

J036 B

A Statement by Lieutenant Commander Tachibana, Shoichi,
Imperial Japanese Navy.

All my statements hitherto are false. I have no other reason for giving the false statements outside of the order. The Commanding Officer said, "I have thought up a good story concerning the American prisoners of war." To us Japanese military men an order from a superior officer is absolute.

The reason why I canceled the former statements and how will tell the truth.

Several days ago while we were talking things over, the Commanding Officer said, "I don't think we can get away by giving false statements concerning the prisoners of war any more. If we still stick to the false statements my subordinates will have more trouble and furthermore many of my subordinates will be charged with perjury. For me, the Commanding Officer it is unbearable. I am planning to tell the whole truth on my own free will the next time we have an investigation. Now that you know that I am going to confess think it over and tell all that you know." Yesterday when I was called out I had an intuition that the Commanding Officer had already confessed so I followed the Commanding Officer and told the truth.

I was assigned as Headquarters company leader and head of communication in the latter part of September 1943. During that time there wasn't an executive officer so I was assigned as acting Executive Officer. October 6 and 7 continuously we were bombarded by gunfire and divebombers from a task force. There were a great many casualties. On the 7th at about 1200 a dispatch came from the Air Corps saying that a great convoy had been discovered 100 miles northwest of Wake Island. A message was received from the Commander of the 4th Fleet saying to keep a sharp lookout for a landing invasion. That night a landing invasion was imminent so everyone resolved to fight to the last man. Immediately there were orders to prepare for the counter-offensive. Every unit was busy preparing for the invasion. On the 7th, just after sundown, (I don't know the time), the Commanding Officer and I were at the command post. Then, all of a sudden, he ordered, "The headquarters company leader is to use his men and shoot to death the prisoners of war on the northern shore." It was so sudden that I was startled but I knew that the Commanding Officer was a careful man and I knew he wouldn't come to a conclusion unless he gave it plenty of consideration. (When I was a cadet at the Naval Academy he was my instructor). I didn't have a bit of doubt and thought it was justifiable to execute the prisoners of war according to the situation that night.

I did not know the Commanding Officer's plans, disposition, the lay of the island, etc., because I was just assigned as Executive Officer. In case the Commanding Officer fell in battle, I had to take over so I had to study his plans, etc. I was too busy so I transmitted the orders to the leader of the Command Platoon and told him to prepare for the execution and to use the men in the Headquarters company.

A little later Lt. ITO (then a Lt. (jg)) arrived and was assigned as Headquarters Company leader, relieving me, so I passed it on to him. After that I listened to the Commander's plans for awhile. Then I went down below the command post and studied disposition, etc. About an hour after Lt. ITO took over the command of the headquarters company, a soldier came and reported that he heard volleys on the northern shore so I went out to investigate. On the way to the northern shore I met the execution party returning so I returned to the command post. Later a report came to the Commander from Headquarters company that the execution was

carried out. Later on I heard that the Headquarters company leader had a headache from dengue fever so he did not go to the Commander personally to report the carrying out of the execution. Later on the Commander sent for Paymaster Lt. KAWAGUCHI and ordered him to use his men in the Quartermaster Corps to bury the bodies. At that time I was away so I did not know it until later.

After the 7th of October we were expecting more raids so we were on watch night and day and had training in counter-offense. At about the 11th of October a message came in from the 4th Fleet saying that an American Task Force had left Hawaii and to be prepared for a landing invasion. So we doubled our vigilance. At about the 20th a report came in about someone seeing a caucasian in blue clothing near the woods by the shrine. An order was given to search the area but he couldn't be found so we gave it up. The next day he was found in the First Lieutenants Department warehouse and was taken to headquarters. We found out that he was hiding in the supplies storeroom.

On the same day just before sundown the Commander ordered him to be executed. He said he would do the execution personally by cutting his head off. After sundown the Commander executed him personally with his sword on the eastern end of Peale Island and the body was buried on the spot. When I went there the execution was over and they were almost through burying the body. There were five or six men but it was dark and no moon was out so I wasn't able to recognize anyone. To make sure there wasn't anymore American prisoners we checked up the remains of the prisoners of war that were buried.

On the night of August 15, 1945 we heard of the surrender from a radio newscast but we did not get any dispatch from Naval General Staff in Tokyo so we did not believe it. On the 16th an Imperial Rescript was received and we found out the truth.

It was on the 18th or 19th at about 8:00 p.m. The Commander ordered all officers above chiefs of sections near the headquarters area to muster at his quarters. He said, "I just heard over the radio from Melbourne that all criminals of war whether they were ordered or were the officers who gave the orders will be punished." After he said this he just stared at the floor and said nothing else. He seemed to be excited. About ten minutes later the meeting was dispersed. We wondered why the Commander ordered us to muster. Lieut. Comdr. Tachibana, Lt. Comdr. Miyazaki, Lt. Tokuda, and Lt. Ogawa were present.

Paymaster Nakasato, Lt. was sick in bed. Lt. Yamaguchi came just before the meeting was dispersed.

On the 20th or 21st of August all company leaders were ordered to muster. The Commander said, "The case concerning the prisoners of war will be like this. I have thought up a good idea so we are going to make it this way: Half of the prisoners of war died in the bombardment on the 6th of October 1943. The rest of the prisoners of war escaped on the night of the 7th of October and resisted with gunfire so a fight ensued and they all died." He put in a lot more details and said to be prepared according to his fabricated story. The conference lasted about two hours. Those present were: Lt. Comdr. Tachibana, Lt. Comdr. Miyazaki, Lt. Nakasato, Lt. Tokuda, Lt. Ueno, Lt. Yamaguchi, Lt. Ogawa, Lt. Chiba, Lt. Nishikawa, Lt. Taniguchi, Lt. Ito, Toraji, Lt. (jg) Asai, and Captain Nakajima, the Army Liaison Officer.

On the 22nd or 23rd of August 1945, the remains of the prisoners of war were moved to the eastern shore. The headquarter company took charge of the excavating and Ensign Hirata took charge of the burying party. It took us two days to dig out the remains.

On the 25th or 26th of August (maybe it was before), an inquiry came from the Bureau of Military affairs concerning the prisoners of war on Wake. On the same day all officers above the chiefs of sections, including the Executive Officer and all men who took part in the invasion were ordered to muster to give the Bureau of Military Affairs their information. The number shipped to Japan, day's schedule, the kind of work they did, living quarters, food, etc., and also the events that took place on Wake were sent to the Bureau of Military Affairs. It took about two hours. Those present were:

Lieut. Comdr. Tachibana, Lieut. Comdr. Miyazaki, Lt. Nakasato, Lt. Tokuda, Lt. Ueno, Lt. Yamaguchi, Lt. Ogawa, Lt. (jg) Asai, Ensign Horie, Warrant Officer Ariyasu, and Captain Nakajima (Army).

Ariyasu stayed only for awhile. On the night of September 8th all officers above company leader and men involved in the case were ordered to muster. More detail was given concerning the fabricated story and ordered that all his subordinates to be thoroughly familiar with the fabricated story. During the conference, Miyaki, Banguchi, Kido and Shibata were called and the details were told to them. The details are the same as the testimony from Miyaki and the other three. This conference lasted about 8 hours. Those present were: Lieut Comdr. Tachibana, Lieut. Comdr. Miyazaki, Lt. Nakasato, Lt. Tokuda, Lt. Yamaguchi, Lt. Ueno, Lt. Ogawa, Lt. Ito, Toraji, Lt. Nishikawa, Lt. Okanda, Lt. Matsudaira, Lt. Mitani, Lt. Hisanaga, Lt. Taniguchi, Lt. Chiba, Lt. Morimoto, Lt. (jg) Asai, Ensign Horie, Warrant Officer Hisakabe, Petty Officer Miyaki, Chief Petty Officer Banguchi, Chief Petty Officer Kido and Chief Petty Officer Shibata.

I think this is about all the conferences we had. There might have been another conference for officers above company leaders. The Commander just wanted to make sure we were thoroughly familiar with the fabricated story.

END

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

Witnessed.

"CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY"

/s/ W. P. Mahoney

"Exhibit 6-B"

STATEMENT OF ITO TORAJI

20360

On the 7th of October 1943 at about 5:30 P.M., I arrived from Kwajalein by plane and was assigned as Commanding Officer of headquarters company. Then Lt. Tachibana passed me an order saying that the headquarters company was ordered to shoot the prisoners of war to death.

At the command post I met one of the platoon leaders in the headquarters company (I think his name was Platoon Leader Nakamura) and told him that I was assigned as Company leader. I learned that the Headquarters Company was at the northern beach so I went there.

When I arrived at the northern beach I saw the Prisoners of War sitting side by side in a single file facing the beach, with their hands tied and blindfolded. About five or six meters behind each of them stood the riflemen. There were about one hundred but I couldn't see the men in the right flank distinctly. A platoon leader came up to me and said that everything was all set. So I said, "Go ahead as ordered."

A Platoon leader came over to me and said, "It is over," so I ordered him to report to Headquarters and then to go back to his post immediately. I went back to the command post (it was about 7 P.M.)

About a week later an order came by phone that someone saw a strange man who looked like an American and to search all their respective areas. After the search, I reported that everything was OK. Later I heard that an American was caught.

All that I stated on Wake Island is false.

- (a) I think it was the day of surrender that we were ordered to give the false statement.
- (b) All officers above Company Commander were ordered to muster at the Commanding Officer's quarters in the evening.
- (c) After the muster, the Commanding Officer said, "Half of the Prisoners of War died in the bombardment and the rest were executed because there were signs of a riot." He further stated that he had sent a dispatch to the homeland, and ordered us to testify within this scope.

I certify that the above statement is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

December, 1945

Lt. Ito, Toraji

I saw the following three platoon leaders at the place of execution: Nakamura, Horie, Noraka. I am not sure of these names.

I have made the above statement on my own free will.

Ito, Toraji

Witnessed:

Mitsuo Nakamura

A true copy. Attest:

Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve
Judge Advocate

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY
/s/ W.P. Mahoney

"Exhibit 7-B(1)"

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION 2037

City to Tokyo)
) SS:
Japan)

AFFIDAVIT

I, Richard E. Rudisill, Lt. Colonel, QMC, upon oath, make the following statement:

1. I am on duty as Chief of the Investigation Division, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Room 823, Meiji Building, Tokyo, Japan.

2. My official duties include the direction of investigating officers engaged in the investigation of the treatment of prisoners of war and other Allied nationals during the course of the war.

3. Captain John Hamas, United States Marine Corps, has been serving as investigating officer under my direction in the Investigation Division. On 1 October 1946, Captain Hamas filed a report based upon investigation made by him and also upon his personal experiences as a prisoner of war. This report presents the following statements of fact on the subject indicated:

- (1) SUBJECT: Improper transportation on high seas, clubbings, stealing of valuable personal property, starving of about eleven hundred (1100) Prisoners of War, from Wake Island to Woosung (Shanghai) China aboard the NITTA Maru from 12 January to 24 January 1942.
- (2) Upon embarkation on NITTA MARU I was brutally clubbed across my back with a heavy club, slapped in the face by the Jap Guards who searched my small bag, containing, one book, one undershirt, and some toilet gear.
- (3) The Guards clubbed and slapped Colonel J. P. S. Devereux, Commanding Officer, Wake Island Detachment, U. S. Marines, too.
- (4) Marines, Navy and Army Enlisted Men, Civilian Defense Workers, were forced to run through a gauntlet, they were barbarically clubbed, with baseball bats, kicked, slapped, by Captain SATTO's guards and NITTA MARU Captain OGAWA KIYOSHI's ships crew until many of the men were badly hurt and fell ill.
- (5) They were herded like cattle to holds, so crowded, that there was not enough room to stretch or lie down. Existing in dark, damp holds for two (2) weeks; humiliated, clubbed, starved, thirsty, forced to live dirty during the whole trip.
- (6) PFC Trefansky, USMC, who was seriously wounded in combat, was clubbed until the stitches on his back ripped and the poor man fell unconscious.
- (7) PFC Phillip Burford, Pvt. Todd, PFC Eugene Richter, Sgt. "Peepsight" Hassig, Seaman Doke, U.S.N., Joe O'Neill, John Pollock, Harry L. McDonal, Red Topham, civilians, and countless others clubbed terribly.

- (8) As the result of this horrible nightmarish mistreatment, many of our young and husky Marines contracted tuberculosis, and other serious ailments. Amongst them was John Gutrie, Sgt. Bertel, and others, who all passed away during our internment in KIANGWAN CAMP.
- (9) I also have information concerning two very sick men aboard NITTA MARU (name not remembered) who were seen removed from one of the holds by the Japs, to the "sick-bay", but never returned.
- (10) Aviation Machinist Mate, 3rd Class FRANKLIN, U.S. Navy, and two other young American servicemen, who were detailed to help the officers never disembarked with us at Woosung, Shanghai. They disappeared too. It is very obvious that three (3) of the five (5), (perhaps all five) U.S. servicemen were beheaded, and their bodies thrown overboard.
- (11) Beheadings, clubbings, stripping the Prisoners of all belongings such as watches, rings, money, pens, pencils, toilet gear, clothing, even personal papers, letters and photographs.
- (12) Colonel DEVEREUX, after a repeated request, was denied the possession of his old "family papers". Perhaps some of these articles could be recovered yet.
- (13) Wounded and sick aboard were absolutely refused medical care by the Jap Doctor. I personally requested treatment for Captain FREULER who was suffering from infected shoulder wound and was refused. We tore up a towel and bandaged him up the best we could.
- (14) There was also a big, well-built, loud talking Nip Petty Officer, who clubbed Captain Wesley Platt, until he collapsed from possible internal injury. I witnessed the clubbing.
- (15) Great many others, service personnel and civilians alike were clubbed to insensibility.
- (16) During the voyage, Captain SAITO and his staff interrogated officers and men concerning military installations on MIDWAY, PALMYRA, JOHNSON ISLANDS and, in many cases, they threatened prisoners with beheading, unless the questions properly answered.
- (17) On or about 18 January 1942 the NITTA MARU anchored in Yokohama Harbor. The weather was freezing, none of us had warm clothing. The looting of our clothing and valuables caused our very destitute appearance, and not having adequate protection against the inclemencies of weather, great many of us fell sick from exposure.
- (18) All the prisoners were robbed of all their personal possessions. They imposed capital and corporal punishments, kept prisoners in cold, damp holds without light. They imposed unhealthy starvation. They failed to allow prisoners to stay in the open air, or exercise.
- (19) In addition to all the above, the Doctor failed to give medical aid to our wounded and ailing. And to all this: "The Commander of the Prisoner Escort NAVY OF THE GREAT JAPANESE EMPIRE" published the following: "Regulations for Prisoners".

(20) "1. The prisoners disobeying the following orders will be punished with immediate death."

- a. Those disobeying orders and instructions.
- b. Those showing a motion of antagonism and raising a sign of opposition.
- c. Those disordering the regulations by individualism, egoism, thinking only about yourself, rushing for your own goods.
- d. Those talking without permission and raising loud voices.
- e. Those walking and moving without order.
- f. Those carrying unnecessary baggage in embarking.
- g. Those resisting mutually.
- h. Those touching the boat's materials, wires, electric lights, tools, switches, etc.
- i. Those climbing ladder without order.
- j. Those showing action of running away from the room or boat.
- k. Those trying to take more meal than given to them.
- l. Those using more than two blankets.

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(21) 6. Navy of the Great Japanese Empire will not try to punish you all with death. Those obeying all the rules and regulations, and believing the action and purpose of the Japanese Navy, cooperating with Japan in constructing the "New Order of the Great Asia" which lead to the world's peace will be well treated.

The End
/s/ J. A. Jr.,"

(22) Correspondence, food, clothing, packages were stolen.

(23) My wife did send me some twenty-four (24) packages. Each was worth about fifty (50) dollars. I never received a single one. Most of the letters were held back in Japan, much destroyed. During three (3) years and nine (9) months in the hands of Japs I received one (1) letter, one (1) Christmas card and two (2) short radio messages at the end of the war from my wife, who wrote to me faithfully every chance she had. Many of her letters and postal cards were written in 1942-43-44-45 and just been returned as "undelivered from somewhere."

(24) During the early part of 1945, just before our departure from China (KIANGWAN CAMP) a tall, slender, 60 year old Jap Prince of the royal-blood inspected us. He was the General Chairman of the Jap Red Cross from TOKYO. He did not bother to talk to our senior Marine officer, Colonel W. W. Ashurst, who could tell him plenty. The Jap Colonel OTERA just rushed him through the camp, he looked us over and departed.

(25) I still have a good size lump in my back, and a small hole in my skull. My head, left ear and leg is still aching at nights from the clubbings. Both of my legs are still sore and swelling from malnutrition, beri-beri, pelagra and other unpleasant complications forced upon me by the Japs. Even after a year of good American living.

4. I hereby certify, upon oath, that the preceding paragraphs beginning with the words "SUBJECT: Improper transportation on high seas....." and ending with the words "....American living", consisting of twenty-five (25) paragraphs dated 1 October 1946 are a true copy of statements of fact as presented to my Division by Captain Hamas.

/s/ RICHARD E. RUDISILL
Richard E. Rudisill
Lt. Colonel, QMC

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January, 1947.

/s/ JAMES J. ROBINSON
Capt. USNR
52853

I, Yasuo KOHARA, after having been duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified at the Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan on 14 November 1946, as follows:

My name is Yasuo KOHARA.

My home address is: #651 Oaza-Nishiatchi, Nishiatchi-cho, Asakuchi-gun, Okayama-ken. At present I am confined in the Sugamo Prison as a suspected war criminal.

I joined the Imperial Japanese Navy in June 1929. At the outbreak of the Pacific War, I held the rank of Chief Petty Officer and was stationed at the Kure Naval Training Station.

From 25 December 1941 until the end of January 1942, I was assigned as a Prisoner of War Guard aboard the liner NITTA MARU. The NITTA MARU called at Wake Island on 13 January 1942 and took aboard some 1200 American Prisoners of War who had been captured at the time Wake Island surrendered to Japanese military forces in December 1941. From Wake Island the NITTA MARU went to Yokohama, Japan, and put ashore some fourteen American Prisoners of War. From Yokohama the NITTA MARU sailed to Shanghai, China, arriving there about 22 January 1942. All the Prisoners of War remaining on the NITTA MARU were put ashore at that time. Then the NITTA MARU went to Kure, Japan, and I went ashore and took up my regular duties at the Kure Naval Training Station.

The following persons were in the Prisoners of War Guard Detachment on board the NITTA MARU in January 1942:

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>
Guard Commander	Captain	(FNU) SAITO
2nd-in-Command	2nd Lt.	Young, short, graduate of the Merchant Marine School.
Guard Officer	W.O.	(FNU) YOSHIMURA
Guard N.C.O.	Senior C.P.O.	Usaji HIDA
Guard N.C.O.	C.P.O.	(FNU) TAKEZOE
Guard N.C.O.	C.P.O.	Yasuo KOHARA
Guard N.C.O.	C.P.O.	(FNU) ASAKAWA
Guard N.C.O.	C.P.O.	(Name Unknown)
Guard N.C.O.	P.O. 3/c	Tokuichi TAKAMURA
Guards	Seamen	About thirty men, names unknown.

In the afternoon of the second day after the NITTA MARU had departed from Yokohama, Japan, for Shanghai, China, with about 1200 American Prisoners of War from Wake Island on board, Captain SAITO called me into his cabin aboard the NITTA MARU. At this time he showed me a piece of paper which was an execution order for executing five American Prisoners of War aboard the ship. After I had read this order over, Captain SAITO told me that he was ordering me to kill one of these American Prisoners of War. I was astonished that he would order such a thing, and I flatly refused to carry out his order. When I refused, Captain SAITO told me that since I was the senior "GOCHO" of the guard I had to carry out his order. I refused again. But Captain SAITO explained to me that he was giving me a direct order and to use my Japanese sword. I was confused. I didn't know what to say. However, I reasoned to myself that the order from my Commanding Officer, Captain SAITO, was also an order from the Emperor of Japan. I must obey it. I also realized that if I refused this order I would be the one who would be executed.

Emperor - and killed

Therefore, I could do nothing but carry out the order of Captain SAITO to execute by my own hand an American Prisoner of War. After receiving this order I returned to my cabin as I was feeling ill.

Sometime later, someone came to my cabin, called me, and told me that the execution was ready to take place. I left my cabin and went up on deck. When I reached the quarterdeck, I saw five American Prisoners of War lined up on the port-side portion of the deck. Many of the Prisoner of War Guards and the crew of the NITTA MARU were standing around the American Prisoners of War and on the decks above the deck on which the Prisoners of War were standing. I noticed that it was late afternoon. Very soon Captain SAITO got up on a small platform near the American Prisoners of War and started to read the execution order. I cannot remember exactly how the execution order went, but it sounded something like this.

(First the names of the five American Prisoners of War to be executed were read off).

Then Captain SAITO read:

"Since you have committed -- a crime, it will do no good to the world to let you people live. I hope you will find happiness in the next world. When you are born again, I hope you will become peace-loving citizens."

After reading this execution order, Captain SAITO left his platform and proceeded to have the executions carried out. Captain SAITO ordered Warrant Officer YOSHIMURA to carry out the first execution.

The first American Prisoner of War was blindfolded and his hands were tied behind his back. He was made to kneel down on a small straw mat on the deck. Warrant Officer YOSHIMURA stepped out by the American Prisoner of War, raised his sword, and struck the American Prisoner of War heavily across the side of the neck. The head was not severed. Therefore, Warrant Officer YOSHIMURA struck the American Prisoner of War again with his sword. I cannot remember where this second blow landed, but I do know that the head still was not severed from the body, and the American Prisoner of War did not die immediately.

Next, Captain SAITO ordered P.O. 3/c Tokuichi TAKAMURA to execute an American Prisoner of War. P.O. 3/c TAKAMURA stepped up to the second American Prisoner of War who was kneeling on the deck. I was so sick from the sight of the execution of the first American Prisoner of War that I closed my eyes. When I opened my eyes, P.O. 3/c TAKAMURA was standing, sword lowered, over the sprawled out, headless body of the American Prisoner of War.

Next, Captain SAITO called out, "Senior 'GOCHO'". I answered, "Yes!". I was scared and shaking. I stepped out to where the third American Prisoner of War was kneeling on the deck. I raised my sword to strike the American Prisoner of War. However, being unable to bring myself to deliver the sword stroke, I lowered my sword. I opened my eyes, and I saw the red hair above the blindfold of this American Prisoner of War. Since Captain SAITO was standing right beside me and since he had ordered me to do this duty, I raised my sword and attempted to strike. Again, I could not strike. I lowered my sword.

Then realizing that I was acting on orders from the Emperor of Japan, I closed my eyes, raised my sword, and swung it forcefully downwards. When I opened my eyes, the body of the American Prisoner of War was lying at my feet. His head was severed from his body. I had carried out Captain SAITO's orders.

Next, Captain SAITO called out C.P.O. ASAKAWA. CPO ASAKAWA stepped out and stood beside the fourth American Prisoner of War. As CPO ASAKAWA raised his sword over the head of the American Prisoner of War; I closed my eyes. When I opened my eyes, the American Prisoner of War was lying dead on the deck, and CPO ASAKAWA was standing over him and shaking with excitement.

Next Captain SAITO called out CPO TAKEZOE. When CPO TAKEZOE was called out I left the deck and returned to my cabin. I felt so badly that I could not bear to witness any further executions. I did hear later, however, that CPO TAKEZOE had executed this fifth American Prisoner of War.

After the executions were finished I heard that the bodies of the five executed American Prisoners of War were thrown over the side of the NITTA MARU. I never heard of these five bodies being mutilated by the guards of the Prisoner of War Guard Detachment.

The morning after the execution, the NITTA MARU reached Shanghai, and the American Prisoners of War were put ashore. My duties as a Prisoner of War Guard were over.

While the NITTA MARU was en route from Shanghai to Kure, Captain SAITO called all the Prisoner of War Guards into his cabin and presented each of them several rings and watches which had been gotten somehow from the American Prisoners of War. I got a wrist watch and a gold ring. I lost this ring when my home in Kure was burned down during the American air raids on Japan during the war. I left the watch with my wife when I left home to come into Sugamo Prison.

When I got ashore at Kure, I discovered that the original execution order that Captain SAITO had read aboard the NITTA MARU was in the pocket of my coat. Along with this execution order there was a picture of an American civilian by the name of "TEPAS" or "TETER" who had been aboard the NITTA MARU and who was called "governor" by all the Japanese. I took this order home and kept it in my home until it was burned in the air raids. Captain SAITO never asked me for this order. Therefore, I am sure that Captain SAITO did not report the execution of the five American Prisoners of War aboard the NITTA MARU in January 1942 to his superiors at the Kure Naval Training Station. If Captain SAITO had reported the execution, he would have needed the execution order to substantiate the charge and sentence in this execution.

I have nothing further to add at this time.

/s/ YASUO KOHARA (Japanese
Yasuo Kohara characters)

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
)
 CITY OF TOKYO)

I, Yasuo KOHARA, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony and all statements contained therein, consisting of three (3) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ YASUO KOHARA (Japanese characters)
 Yasuo Kohara

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of November 1946.

/s/ George F. Getty III
 GEORGE F. GETTY III, 1st Lt., Inf.
 Inv. Div., Legal Section SCAP

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
)
 CITY OF TOKYO)

I, Robert HASHIMA, Civilian Interpreter, GHQ, SCAP, Tokyo, Japan, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the foregoing testimony and all statements contained therein, from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing three (3) pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

/s/ Robert Hashima
 Robert Hashima, Civilian
 Interpreter

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of November 1946.

/s/ George F. Getty III
 GEORGE F. GETTY III, 1st Lt., Inf.
 Inv. Div., Legal Section, SCAP

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, GEORGE F. GETTY III, 1st Lt., Legal Section, SCAP, Tokyo, Japan, certify that on the 19th day of November 1946, personally appeared before me, Yasuo KOHARA, and according to Robert HASHIMA, gave the foregoing testimony, that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Yasuo KOHARA had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

/s/ George F. Getty III
 GEORGE F. GETTY III, 1st Lt., Inf.
 Inv. Div., Legal Section, SCAP

TOKYO, JAPAN

19 November 1946
 Date

Tokyo, 26 May 1942

CC.1.2.1./EE.4.6.9.7.--ce.--

Mr. Minister,

As I had the honor of informing Your Excellency by my letter of 21 April, I did not fail to transmit to my government, for the attention of the government of the United States of America, the contents of the letter, No. 144/T3, dated 20 April last, concerning the situation with respect to the American nationals on the island of Wake.

According to a telegram which I have just received, the government of the United States would appreciate knowing the name /sic/ of the prisoners of war and civilian internees that the Japanese military authorities may have removed from the island as well as the place where they are interned. It would also like to have information on the fate of the American nationals, prisoners or otherwise, remaining on the island.

In begging Your Excellency to consent to inform me if it would appear possible for him to communicate to me the information asked by the Government of the United States of America, I take this opportunity to reassure you, Mr. Minister, of my deepest respect.

The Swiss Minister

To His Excellency
Mr. Shigenori Togo
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Tokyo

Certificate:-

I, Robert M. Boyd, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 8433.

/s/ Robert M. Boyd
28 December 1946

T/3 Ordinary No. 366

10 August 1942

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Switzerland

His Excellency,

Camille Gorge,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's letter, (.No. CC.1.2.1./EE 4.6.9.7.--ce-) dated 26 May, which, at the request of the American Government, inquires about names of the prisoners of war and civilian internees transferred from Wake Island to other places and their camps; and about the Americans remaining on the island.

Regarding the prisoners of war, the Imperial Government has sent to Your Excellency a list of their names, through the International Red Cross Committee, and thereby please be informed as to the conditions of those Americans taken prisoners of war on Wake Island.

Regarding the American civilian internees, we are ready to reply to every individual inquiry after the fullest possible investigations; therefore please arrange to convey our intention to the Government of America as you see fit.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Shigenori TOGO (Seal)

To H. E. Monsieur Masayuki Tani
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Tokyo

2041

CC.1.2.3/1.2.7/-cr.-

Tokyo, 21 September 1942

Monsieur le Ministre,

By letter No. 385 T/3 dated August 25, Your Excellency has been good enough to inform me that the lists of civilian internees and prisoners of war would be, as in the past, sent as fast as they are prepared, to the International Red Cross Committee which would send them to the Government of the United States. Your Excellency added that it was by error that it had been stated that the lists had been sent by the "Asama Maru".

I have the honor of informing you that the Government of the United States has asked me to send to the Imperial Government the following answer:

"American Government has taken note of information obtained by Swiss Government and International Redcross Committee regarding the activity of the official Japanese Information Bureau and that since the receipt by the American Information Bureau of Redcross telegram US 70 of June 16 reporting the presence of 29 prisoners of war from Wake Island at Zentsuji only occasional individual names of internees of prisoners of war held by the Japanese have been reported to the American Bureau by the Committee's Information Bureau. The records of the American Bureau still contain the names of only approximately 2000 American prisoners or internees in Japanese hands.

The American Government is unable to accept as a satisfactory reply the statement of the Japanese Foreign Office that lists of civilian internees and prisoners of war are communicated as in the past as prepared to the International Committee of the Redcross and urges both the Swiss Government and the International Redcross Committee to impress upon the Japanese Authorities the great importance that the American Government attaches to prompt fulfilment by the Japanese Government of the obligations it has assumed under article 77 of the prisoners of war Convention and 4 of the Redcross Convention. It desires that the Swiss Government and the International Redcross Committee call on the attention of the Japanese Government that the American Information Bureau transmits to the Central Redcross Information Bureau weekly lists of all Japanese nationals interned, released, paroled, detained, taken prisoner of war, transferred from one

camp to another, etc. that are based on official information regularly and promptly furnished to the Bureau by the Government Agencies concerned and point out that the American Government has a right under the Geneva Conventions to expect Japanese Agencies concerned to furnish the Japanese Information Bureau promptly with like information for transmission through the central Information Bureau to the United States. In this connection it desires that the Japanese Government be reminded of its agreement that such lists shall be transmitted by cable to the Central Information Bureau at the expense of the state of origin of the Prisoners of War or internees.

The American Government would like to know at the earliest possible moment whether American prisoners of war held by the Japanese have been allowed to prepare and post the capture cards which paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Prisoners of War Convention specifies may be written by each prisoner of war "within a period of not more than a week after his arrival at the camp" and which "shall be forwarded as rapidly as possible and may not be delayed in any manner". If American have been permitted to prepare and post such cards the American Government would like to know urgently how the cards are being forwarded to the United States. If they have not already been forwarded by some other route it is urgently suggested that they, as well as complete lists of prisoners and internees containing information supplementary to that furnished by telegraph be forwarded on future trips of the exchange vessels."

While requesting Your Excellency to enable me to cable to the Government of the United States of American the information asked for, I take this opportunity to renew, my dear Minister, the assurances of my very high respect.

The Swiss Minister

Certificate:-

I, Yale Maxon, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 8445.

/s/ Yale Maxon

EE. 4.6.9.7. CE.

Tokyo, 6 October 1942

(Stamp) Oct. 7, 1942.

My dear Minister,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that in reply to letter number 366/T3, of the 10th of August last, on the subject of the American prisoners of War and civilian internees from Wake Island, the Government of the United States of America has asked me to notify the Imperial Government as follows:

"United States Government is still without report on approximately 400 American civilians from Wake Island. While United States Government welcomes offer Japanese Government to report on welfare of individuals upon request it expects Japanese Government to report all names promptly in accordance with Article 77 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention through International Red Cross Information Bureau or protecting power."

I must add that contrary to what His Excellency Mr. Togo thought in the aforementioned letter, I have not received any individual slips on American citizens captured at Wake Island by the Japanese forces.

Begging Your Excellency to consent to furnish me the information asked for by the American Government I take this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my highest regard, my dear Minister.

The Swiss Minister

CERTIFICATE

I, YALE MAXON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the FRENCH and ENGLISH languages, and as a result of the comparison between the FRENCH and the ENGLISH texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 8427.

/S/ Yale Maxon

EE. 4.6.9.7.-dbw.

2043

By the note verbale No. 36/C.R. of February 15, the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs had the kindness to inform the Swiss Legation that the Government of the United States of America, in order to obtain the names of the American internees on the Island of Wake, should refer to the lists sent to the International Red Cross Committee by the War Prisoners Information Bureau.

The Swiss Legation has the honor of informing the Imperial Ministry that the Government of the United States of America, to which this information was transmitted, points out that, considering the lists it received through the agency of the International Committee of the Red Cross, about 400 names of American civilians on the Island of Wake have not yet been communicated to it, which is contrary to the provisions of Article 77 of the Convention relative to the treatment of prisoners of war concluded at Geneva on July 27, 1929.

The Government of the United States of America insists therefore on receiving immediately notification of these 400 names. In addition it would attach importance to knowing the reasons for the delay accorded this notification.

The Legation would be very grateful to the Ministry for being kind enough to enable it to reply to the Government of the United States of America, and in thanking it very much for its kind and prompt reply, takes this occasion to renew the assurances of its high consideration.

TOKYO, April 8, 1943.

CERTIFICATE:-

I, ROBERT M. BOYD, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 8436.

/s/ Robert M. Boyd

28 December 1946.

THE GAIMUSHO
TOKYO

No. 106/C.R.

Legation of Swiss Tokyo

Foreign Interest

EE 4.6.9.7 Apr 22, 1943

NOTE VERBALE

In acknowledging receipt of the Note No. EE 4,6,9,7 - DEW of the Swiss Legation dated April 8 concerning the American civilians on the Island of Wake, the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honor to inform the Legation as follows:

1. As regards the Americans on the Island of Wake, all the information to be furnished have been already communicated to the Legation by the Note Verbale No. 236/T.3. of August 10, 1942 and by the Note Verbale No. 36/C.R. of February 25, 1943.

2. As regards the approximately 400 American civilians whose names are allegedly not included in the list attached to the above mentioned communication, the Ministry begs to be informed of the names, addresses, occupations, etc. thereof, as such information is necessary for investigation.

April 19, 1943.

/Rubber stamp:/
August 24, 1943

2045

EE. 4.6.9.7.- dbou.

To the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs
TOKYO

Referring to your note No. 106/C.R. dated 19 April last, the Swiss Legation has the honor to forward herewith to the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs the list of 432 American civilians who ought, according to the latest information received by the Government of the United States of America, to have been on Wake Island at the moment of the Japanese occupation, but whose names, however, are not found on the lists sent by the Imperial Government to the International Red Cross Committee.

The Government of the United States of America attaches the greatest importance to knowing as soon as possible what happened to these persons and where they actually are now. It believes that investigations undertaken in this regard would be facilitated if a delegate of the Swiss Minister were to be authorized to talk to Mr. William Faircy who is believed, according to a message of the International Red Cross Committee at Washington, held as a prisoner of war in the Far East. In the opinion of the State Department, Mr. Faircy, whose name appears on the list attached, might be able to furnish indications regarding Mr. Leonard Ward and the other persons mentioned in this list.

The Legation takes the liberty of adding in this connection that the name of a Mr. William Faircy is found on list No. AM/4, containing the names of prisoners of war held in the Tokyo camp. This latter list was transmitted to the Legation by the Prisoner of War Information Bureau under the date of 2 June and there is every reason to believe that it relates to the Mr. Faircy from Wake.

The Legation would like to hope that the Imperial Ministry will be able to communicate to it the information requested by the State Department.

Thanking the Ministry heartily in advance for its kind and prompt reply, the Legation takes this opportunity of renewing to the Ministry the assurances of its high consideration.

TOKYO, 21 August 1943.

1 Annex

List of 432 American civilians from Wake Island regarding whose fate the Government of the United States of America desires to be informed:

/Names follow. Not copied here./

CERTIFICATE:-

I, YALE MAXON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 8438.

/s/ Vale Maxon

(Stamp)

Oct. 11, 1943

2546

EE. 4.6.9.7 - dezz.

To the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Tokyo

By note of 21 August the Swiss Legation had the honor of submitting to the Imperial Ministry a list of 432 American civilians and of informing it that the United States Government attaches the greatest importance to obtaining information on their present situation. According to the last news received at Washington, they are supposed to have been on Wake Island at the time of the Japanese occupation; however, their names did not figure on the lists sent by the Imperial authorities to the International Red Cross Committee.

Lacking a reply to this day, the Legation takes the liberty of recalling this matter to the kind attention of the Ministry: the Government of the United States is indeed earnestly desirous of receiving this information as soon as possible.

In regard to this, the Ministry will be pleased to remember that according to the aforementioned note, Mr. William Fairey very probably a prisoner of war in the Tokyo camp, would be, in the opinion of the State Department, able to furnish information on the situation of the Americans from Wake.

The Washington Government would therefore like to have a delegate of the Swiss Minister authorized to talk with him on this matter.

Thanking the Imperial Ministry in advance for its prompt and obliging reply, the Legation takes this opportunity to renew assurances of its high regard.

Tokyo, 8 October 1943

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Yale Maxon, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 8428.

/s/ Yale Maxon

2047
/Stamp/
Dec. 13, 1943

EE.4.6.9.7.- dezz.

By its notes of 21 August and 8 October, the Swiss Legation had the honor of informing the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the Government of the United States of America attaches the greatest importance to obtaining information regarding the present situation of 432 American civilians presumed to have been on Wake Island at the time of the Japanese occupation. The Ministry will kindly recall that the Legation communicated to it the list of those concerned by the above-mentioned note of 21 August.

Meanwhile, the Legation has received from the Prisoner of War "Information Bureau" a list No. F.M. 27 of 205 Americans from Wake who are at the present moment prisoners of war in the Fukuoka camp. About 15 names found on the Prisoners of War Bureau list are not found on the list transmitted to the Ministry by the above-mentioned note, hence the Legation now knows the situation of about 190 of the 432 Americans from Wake as to whose fate the Washington Government has asked to be informed. It /the Legation/ is very desirous of receiving as soon as possible detailed information as to the whereabouts of the other Americans mentioned in the list of 21 August.

Thanking the Imperial Ministry in advance for its kind mediation, the Legation takes this opportunity to renew to it the assurances of its high consideration.

Tokyo, 10 December 1943.

To the Imperial Ministry
for Foreign Affairs
Tokyo

CERTIFICATE

I, YALE MAXON, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 8430.

/s/ Yale Maxon

/stamp/ Feb. 16, 1944

EE. 4.6.9.7.-EGc

By its note of 21 August last, the Swiss Legation has the honor of presenting to the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs a list of 432 American civilians who are supposed to have been on Wake Island at the time of the Japanese occupation and regarding whose fate the Government of the United States has requested information.

The Legation learned from list number F.M. 27 of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau dated 24 November, that about 190 of the 432 Americans from Wake were in the Fukuoka Camp; the Legation therefore expressed the desire, in its note of 10 December, to receive information as to the fate of the other Americans mentioned in its aforementioned list of 21 August.

Lacking a reply up to this day, the Legation takes the liberty of again calling this matter to the kind attention of the Imperial Ministry and takes this opportunity to renew assurances of its high regard.

Tokyo, 14 February 1944

To the Imperial Ministry
for Foreign Affairs,
Tokyo

EE.4.6.9.7-EGc

/stamped/
Sep 2, 1944.

By its note of 21 August 1943, the Swiss Legation had the honor of forwarding to the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs a list of 432 American civilians who are believed to have been on the Island of Wake at the moment of Japanese occupation and regarding whose fate the Government of the United States of America has asked to be informed.

The Legation learned by list No. F.M. 27 from the Prisoner of War Information Bureau dated 24 November that about 190 of the 432 Americans from Wake were in the Fukuoka camp at that time; by its notes of 10 December and 14 February, it expressed its wish to receive information as to the fate of the other Americans mentioned in the abovementioned list of 21 August.

No answer having been received to this day, the Legation takes the liberty of calling this matter to the kind attention of the Imperial Ministry and takes this opportunity to renew the assurances of its high consideration.

Tokyo, 25 September, 1944.

To the Imperial Ministry
for Foreign Affairs,
Tokyo.

Certificate:-

I, Yale Maxon, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 8424.

/s/ Yale Maxon.

The Gaimusho
Tokyo
Translation

2 March 1942

No. 71/T3

To the Minister:

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter of 20 February last, No. EE. 7.1. - ce, in which you informed me of the views of the Government of the United States on the treatment of prisoners of war and civil internees.

I desire to inform your Excellency that the Imperial Government intends to take into consideration, with regard to provisions and clothing to be distributed, the national and racial customs of American war prisoners and civilian internees placed under Japanese power.

Asking you to kindly inform the American Government of the United States of America of the above,

I am, yours truly,

Minister of Foreign Affairs

EXHIBIT A

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1469-F	Copy of letter dated 27 December 1941 from the Swiss Minister to Shigenori TOGO, Foreign Minister.
1469-E	Letter dated 20 January 1942 from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister (No. 11/T3).
1469-D	Letter dated 29 January 1942 from the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister (No. 22/T3).
1469-C	Copy of letter dated 20 February 1942 from the Swiss Minister to Shigenori TOGO, Japanese Foreign Minister (EE.7.1.-ce).
1469-B	Letter dated 13 February 1942 from Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister (No. 46/T3).
1469-A	Letter dated 2 March 1942 from the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Minister (No. 71/T3).

C E R T I F I C A T E

I.P.S. No. 1469-A-F

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, consisting of six letters and notes, as listed on Exhibit A attached hereto and described as follows: True copy of letters and notes in French from the Minister of Switzerland addressed to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the original replies thereto of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Minister of Switzerland.

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. Ton

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.

Witness: /s/ J. A. Curtis

Investigator IPS
Official Capacity

November 7, 1944

EE.4.6.9.7.-EGd.

Referring to its notes of 10 December, 14 February and 25 September last on the subject of the Americans from the Island of Wake under the control of Japan, the Swiss Legation has the honor of informing the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Government of the United States of America has transmitted to the Swiss Government the list of its nationals from Wake who have not yet been the subject of any official communication from the Imperial Authorities. The Ministry will find a copy of this list attached herewith.

The Washington Government is very desirous of obtaining a report of the actual residence and the condition of these individuals as soon as possible in order to be able to reassure their families.

The Legation is thankful to the Imperial Ministry in advance for its kind intervention in this matter with the competent authorities and, thanking it in advance for its kind reply, takes this opportunity to renew its assurances of high consideration.

Tokyo, 1 November 1944

Annex

To the Imperial Ministry
of Foreign Affairs,
Tokyo.

List of 173 Americans from Wake Island
about whom the United States Government
has received no official communication.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Abott, Cyrus W. Jr., | 7. Bailey, George E., |
| 2. Allen, Horace L., | 8. Bellanger, George, |
| 3. Anderson, Norman A., | 9. Bowcutt, Don R., |
| 4. Andre, Roland A., | 10. Boyce, Dave, |
| 5. Anvick, Allen Elmer, | 11. Brown, Edward J., |
| 6. Baasch, Carl Alfred, | 12. Bryan, Robert, |

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|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 13. Clakins, Clarence C., | 38. Fong, Ginn Shaw, |
| 14. Cantry, Charles A., | 39. Fontes, Glen B., |
| 15. Carlson, Stanley A., | 40. Forsberg, Floyd F., |
| 16. Cavanagh, Allen A., | 41. Francis, Dale G., |
| 17. Chambers, David S., | 42. Flanklin, Mark B., |
| 18. Chard, Donley D., | 43. French, Albert P., |
| 19. Choy, Robert A.F., | 44. Froberger, Laurence, |
| 20. Church, Carleton G., | 45. Gay, Paul J. Jr., |
| 21. Cormier, Louis, H., | 46. Gee, Yip, G., |
| 22. Corten, Paul, | 47. Gerdin, William P., |
| 23. Cox, Karl L., | 48. Gibbons, George F., |
| 24. Cummings, David E., | 49. Gibbs, Charles A., |
| 25. Cunha, James A., | 50. Goembel, Claerence, |
| 26. Davis, Joseph R., | 51. Grossman, Paul A., |
| 27. Davis, Lee R., | 52. Greve, Louis, |
| 28. Dean, George, W., | 53. Grim, Williams B., |
| 29. Dixon, Thouron B., | 54. Haiggt, Ralph E., |
| 30. Dobyas, Harold, | 55. Haines, William H., |
| 31. Dreyer, Henry M., | 56. Hall, John E., |
| 32. Dunn, Joseph H., | 57. Hance, Loren H., |
| 33. Esmay, Wayne E., | 58. Hansen, (John) Vernon, |
| 34. Farsteedt, Knut, | 59. Hardisty, Herbert, |
| 35. Fenex, Ijacka, | 60. Harris, George, |
| 36. Flint, Howard A., | 61. Harvey, Wilbur C., |
| 37. Follett, Frank P., | 62. Hastie, Frank, |

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| 63. Hettick, Howard L., | 89. Mackie, Elmer E., |
| 64. Hewson, Albert A., | 90. Marshall, Irving E., |
| 65. Higdon, Ralph, | 91. Martin, John, |
| 66. Hill, Norman L., | 92. McDaniel, James B., |
| 67. Highstein, Ernest A., | 93. McEvers, Ralph, |
| 68. Hofmeister, Julius M., | 94. McKeehan, Lloyd S., |
| 69. Hong, Bing Tong, | 95. McInnes, Thomas L., |
| 70. Huntley, John W., | 96. McKimley, Jack Fritz, |
| 71. Jenson, George, A., | 97. Meyer, Lester T., |
| 72. Jimison, Harold E., | 98. Migacz, Frank, |
| 73. Johnson Edwin W., | 99. Migacz, Melvin, |
| 74. Jones, Alfred Alyayne, | 100. Miles, William, |
| 75. Keeler, Ora K., | 101. Miller, Charles Myrilin, |
| 76. Kelly, Fred W. M. | 102. Miller, Irwin E., |
| 77. Kelly, Martin T., | 103. Miller, Silas W., |
| 78. Kelso, Orval, | 104. Mitchel, Howard H., |
| 79. Kennedy, Thomas Francis, | 105. Mitchell, Wayne E., |
| 80. Kidwell, Charles A., | 106. Mittendorf, Joe F., |
| 81. Kroeger, Wodiw W., | 107. Mueller, Carl, |
| 82. Larson, Julius L., | 108. Myers, Richard B., |
| 83. Lee, Ben Yin, | 109. Nicks, Quinton D., |
| 84. Lee, Koon Wah, | 110. Niklaus, John F., |
| 85. Light, Rolland E., | 111. Nygard, Andrew, |
| 86. Lim, Kong, | 112. Olmstead, Clifford A., |
| 87. Lindquits, William O., | 113. O'Nial, John H., |
| 88. Lythgoe, Gene, | 114. Pawlotske, Richard P., |

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 115. Pease, Gordon H., | 141. Stevenson, Clinton L., |
| 116. Peterson, Hirschel L., | 142. St. John, Francis Carl, |
| 117. Peterson, Hjalmar, | 143. Stone, Clinton, |
| 118. Pratt, Archie Hays, | 144. Stone, Willis C., |
| 119. Preston, Donald Wm., | 145. Streblow, Alvin L., |
| 120. Proteau, George F., | 146. Stringer, Wesley W., |
| 121. Proteau, Lawrence H., | 147. Sullivan, Donald, |
| 122. Pucceli, Elmer, | 148. Susee, Arthur J., |
| 123. Sheperd, Orbin R., | 149. Tart, Lucy Franklin |
| 124. Rankin, Norton D., | 150. Thomas, Owen G., |
| 125. Ray, Clyde W., | 151. Thompson, Glenn H., |
| 126. Ray, William H. Jr., | 152. Tucker, Earl E., |
| 127. Reeves, F. Wayne Jr., | 153. Vancil, Vernon, |
| 128. Reid, Russell, | 154. Van Valkenburg, Ralph, |
| 129. Reiger, Gregory Carl, | 155. Vent, Glen, |
| 130. Reynolds, William H., | 156. Villa, Edward E., |
| 131. Robbins, Paul J., | 157. Villines, Chas., |
| 132. Schemel, Charles M., | 158. Walker, George M., |
| 133. Robbins, Sheldon G., | 159. Williams, Donald M., |
| 134. Schottler, Herman, | 160. Williamson, Frank E., |
| 135. Shank, Lawton E., | 161. Wilper, Eedmond, |
| 136. Sherman, Glenwood H., | 162. Wong, Bing, |
| 137. Shriner, Gould E., | 163. Wing, Bing Y., |
| 138. Sigman, Russell J., | 164. Wong, Guey Suey, |
| 139. Simpers, William, | 165. Wong, Guey Yick C., |
| 140. Smith, Charles E., | 166. Wong, Kay Ming, |

- 167. Wong, Sam W.,
- 168. Wong, Thyn, Wah,
- 169. Woods, Charles,
- 170. Wung, Clarence,
- 171. Yes, Foon Le,
- 172. Yuen, Harry T.K.,
- 173. Yuen, Gueck J.

Certificate:-

I, Yale Maxon, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 8423.

/s/ Yale Maxon

March 20, 1945

To the Imperial Ministry for Foreign
Affairs, Tokyo

EE. 4.6.9.7.--FGJ

By the note of November 1st, the Legation had the honor of informing the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Government of the United States of America would like to get news of her nationals on Wake under the control of Japan who have never been the subject of any official communication of the Imperial Authorities. A list of the interested was attached to the said note.

No answer being made to this day, the Legation takes the liberty of calling this matter to the kind attention of the Ministry.

/T.N. The Legation/ takes this opportunity to renew the assurances of its high regard.

Tokyo, March 19, 1945

Certificate:-

I, George W. Buffington, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 8426.

/s/ George W. Buffington

May 16 1945

EE. 4.6.9.7. - Ffd.

By the notes of 1 November and 19 March last, the Swiss Legation had the honor of informing the Imperial Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the Government of the United States of America had expressed its desire of receiving news of its nationals from Wake who have not been the subject of a single official communication from the Imperial Authorities since they have been under the control of Japan. A list of the persons concerned containing 173 names was annexed to the above-cited note of 1 November.

No answer having been received to this day, the Legation takes the liberty of calling this matter to the kind attention of the Imperial Ministry.

3 years
The Government of the United States of America has in effect asked the Federal Authorities to press the Imperial Government in order that information concerning the actual residence and the conditions of these Americans may be sent to it /the Government of the United States/ as soon as possible. Strongly desirous of being able to put the families of those concerned at rest, the /Government of the United States of America/ remarks moreover that the Imperial Government has had 3 years now to compile the report requested and that consequently nothing ought to prevent its immediate transmission.

While asking the Ministry to be kind enough to communicate, for the sake of the Washington Government, the reply of the Imperial Government on this subject, the Legation takes this opportunity to renew the assurances of its high consideration.

Karuizawa 15 May 1945.

Ref Doc
from Doc

Document No. 8425

Certificate:-

I, Yale Maxon, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the French and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the French and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 8425.

/S/ Yale Maxon