as Reported to 28th February 1946

Table 9	Number			
	Total	Royal Navy	Army	Royal Air Force
<u>Captured by Germany and Italy</u>				
Total reported captured	142,319	5,629	126,811	9,879
Killed or died in captivity....	7,310	111	7,047	152
<u>Captured by Japan</u>				
Total reported captured	50,016	2,304	42,610	5,102
Killed or died in captivity....	12,433	421	10,298	1,714

all

2031

Doc. No. 1804A

Page 1

(SEAL)

UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIAL PRISONERS OF
WAR IN THE FAR EAST REPORTED TO 31st DECEMBER,
1945.

		<u>Reported Killed or died in captivity.</u>	<u>Total reported captured.</u>
<u>U.K. FORCES</u>			
<u>Navy</u>	Officers	11	273
	Other Ranks	403	2,024
<u>Army</u>	Officers	201	2,769
	Other Ranks	8,563	39,850
<u>Air Force</u>	Officers	44	373
	Other Ranks	1,553	4,671
<u>Merchant Seamen</u>		98	1,143
		10,873	51,103
 <u>COLONIAL FORCES</u>			
Army		190	3,224
		11,063	54,327
		=====	=====

I, His Britannic Majesty's Attorney-General, hereby certify that, according to information received from the Government Departments concerned, the figures given above regarding United Kingdom and Colonial Prisoners of War in the Far East reported to 31st December, 1945, are correct and authentic.

(SEAL)

/s/ Hartley Shawcross

18th April 1946

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF NEW ZEALANDERS (SERVICE PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS) WHO WERE REPORTED AS PRISONERS OF WAR IN JAPANESE HANDS, THE NUMBERS LIBERATED, THE NUMBERS DIED WHILE PRISONERS OF WAR, AND THE NUMBERS STILL UNACCOUNTED FOR.

NAME OF SERVICE	PRISONERS OF WAR	LIBERATED	DIED WHILE POW	NOT ACCOUNTED FOR
<u>SERVICE PERSONNEL.</u>				
ROYAL NZ NAVY	55	42	11	2
2nd N.Z.E.F.	25	7	18	-
ROYAL N.Z. AIR FORCE	41	38	2	1
TOTALS	121	87	31	3
<u>CIVILIANS, MERCHANT SEAMEN, AND VOLUNTEER FORCES PERSONNEL.</u>				
CIVILIANS	153	140	12	1
MERCHANT NAVY	35	34	1	-
VOLUNTEER FORCES (FMSVF, SSVF., ETC.)	50	41	9	-
TOTALS	238	215	22	1

NOTE: In addition to the above there are still some personnel unaccounted for, or presumed or believed to have died, in the Pacific war theatre. It is not known, however, whether they were at any time prisoners of the Japanese. The following schedule shows the position in this connection.

NAME OF SERVICE	CLASSIFIED PRESUMED OR BELIEVED DEAD	MISSING	TOTAL.
	<u>SERVICE PERSONNEL.</u>		
ROYAL N.Z. NAVY	-	16	16
2ND N.Z.E.F.	5	2	7
ROYAL NZ AIR FORCE	230	27	257
TOTALS:	235	45	280
	<u>CIVILIANS, AND VOLUNTEER FORCE PERSONNEL.</u>		
CIVILIANS	-	7	7
VOLUNTEER FORCE (FMSVF)	-	1	1
TOTALS:	-	8	8

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND

Department of External Affairs
Wellington, N.Z.

AIR MAIL

P.M. 106/3/22

27 March 1946

MEMORANDUM for:

Brigadier R.H. Quilliam,
C/- New Zealand Representatives
to Far East War Crimes Commission,
TOKYO. JAPAN.

STATISTICS REGARDING NEW ZEALAND PRISONERS
OF WAR AND CIVILIAN INTERNEES IN JAPANESE
HANDS.

In accordance with the request made in your telegram No. 9 I have to enclose a schedule showing numbers of New Zealand citizens (service personnel and civilians) who were reported as prisoners of war or internees in Japanese hands; the numbers liberated; the numbers died while prisoners of war; and the numbers still unaccounted for.

As your telegram was garbled in transmission it is not clear what type of certificate is required but I take it that this memorandum is sufficient warrant that the figures are authentic.

The additional information for which you have asked will be forwarded as soon as possible.

/s/ G.R. Laking

for Secretary of External Affairs.

Enclosure

Schedule of Statistics.

Doc. No. 2942

FMGO - APWIBU

DATE 1 June 1946

REPORT NO. 101

RESTRICTED
MASTER INDEX REPORT - POW

DETAINING POWER	GERMANY AND ITALY				JAPAN				BALKANS				GRAND TOTAL	REMARKS
	ARMY	NAVY	MARINES	TOTAL	ARMY	NAVY	MARINES	TOTAL	ROUMANIA	BULGARIA	SLOVAKIA	TOTAL		
OFFICIALLY REPORTED INTERNED	93133	20	1	93154	16036	3133	2411	21580	1097	165	8	1270	116004	
RETURNED TO MIL. CONTROL	90121	17	1	90139	10400	2201	1872	14473	1097	165	8	1270	105882	
DIED	2035	3	0	2038	5636	932	539	7107	*	*	*	*	9145	
REPATRIATED Prior to VE-Day	975	0	0	975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	975	
UNRECOVERED POW	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	
REPORTED K.I.A. BY ENEMY	7579	0	0	7579	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*		

* Included in Figures for Germany and Italy

N.B. The above figures have not been verified or checked and names have been added since this last compilation of figures; however, as of 1 June 1946 these are the figures reported to this office by the enemy detaining powers. The only deaths listed are those reported by the enemy as all other information concerning deaths are reported directly to Casualty Branch, AGO.

/s/ L. E. Griffith
L. E. GRIFFITH, Major, CMP
Chief, Prisoner of War Division

Stewart
Pod-Tarhmen

Legal Sect Scof
Dec 31 - capt. Wake

15 marine
9/11/45
Robinson

Am Surgeon - Hanshu Japan -

C Wake till 5/12/42
Zenshugi Shijuku to Jan 17. 43
Tanzu Jan 17 - 5/21/43
Osaka camp to 5/21/45

Toku buten
Special

into
araki
Hakura
absent

Wounded Wake. 12/7/41 - wounded

8 - leg shattered by strafing from planes to Dec 23
freed by am. doctor - 12/24 moved into old Baruch Bldg - mid Jan
leg become infected - Dr. KITAGAWA. came to Hosp. - told Dr. Schalk. it
must be amputated - Dr. Schalk refused - Jap. Tokumi - Interpreter slipped
Dr. Schalk for being rude to Dr. Kitagami - would not allow instruction from
am. Hosp. for 2 weeks until to get instruction Jap. - about Feb. 1
1942 - leg become swollen and swollen to knee - Dr. Schalk said operate
but Bandage scissored + Tanzyu retreated from combat Hospital -
2 cir. incision set on shoulder + leg - Dr. Schalk performed
operation with scissor + Tanzyu - oper. was successful + leg
began to heal after completed.

at time of surgery 2 - underground way - improving as Hosp
the capt - med. supplies from there were moved to Jap. Hosp.

about mid Feb. - Jap. Dr. done - presented case of instrument
suffer - about 40 am Power - body wounded on Wake.

Dr. Schalk exec. Oct 7 - 1943 - about 1235 Pows taken from Wake
would not leave because of self power.

Real Imp. Present (slight the kind of his imp. mg. the end of Jap
you have been given the right to live - (you will intermarry?)
until you become loyal subject of the J.E.A. Empire

at Zentsuji. Corp Comm. made speech to me - "now to be interned alone
5/28/42" - "will be notified 12/15/43" - Rec. made Oct 42
only at Zentsuji.

not till the time US. notified POW - He was POW 382 on Wake that
"Haramura slept" (Feb. 24 - 1942) Shelled by US Ships

Mr. Katsumi - ordered 25-30 - to go out from air raid shelter to work - repair
air field - (Had Receiver picked up from Jap - K&F1)
threatened. KHRO - Hawaii news
ally POW

Told about once a month that we would be killed if
any. looked at Isaka

about Aug 1-45 - told killed if any more super bombs dropped on Japan
usually made by interpreter who stated they came from camp
commander - Asubiki Ezen - Umeda Soho ?
Zenshu. Bunko Imura - C. Honoyu - T. Aoyu
question about 9 times re radio + Radio location.
re. Radio "Heard of 12 death if did not answer"

KERNAL

Jobe Jobe report 2034
Shonan (Mr. Ant)

Document No. 8431

No. 144/T3

April 20, 1942

To the Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Switzerland

I acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 11 in which you asked for information concerning some Americans on Wake Island.

As a result of investigation by the authorities concerned, of the American prisoners of war still on this island, there are quite a number who cannot be transferred at present because of wounds and illnesses and also those who of their own wish are engaged in peaceful labour. The sick and wounded are receiving kind medical treatment at our hands and as for the labourers, they are engaged in pleasant labour under an agreement of work with the Japanese authorities. The number and names of these people are now being investigated. I shall be grateful if you will communicate this to the Government of the United States.

I take this opportunity of expressing my highest respects to you.

Adm. Suburari has been brought to Wake.

"only that he said it was an Imperial Receipt"
Minister for Foreign Affairs
(abt NOV. 1 - 1946 - at Nagasaki same Katsunori)
(who has been arrested but not arrested yet.)
Shigenori Togo

Held on an Wake "Yes"
How many weeks - 11 -
" " Air. on Wake Island - remind on Wake of their own free will - "none at that time"
any peaceful labor conducted on Wake or was it was
W/ "What were the people on Wake doing "yes I see (air port extend and airplane clearing commencing)"
why were not working voluntarily"
(no - no)
Do you know what report given to Togo by his own commission
Knew of no investigation being conducted -
"3 men worked in laundry - all the rest were doing mil work without anesthesia about 4 in and removed spirit - causing infection"

RESTRICTED

2036

Classification changed from
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"
by order of the Secretary of War
By /s/ T.R.C. King, Lt. Col. Inf.

<u>IN THE MATTER OF The Beheading</u>	)	DEPOSITION OF Robert Hugh
<u>of an American Citizen by</u>	)	LANCASTER, Box 331, Mountain
<u>Japanese Officer at Wake Island</u>	)	Home, Idaho,
<u>About May 1942.</u>	)	Formerly Employed as a Foreman
	)	at Wake Island by Pacific Naval
	)	Air Base Contractors.

Taken at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Vallejo, California.

Presence: Lieutenant S.A. CRANE, USNR

Date: 10 October 1945

1. Please state your name, permanent home address, and date and place of birth.
 - A. Robert Hugh LANCASTER, Box 331, Mountain Home, Idaho, born 3 February 1908, at Miami, Oklahoma.
2. What is your occupation, by whom have you been employed, and where?
 - A. I am an excavating foreman by occupation, and on 4 June 1941 I was employed by Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors to work at Wake Island. I arrived at Wake Island on 2 August 1941.
3. Were you ever held as a prisoner of war by the Imperial Japanese Government?
 - A. Yes. I was held in custody as a prisoner of war by the Imperial Japanese Government from 23 December 1941 to 14 September 1945. I was taken prisoner when the Japanese Marines invaded Wake Island.
4. What were your major places of imprisonment while you were a prisoner of war?
 - A. I was held at Wake Island from 23 December 1941 to September 1942; at that time 257 civilian prisoners of war were moved from Wake Island to Camp 18, Saeco, Kyushu, Japan, where we were held until about May 1943, when Camp 18 was dissolved, and we were moved to Camp One, Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan, where we were held until liberated on 14 September 1945.
5. Name or identify, if you can, any of the enemy officers or persons in authority at your places of imprisonment.

- A. The only name I can remember at the moment is that of an interpreter at Camp One named KATSUOR (?). In my personal effects, which I do not have possession of at this time but which were returned to the United States by plane, I have the names and date of other officers and persons in authority at the aforementioned places of imprisonment.
6. Do you have direct personal knowledge of any incident that occurred while you were held as a prisoner of war which improperly subjected any American national to injury or death?
- A. Yes.
7. Describe this incident in detail, with particular reference to the circumstances under which it occurred, the manner in which it happened, and the identity and nationality of the persons involved.
- A. At Wake Island, in about April or May 1942, an American civilian employee of Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors was beheaded by a Japanese Officer using a two-handed sword. I do not know the victim's full name, but I can locate it when I got my personal effects, which were shipped back with me by plane. I recall his first name was "Babe", that he was employed as a roofer, and his home was in San Francisco, California. "Babe" had been apprehended stealing cigarettes and other commodities from the warehouses at Wake Island and, aside from this, had been very belligerent and uncooperative with the Japanese guards, who seemed to have a particular dislike for him. I do not know what he had any sort of a trial. He was held a prisoner in the contractor's main office for about a week, where the guards made him walk back and forth continuously until he was totally exhausted. When exhausted, they would beat him and make him continue walking. After he had been held for about a week, we understood that the Commanding Officer received orders or permission from Tokyo to execute him. A grave was dug and a board placed across it. "Babe" was led out blindfolded and tied and made to assume a kneeling position on the board over the grave. The Japanese Commanding Officer, his entire staff, and a great number of Japanese Marines and soldiers were present to witness the execution. Several other prisoners who had also been supervisors and foremen were required to witness the execution. I was standing in the front row about eight or nine feet from "Babe" when he was executed. I recall that just before the execution, the Japanese officer in charge read a long indictment in Japanese, and the interpreter repeated the substance of most of it. I do not recall exactly what was said, but in substance it was to the effect that the Japanese are honorable people, that they do not believe it is necessary to keep locks on warehouses, and that "Babe" had been found guilty of breaking into an unlocked warehouse and stealing material.
- no lock*

8. Name or identify, if you can, any other persons who witnessed this execution.
- A. "Chuck" DAVIS, a foreman from Boise, Idaho, and Ike WORTLE, foreman, also from Boise, Idaho. I can furnish the names of additional witnesses when I obtain my personal effects, which includes a notebook and papers relating to this incident and others.
9. Does the testimony you have given cover all the pertinent details of this execution which you are now able to remember?
- A. Yes.
10. What type of work were you required to do while you were held as a prisoner at Wake Island?
- A. There were 350 civilian American citizens held for nine months at Wake Island, and they were required to finish the runway at the airport, digging a ditch wide enough to drive an automobile through completely around the island, where machine guns were mounted, and also to build pillboxes.
11. Do you recall that any other American citizens were tortured or beaten at Wake Island?
- A. Yes. All of the prisoners were slapped or beaten practically every day. I recall that "Swede" HOLSON, a rigger superintendent, was beaten severely with a crowbar until the ligaments in his legs were torn, and he has been unable to walk without a cane or crutches since that time. I understand he is enroute back to the United States at this time. I also recall that Gaisholm Inu, from Boise, Idaho, was so severely beaten with clubs that he was unable to walk for four or five days.

/s/ Robert Hugh Lancaster

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :
:
County of Solano :

I, Robert Hugh Lancaster, of lawful age, being duly sworn, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, consisting of _____ pages, and that all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Robert Hugh Lancaster

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
18 day of October, 1945, at San Francisco, California.

/s/ W.O. Johnson
(Rank) Lt. U.S.N....

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :
:
County of Solano :

I, Lieutenant S.A. CRANE, USNR, certify that (Name) Robert Hugh LANCASTER, (Rank) Civilian, personally appeared before me on the tenth day of October, 1945, and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Place: Naval Hospital, Mare Island, California

Date: 12 October 1945

/s/ S. A. Crane
LIEUTENANT S.A. CRANE, USNR

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ Edwin F. Svare

EDWIN F. SVARE
1st. Lt., Inf.

C E R T I F I C A T E

7 January 1947

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the attached document is a true copy of an affidavit sworn and subscribed to by

ROBERT HUGH LANCASTER

at San Francisco, California, on the 18 day of October, 1945.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that it was copied from an original in my custody as Chief, Criminal Registry Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Tokyo, Japan. The original of this document can not be made available immediately as it is required for the trial of minor war criminals.

s/ Charles A. Reinhard
CHARLES A. REINHARD
Major., F.A.
Chief of Criminal Registry
Division, Legal Section

(1) October 7, 1943.

I gave the following order to Lt. (SG) Tachibana (at present a Lieutenant Commander) who was the Commanding Officer of the headquarters company as well as my acting Executive officer: "Using the men of the headquarters company appropriately and at a place which will not interfere with our positions, execute by firing squad all prisoners of war." I remember it was about one hour after sunset (not definite). Although my recollection of the hour of execution is not definite, I remember that there was a report made by Ensign Nakamura, command platoon leader under Lt. (SG) Ito, more than an hour and a half after my issuance of the order. Ninety-six (96) prisoners were executed and one escaped.

(2) (a) Around July 1943 an unknown person frequently broke into the headquarters company's food stores and this person was captured in the food stores. His name is Jack. Previously a warning was given that since the food meant life and death on the island any person stealing food will be severely punished. In order to maintain military discipline it was necessary that the man be executed, so Lt. (jg) Nonaka (transferred to Japan in October, 1943, at present a Lt. (SG) executed the said person on Hajima (Peale Island) by decapitation. Before the execution was carried out, I wrote a statement giving the reason for the execution and had this translated, and it was read to the person to be executed by Lt. (SG) Nomoto (injured on October 7 and later sent back to Japan).

(b) I believe it was about October 15, 1943.

The prisoner who escaped on October 7 when the executions were held was discovered and captured near the vicinity of the food stores, located near the shrine, where he obtained his food. At that time, we frequently received situation reports and orders from the fleet (6th based). One of them being that, "A new and powerful task force was organized and has departed from Hawaii, therefore the Marshalls Area will go into their 1st defensive positions. Wake Island will prepare for an attack force." Thus we were in the midst of an alerted condition. In order to suppress any danger arising from him, I was forced to execute the said person on Hajima (Peale Island) about thirty minutes after sunset on the same day. (Execution by decapitation). The officer in charge of prisoners, Ensign Nakamura, and several other enlisted men were also present at the scene.

(3) According to the news broadcast from San Francisco regarding the war criminal trials of Germans by the Allied nations, it was said that the issuer of the orders as well as the executors of the orders will be persecuted. In case the various actions which were carried out to my orders because the source of any trouble, it will mean that my subordinates too will be involved. There is no greater grief for the commanding officer whose subordinates had to suffer because they had to carry out his absolute orders. Therefore in all cases I would like to shoulder the responsibility for my subordinates.

(4) I voluntarily and without consulting any other officer called all company commanders involved and department heads to a meeting in the conference room, and ordered that a false story be made, saying, "I have an idea so just do as I say". I had made up this false story beforehand and then I issued the order. Note: at the second meeting I cannot recollect if Petty Officer Miyaki and the others were present.

(5) After the end of the war, it was impossible for me to obtain the contents of the Potsdam proclamation, and thereafter I began to realize that Japan was about to surrender unconditionally. I then realized that we had to obey United States orders. And in considering that in the Imperial rescript it said, "Not to lose faith in the allied nations", I reconsidered and decided to confess the truth without hesitation.

(6) I appreciate the good treatment I am receiving.

The above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I have given it freely and voluntarily and without being threatened and forced to do so.

Sakibara, Shigematsu

Witnessed.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY

/s/ W. P. Mahoney

"Exhibit 5-B (2)"