

PMW 2858

Extract from Note addressed by United States Acting Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affairs ad interim of New Zealand Legation, Washington, on 31st of May 1945 (Ref. 390.0015/3-3045).

The following is quoted from a recent report of the American Consulate General at Manila:

"I have the honor to refer to the Department's airgram No. 4 of March 10, 1945, transmitting a communication received by an officer of the Department from the New Zealand Legation at Washington concerning the whereabouts and welfare of four Catholic priests and to report that Martin Strong, Arthur Price and Thomas Dwyer are in good health and at present are being quartered in the New Bilibid camp at Muntinlupa.

"According to information received by Arthur Price through Philippine sources, Vernon Douglas was subjected to extreme torture in the presence of a large group of Filipinos at Pililla Convent, Pililla, Rizal, over a period of three days in July of 1942. When last seen by eye-witnesses one eyeball was hanging entirely out of his head and there was a large hole in his forehead. According to some reports he was then taken to Paete, Laguna, and subsequently to Santa Cruz but it is the belief of Arthur Price that he died near Paete."

I, Harold James Evans, Flight Lieutenant, Royal New Zealand Air Force hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an extract from a note addressed by the United States Acting Secretary of State to the Charge d'Affairs ad interim of New Zealand Legation, Washington, on 31st May 1945, (Ref. 390.0015/3-3045).

/s/ H. J. Evans

F/Lt. RNZAF

12.9.1946

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

AG 000.5 (3 Jul 45) JA

APO 500
3 July 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes on Atrocities.

TO : The Judge Advocate General
Washington 25, D. C.

POW

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

Briefly summarized, the evidence adduced by the Investigator-Examiners is to the effect that:

When the Imperial Japanese Forces entered Manila on 2 January 1942, the Consulate officials representing the Republic of China in Manila (En. A, B, C; R 1, 2) and consisting of Dr. Clarence Kuangson YOUNG, Kai Yien MOK, Siao Pin CHU (D. P. CHU), Yu Heng LOO (Ping-Se LU), Tsu Siu YAO, Tom Ming SIAO, Ching Siu YOUNG and James Kung Wei WANG, proceeded to hide in the Swiss Consulate in Manila with the exception of Dr. YOUNG who moved to the Manila Hotel. These officials remained at the Consulate for a few days, returning to their homes at No. 15 Brixton Hill, Santa Mesa, Manila, by 4 January.

About 8 January they were all taken into custody by the Japanese and interned at Villamor Hall, University of the Philippines, Manila, for examination and interrogation (R 2, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 28, 29, 33, 37, 67, 75, 78, 80). They were confined in the music practice room about six by twenty meters in size on the second floor (R 33), without any mattresses, cots, clothes or food except that which was brought to them by their respective families (R 3, 29, 33, 38). The treatment accorded them in the beginning was fair and they were permitted to walk in the university garden and around Villamor Hall under guard (R 3, 38) while their families were allowed to visit them because their captors were trying to obtain their cooperation (R 33, 38). The Japanese in charge of the Consulate Group were members of the Military Police Command whose headquarters was located at Fort Santiago, Intramuros, Manila (R 38).

From 8 January to 28 March they were questioned by the Japanese and it was reported that Dr. YOUNG was asked about 15 March by Lt. Col. OHIA, Commander of the Military Police, how much the Chinese in the Philippines had contributed to the Chungking Government since 1937 to which Dr. YOUNG replied "about twelve million pesos." This officer then stated that if the Chinese could contribute that much to the Chungking Government, they could contribute more than that amount to the Japanese Army, and demanded that Dr. YOUNG inform the Chinese people in the Philippines to contribute twice that amount within three months, ordered him to denounce the Chungking Government under CHIANG Kai Shek and recognize the WANG Ching Wei (puppet) Government (R 24). Furthermore, the Japanese Commander gave Dr. YOUNG three days to make a decision but after discussing the matter with his colleagues he replied that he could not meet the demands (R 9, 24, 37).

The Consulate Group were transferred to Fort Santiago, Intramuros, on 28 March (R 10, 34) where they were placed in Cell 14 (R 40) located in a temporary building without windows and with meager ventilation facilities. They were rarely allowed to receive their families and

the usual means of conversation with them was through a slit in the cell (R 40). They had nothing to sleep on except empty rice sacks (R 4), wore only their underwear and were allowed out of the cell once a week for the purpose of bathing and exercising (R 10, 41).

The treatment received at Fort Santiago was very poor, so on 5 April, Dr. YOUNG complained to Major NISHIMURA who was in charge, that there was not even a place to rest or sit down in the cell (R 68). On 16 April the Japanese informed the Consulate Group that they would be removed to Muntinlupa Interment Camp, Rizal Province (R 5, 17, 84).

Mrs. Kay Lo MOK last visited her husband on the morning of 17 April at ten o'clock when she was informed by the Commander of the Military Police at Fort Santiago that the wives could return and visit their husbands on the following day (R 5, 10). At 1700 hours on the afternoon of 17 April, Mr. Ang Tian SANG of the (Pro-Japanese) Chinese Association informed Mrs. MOK and Mrs. Yang Si Cheng YAO that there would be little use for the families of the Consulate Group to try and see their husbands again at Fort Santiago as they had been transferred (R 5, 17). In spite of this, Mrs. Clarence K. YOUNG, Mrs. MOK, Mrs. Felisa Cu LOO, Mrs. Shirley Shao WANG, Mrs. Ruby Wang SIAO and Mrs. YAO returned to Fort Santiago on 18 April and were told by the Commanding Officer that "They are not under our custody any more. They have been transferred to the Army" (R 6). Mrs. MOK then went to a Military Chief whose name is unknown and asked him where her husband was and she was told that he was far away and that his whereabouts was secret, but it was suggested that she return in ten or twelve days for an answer "after he had wired the Emperor." She waited for this period to elapse and returned to the office of this Military Chief who told her that he was sorry that he could not give her an answer because the Emperor said "No" and he added, "Don't come here any more" (R 6). The wearing apparel and personal property of the Group were thereafter returned to their families except articles which the husbands had carried on their persons (R 6, 10, 13, 17, 20).

Between 16 and 19 April two internees at Fort Santiago, Joaquin Pardo de TAVIRA and Jovito SALONGA, saw three or four Japanese officers with pistols and sabers line up the Consulate Group in front of their cell, tie their hands and march them away (R 41, 84). Actually, at about 1400 hours on 17 April a Japanese convoy including a Military Police automobile, one truck filled with Japanese soldiers and another with the consular officials with guards, entered the gate of the Chinese Cemetery, Santa Cruz, Manila, proceeded towards the Chinese chapel and turned off to the right on a road which passed beside the grave of Lai Yip SANG in Section 25. The motor caravan then turned to the left, drove across the open field about 100 yards from this latter grave and stopped (Ex. D; R 59). The entire Consulate Group was taken from the truck and caused to sit on the ground in a circle surrounded by the Japanese soldiers (R 54). An unknown priest, presumed to be Japanese, moved around the circle after which the Chinese were lined up in front of a prepared grave eight meters long, with their hands tied behind them, blindfolded, and caused to kneel while a Japanese soldier with a rifle stood behind each of the eight officials. After an officer made an inspection, each soldier shot his victim and those who did not die instantly were bayoneted, after which the soldiers threw some loose earth over the bodies in the grave in Section 9, and then departed (R 49, 59, 60).

Other laborers in the cemetery were directed to complete the filling of the grave and a wood marker bearing four Japanese characters meaning "community grave" was placed thereupon (R 49). Mr. Delagio REYES, Superintendent of Cemeteries, Department of Health, Manila, whose office was 200 meters away from the Chinese Cemetery, recorded in his book without the knowledge of the Japanese authorities the date of burial and number of bodies interred there during the Japanese occupation. Such records disclose that at 1500 hours on 17 April 1942 eight bodies were buried in a grave prepared upon the order of the Japanese. He marked his record of the burials "asst'd" (assorted) since he was not certain of their nationality at that time (Ex. D; R 44, 45).

On 14 June 1945 the remains of the eight bodies were exhumed from the common grave in Section 9, Chinese Cemetery (R 49, 52, 57, 62), in the presence of Shirley Shao WANG, wife of James Kung Wei WANG, Alfonso YOUNG and Yu King HUN (Young King HUN), brothers, and Wy Chut YOUNG, mother of Ching Siu YOUNG; Ruby Wang SIAO, wife of Tom Ming SIAO; May Lo MOK, wife of Kai Yien MOK; Felisa Cu LOO, wife of Yu Heng LOO; Yang Si Cheng YAO, wife of Tsu Siu YAO. These relatives were able to positively identify the bodies as those of the eight Chinese Consulate officials from the shape of their respective skulls and personal property of the victims found in the grave (Ex. F, G, H, I, J, K; R 63, 65, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 75, 76, 78, 80, 81). Mrs. MOK recognized the horn-rimmed glasses found in the common grave as those worn by her husband, and many of the wives of the Consulate Group further identified Dr. YOUNG's white, gold-rimmed and sun eyeglasses (R 63, 68, 70, 72, 74). Mrs. WANG, Mrs. MOK and Mrs. SIAO believed that a pair of shoes discovered in the grave belonged to Mr. WANG since he had always had two holes in the toes (R 63, 70, 74). The red pencil found in the grave of Mr. LOO was the same one which Mr. Chang CHIN had given to Mr. LOO during the time he had acted as Deputy Consul in the Chinese Consulate from 1935 to 1940 (R 63, 67, 68). A brown leather belt taken from Mr. LOO's grave was the one which he had previously purchased before being taken prisoner and his wife was further able to point out that the Dr. West "Miracle Tuft" toothbrush taken from the grave was identical with the one she had taken to him when he was at Fort Santiago (R 65). The upper jaw of the skull of Mr. LOO was examined and a tooth with a silver filling was identified while a toothbrush and a pair of eyeglasses rimmed with silver and a flowery design were found and identified as those of Mr. YAO (R 66, 72). Mrs. SIAO identified her husband's silver tooth found in his skull; and the suspenders of Mr. CHU and Mr. C. S. YOUNG (R 70). There were also taken from the grave a cigarette holder and toothbrush which were recognized as belonging to Ching Siu YOUNG (R 66, 76, 78). His mother, Wy Chut YOUNG, and brothers, Alfonso YOUNG and Yu King HUN, further identified the shape of the skull and his four front upper teeth found in the grave (R 76, 78, 81).

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Alva C. Carpenter, Chief, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, do hereby certify that immediately after the liberation of the Philippines roving teams, comprised of military personnel from the Judge Advocate Service of the United States Army, were sent out to conduct investigations throughout the Philippines on reported and known cases of atrocities committed by the Japanese Army and Navy personnel; that many of those cases have been thoroughly investigated in the immediate vicinity of their occurrence; that witnesses who had first-hand knowledge of the atrocities were interrogated and their affidavits taken and ocular inspection of the place where the crimes were committed were invariably made; that reports have been submitted regarding those atrocities investigated and are now on file in our office; and that the attached document is the Summary of Evidence contained in Report No. 33, War Crimes Branch, Judge Advocate Section, General Headquarters, AFPAC, of the investigation of the murder of Dr. Clarence Kuangson Young, Kai Yien Mok, Siao Pin Chu, Yu Heng Loo, Tsu Siu Yao, Tom Ming Siao, Ching Siu Young and James Kung Wei Wang, all Chinese Consulate officials, at the Chinese Cemetery, Santa Cruz, Manila, P.I., on 17 April 1942, which is now on file in our office.

/s/ Alva C. Carpenter
Alva C. Carpenter,
Chief, Legal Section

Witness: /s/ John R. Pritchard

Sworn to before me this 3rd day
of January, 1947, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ John R. Pritchard
Captain, Infantry
Summary Court.

AFFIDAVIT OF A WITNESS 2161

MOSCOW March 12, 1946. The Military Investigator for the USSR, at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, colonel of the Judicial Corps, Dolitzky examined with due warning of the responsibility for giving false evidence under article 95 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R. the undersigned as a witness, who stated the following.

Orelchenko, Yakov Vasilievich born in 1911, in the Kiev district, the inhabited point of Enelchino, rank major, at present a student of the Franze Military Academy;

I live in Moscow, Halovniki, 3. Have never been charged with criminal offence.

In 1939 I was a lieutenant and held the position of Second-in command of the rifle regiment 149 which at that time was in the area of the Halhin-Gol river. The conflict in the mentioned area was caused by the provocative actions of the Japanese troops, to which I was a witness.

Thus, in April, 1939, a Japanese plane, having trespassed the frontier with the Mongolian People's Republic flew for about 75 kilometres deep into the country and opened fire at one of the platoons of my company. One of the Red Army Men was killed, two were wounded. At that time the platoon was having parade drill; it had no ammunition and therefore it was not able to defend itself from the attacks of the plane, that was flying very low.

In the same month I witnessed another provocation of the Japanese troops; 3 Japanese planes attacked a Mongolian outpost, 70-75 kilometres deep from the State frontier in the Mongolian Peoples' Republic.

As the result of this bombing the monastery, where the outpost was, was destroyed.

In the course of the fighting, near the Halhin-Gol river, in which our units were engaged against the Japanese troops who encroached on the Mongolian People's Republic, Junior Lieutenant of our company Komaristih, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Japanese.

It was on the night before the 29th of May, 1939. In the morning when we were advancing, near the mount "Rerizovo" my scouts and I found the corpse of Junior Lieutenant Komaristih. 5 stars were carved out on the back of the corpse. A large star with the sickle and hammer was carved out on the chest. Cartridges were driven into his eyes. The skull was broken in many places; the wrists and ankles were broken whereas the hands

were twisted. The penis was cut off, there was an anti-tank shell in the abdomen, the heels of the feet were scorched, the finger nails were torn off, the tongue and the ears were cut off, all the body was pierced through with ramrods. I was witness of the atrocities of the Japanese military clique over our Red Army men and officers.

On the 24th of June, 1939, a Japanese cavalry squadron and 7 Japanese armoured cars surrounded a group of the Red Army men of our regiment. The group consisted of 13 Red Army men and 1 officer.

All of them were wounded and taken prisoners by the Japanese in the fighting where the odds were against them, a group, under my command consisting of 1 battalion was sent to the place of the fighting. When the Japanese were driven out, we saw the following picture: our Red Army men 13 in number and one lieutenant that were taken prisoners by the Japanese lay cut to peices in one spot.

I have nothing else to state.

My testimony has been written down and read to me to which I sign my name. The Military Investigator at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, Colonel Dolitzky.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT

I, BEDOVA, H., hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

SIGNATURE

BEDOVA

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. Colonel Taranenko G. I.
a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do here-
by certify that affidavit of witness Omelchenko, an eye-
witness of the Kholhin-Gol river incident of March 12, 1946,
on 2 pages

was delivered to me by
Colonel Dolitsky.

on or about March, 12 , 1946, and that the original
of the said document may be found in _____.

I do further certify _____.

/s/ Lt. Col. Taranenko
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,

June 15 , 1946.

M I N U T E S

Of interrogation of witness

Moscow, March 11, 1946

2162

I, the Military Interrogator for the USSR in the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, colonel of Judicial corps DOLITSKY, having warned of the responsibility for giving false testimony (as provided) by article 95 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR interrogated as a witness the undernamed KOBZEV Vladimir Ivanovich, born in 1910; has military rank of colonel, at present an instructor of the chair of Artillery of the Frunze Military College in Moscow. Address: Smolensky Boulvar 3/5 fl.49, Moscow who gave following evidence;

Since July 19, 1939, till October 22, 1939 I, as chief of the staff of an artillery regiment in the rank of captain, was at the Nomangan River battle area. When I arrived, stubborn fighting between the Soviet-Mongolian and the Japanese troops was going on there. The Soviet and Mongolian troops had the task of clearing the territory of Mongolian People's Republic of Japanese troops who had penetrated into it.

Remaining all the time on the battle field in immediate vicinity of the Japanese advanced positions, I witnessed atrocities perpetrated by the Japanese military to our Red Army soldiers and officers.

So, on August 27, 1939, a part of Mongolian territory in the vicinity of Peschanaya hill was liberated as a result of our offensive operations. I arrived at that territory together with my scouts to establish a new observation post there. There I saw the corpse of a Red Army soldier, dressed in Red Army uniform, but without a cap. Coming nearer I saw that its nose and ears were cut off, and that the corpse was pinned to the earth through the chest by the bayonets of three Soviet rifles which had broken butts and no locks.

On September 2, 1939, in the vicinity of the Zelenaya hill I conducted officer's reconnaissance of sector where the regiment was to be deployed for defense. The sector of Zelenaya hill was a strongly fortified strongpoint of the Japanese and was in their hands till the last days of August.

Inside this strongpoint there were about 15 corpses of Red Army soldiers and officers (12 of them were Red Army soldiers; and 3 officers).

The corpses were decayed. Legs and arms of most of the corpses were cut off. The limbs of some of them were lying thereb near the corpses. The limbs of other corpses were not cut off completely, and moreover, there were traces of innumerable blows inflicted on the limbs with some sharp cutting weapon. The skin in some places of the chest of almost all the corpses was cut out. All corpses had a great number of stabs and cut wounds on them.

The nature of the wounds excludes all possibilities for them having been received in battle.

All the above said I saw myself.

I have nothing more to testify.

It is written down and read to me correctly, and to this I sign my name.

Colonel of the Guards

KOBZEY.

Military Interrogator of the Prosecution Section of
the USSR in the International Military Tribunal in
Tokyo Colonel of Judicial Corps.

DOLITSKY.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
THE ABOVE DOCUMENT

I, M. GILDENBLAT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

M. GILDENBLAT

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt.Colonel Taranenko G.I., a member of the military force of the U.S.S.R., do hereby certify that the attached document - a statement and affidavit of Kobzaev V.D. a participant of the Khalhin-Gol river fighting, of February 11, 1946, was delivered to me by Dolitsky V.A., colonel of Judicial Corps, on or about March 20, 1946, and that the original of the said document may be found in_____.

I do further certify_____.

/s/ Lt. Col. Taranenko
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,
June 15, 1946

THE AFFIDAVIT OF THE WITNESS (TOMILIN NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH)

March 12, 1946, Moscow I, Military Investigator for the U.S.S.R. at the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, Colonel of the Judicial Corps Dolitsky have, with due warning of the responsibility for giving false evidence according to article 95 of the R.S.F.S.R. Criminal Code, examined the under-named as a witness, who stated:

I, Tomilin Nikolai, Ivanovitch, born 1902 in the Gorky District, in the town of Sormovo, military rank colonel, at present an instructor of the Frunze Military college address Moscow, Building No. 14, Zubowsky street flat 124.

Not previously under trial.

In 1939 I was in the rank of major and the second in command of the 1st Army Artillery Group in the Battle area of the Khalhin-Gol river.

In September 1939 when the active hostilities were over, I was appointed by the Soviet Government to the Committee for exchanging of war-prisoners and delivery of corpses.

Personally I received about 60 Soviet war prisoners according to the list from the Japanese Command. All the prisoners were extremely exhausted. They could hardly stand on their feet because of their weakness. Their thinness and paleness were striking. Their faces and bodies were bruised and scratched all over.

After the prisoners were transferred to me they told me in detail about the brutal treatment of the Japanese authorities. The prisoners had been subject to systematic beating and they had been starved for a long time.

In summer 1941 I was President of the 2nd Subcommittee for the frontier demarcation between the Mongolian People's Republic and Manchukuo in the area of battles at the Khalkhin Gol river.

Shinomura an official of the Foreign office in Manchukuo was a representative on the Japanese side. Shinomura is a diplomat by profession. Once at our joined meeting at one of the points when we were setting up the frontier, Shinomura said: "In due time I warned Tokyo that we should not begin this conflict at the Khalkhin-Gol river, as I knew beforehand, that with our strength nothing would come out of this. But Tokyo did not want to take my opinion into consideration and here are the results". Later on we changed the topics of our conversation.

I have nothing else to state.

My testimony has been written down and read to me, to which I sign my name.

Colonel of Judicial Corps,
Dolitzky.

5 ex.

28.Y

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT

I, Menshova, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated document.

Signature Menshova

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. Colonel Taranenko G.I.,
a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do here-
by certify that affidavit of witness Tonilin, an eye-wit-
ness of the Khalhin-Gol river incident of March 12, 1946, on
2 pages.

was delivered to me by Colonel Dolitsky
on or about March 20, 1946, and that the original of the
said document may be found in _____.

I do further certify _____

/s/ Lt. Col. Taranenko
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,

June 15, 1946.

E X T R A C T

from the Affidavit of defendant Amano, ISAMU of
October 12, 1945.

I plead guilty that on the day of the outbreak of the war between the Soviet Union and Japan, i.e. on August 9, 1945, I summoned the chief of the 5th (intelligence) section, senior non-commissioned officer BITO and gave him instructions to get in touch with the Province Police and gendarmerie Departments, to arrest the Soviet citizens who lived in the town of Hailar and were on the list of the Police Department and take special measures, i.e. to murder them; I gave also instructions to murder the Soviet scouts who were kept under arrest in the police prison.

On giving the said order to BITO I left for the fortified area. Later BITO came there to see me and reported that my order had been executed; the Soviet citizens living in the town of Hailar and considered to be suspects had been arrested and murdered. BITO reported that the Soviet scouts under arrest in the police prison had also been murdered.

QUESTION How many Soviet citizens were murdered by your order on August 9, 1945?

ANSWER Neither BITO, nor my other subordinates who had participated in the arrest and murder of August 9, 1945 reported on the number of the murdered Soviet citizens. But I can tell the interrogators the following:

There were not fewer than 20 Soviet scouts in the police prison who had been arrested in the period between the end of 1944 and July 1945. When I was arrested I was shown a ditch in the yard of the Police Department where 43 bodies were buried. So we may say that in the town of Hailar were arrested and murdered about 20 Soviet citizens all of them civilians.

QUESTION Why did you give instructions to murder the Soviet citizens living in the town of Hailar?

ANSWER In accordance with the order of the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army the Police Department had to make up a list of Soviet citizens every year. It was being done in case the war between the Soviet Union and Japan broke out.

Thus these people had to be murdered when the war broke out. This order was to be put

into practice by the Police Department. But on August 9, 1945, considering the situation brought about by the Red Army offensive, I took the initiative into my own hands and gave instructions to arrest and murder the Soviet citizens living in the town of Hailar and being suspects on the list of the Police Department. I also gave order to murder the Soviet scouts who were being kept in the police prison.

QUESTION Who made up lists of Soviet citizens?

ANSWER Lists of Soviet citizens were made up by the special department of Police and Gendarmery. I don't know the names of the people who did it but it was directed by KABAKAMI OSAMI, chief of the Special Department of Police, SHIMORA YUKIO, Chief of the gendarmery Department.

QUESTION What were the charges against the Soviet citizens murdered by your order on August 9, 1945?

ANSWER No concrete charges were made against the Soviet citizens arrested and then murdered by my order on August 9, 1945; but in accordance with the order of the Commanding General of the Kwantung Army they were put on the lists of suspects in case the war between the Soviet Union and Japan broke out, because we thought that during the war these persons might carry on espionage and sabotage directed against the Japanese Army.

The original is signed personally by AMANO ISAMU in Russian and Japanese, by the interpreter junior lieutenant GORBUNOV who was present at the interrogation, by the Assistant of the Military Prosecution of the Zabaikalye front captain of the Judicial Corps Stambulian and by the Senior Interrogator of the "Smersh" Department of the Zabaikalye front YUSUF-ZADE who conducted the interrogation.

The extract is correct:

THE ZABAIKALYE-AMUR MILITARY DISTRICT,
THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL; Senior SECRETARY
CAPTAIN OF THE JUDICIAL CORPS

(PURYLIN)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE EXCERPTS OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT

I, M. GILDENBLAT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated excerpts of the above document.

Signature

M. GILDENBLAT

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt.Colonel Taranenko G. I.,
a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do here-
by certify that the attached document - 2 Sentence and a
passage copied out of the case on AMANO Isami and others".
was delivered to me by the Military Tribunal of the Zabai-
kalye - Amur district.

on or about March 20, 1946, and that the original
of the said document may be found in the record office of
the Zabaikalye - Amur Military district.

I do further certify

/s/ Lt. Col. Taranenko

(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan.

June, 15, 1946.

2165

MINUTES OF INTERROGATION

April 23, 1946.

Town of Iman.

I, Assistant Chief of the 5th Section of X Frontier Guard Detachment of Ministry for Home Affairs, Captain DIAKONOV interrogated as witness:

Surname, name, father's name -

NICOLAI ALEXEEVITCH ROMANOV.

Date of Birth - 1904

Place of Birth - town of Gorky.

Address - town of Iman, Primorsky region, st. Lazo No. 26.

Party membership - Non-party member.

Nationality - Russian

Citizenship - the U.S.S.R.

Passport or any other document - Certificate N 10072 dated 13.I.45

Education - Middle Medical Education.

Profession and Speciality - Dentist.

Position held by you - in the Active Service

Family - wife ROMANOVA A.A. 1909, housewife, 2 children 15 and 5 years old.

Social origin - Son of employee.

Social and political activities in the past - Held no positions by election.

Governmental decorations - decorated with an order of the Red Star, a medal of "Victory over Germany" and a medal of "Victory over Japan".

Military and Special rank - Captain of Medical Corps.

Service in the Army - Serving in the Red Army.

Participation in Patriotic War - took part in War against Japan.

Wounds or shell-shocks - none

Were you on the territory occupied by the enemy - no.

Did you take part in the bands, anti-soviet organizations and revolts (where, when) - no.

Were under trial - no.

I am aware of the criminal responsibility I bear, for giving false testimony, according to Article 95 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

(N. ROMANOV)

TESTIMONY

of Captain of Medical Corps - ROMANOV. (continued).

QUESTION: You Captain of m/c ROMANOV, since the beginning of hostilities against Imperialistic Japan, were as a medical officer in X Regiment for providing the rear of the Red Army in the field and being in the town of Dunnan, visited the place of the atrocities perpetrated to Chinese population by Japanese. Tell what did you find out as a medical officer in the place of execution?

ANSWER: On August 19, 1945, being in the town of Dunnan in X Regiment, by order of Major Mityaev, Deputy Commander of the Regiment, I accompanied him to the place of massacre of the Chinese population indicated by Chinese. At about one kilometer South-east of the town suburbs, at a certain distance off the road, at the edge of the wood, 22 corpses in different postures among them 2 female corpses, were discovered. One woman, judging by her face, was a European woman; her nationality could not be established. The majority of corpses were half decayed, as the weather had been very hot, their hands tied behind their backs, some corpses were on their knees with their heads bent to the ground. The cut wounds were on the necks of the corpses, the legs of one of female corpses were cut off, on the back of another male corpse, one vertebrae was broken and there were stabbed wounds. As we succeeded in establishing, the people had been murdered by sabring the neck, but the people were not beheaded at once, only a neck vertebrae was cut and in some cases the vertebrae was slightly cut and the people were alive for a long time after that, dying a long and painful death suffering from thirst and loss of blood. Several corpses were 100-150 meters from the place of execution and were still fresh, which shows that the people were alive for several days, were crawling and died recently from hunger and loss of blood. From the medical point of view, the methods of murdering of the said people I, as a medical officer, consider to be atrocious. I have nothing more to testify concerning the case, all the notes from my words are correct and are read to me.

N. ROMANOV

Interrogated: Assistant Chief of the 5th Section of X
Frontier Guard Detachment of M.F.A.

Captain DYIAKONOV.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, I. GILDENBLAT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated document.

Signature /s/ Gildenblat

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lt. Colonel Taranenko G.I. a member of the military forces of the U.S.S.R., do hereby certify that the attached document "Affidavit of a witness Romanov N.A. of April 23, 1946" was delivered to me by the Deputy Chief of the Frontier Guard Detachment of the Home Ministry. on or about April 26, 1946, and that the original of the said document may be found in _____.

I do further certify _____.

/s/ Lt. Col. Taranenko
(Signature and rank.)

Tokyo, Japan,
June 15, 1946

Evidentiary Document No. 5219.

2168

I, VX108122, Colonel Edgar Allan GRIFFIN, Director of Prisoners of War and Internees, Army Headquarters, Melbourne, make oath and say:

1. Now produced and shown to me and marked with the letter 'A' is List. No. 1 of Japanese War Criminals charged under the War Crimes Act 1945 by Australian Military Authorities and dated 9th April, 1946.
2. The said list contains a true and correct record of the Japanese tried by Australian Military Courts up to 2nd. April, 1946, under the War Crimes Act 1945, and Regulations thereunder, and of the charges, findings and sentences, as confirmed, awarded respectively by such Courts.
3. The findings and sentences have been confirmed in each case by the appropriate Australian Military Authority.

Sworn this 28th day of May,)
1946.

(signed) E. A. Griffin

Before me:

(signed) E. W. Parry (?) Major

An officer of the Australian
Military Forces

Evidentiary Loc. No. 5219

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy No.

WAR CRIMES TRIALS

JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS CHARGED UNDER
THE WAR CRIMES ACT, 1945, BY AUSTRALIAN
MILITARY AUTHORITIES

LIST NO. 1

1. This list covers Japanese, tried by Australian Military Courts, against whom the findings and sentences have been confirmed, and is made up to 2 Apr. 46. Further lists will be issued periodically.
2. Correspondence regarding this list should be addressed to:-

HQ, AIF,
MELBOURNE,
AUSTRALIA.

(Signal address - LANDFORCES MELBOURNE)

Dated: 9 April, 1946

Exhibit 'A'

This is List No. 1 of Japanese War Criminals charged under the War Crimes Act, 1945, by Australian Military Authorities, and dated 9th April, 1946, referred to in the affidavit of Colonel Edgar Allan Griffin sworn before me this 28th day of May, 1946.

(Sgd) E. W. Parry Major
An officer of the Australian

WAR CRIMES TRIALSJAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS CHARGED UNDER THE WAR CRIMES ACT 1945BY AUSTRALIAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES.LIST No. 1.

1. This list covers Japanese, tried by Australian Military Courts, against whom the findings and sentences have been confirmed, and is made up to 2 April 46. Further lists will be issued periodically.

<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Charge (abbreviated).</u>	<u>Finding.</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
1st Lt.	TAZAKI, Takehiko	(1) Mutilation of dead at Soarin No. 1 about 19 July 45.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 5 years with hard labour
		(2) Cannibalism at Soarin No. 1 about 20 July 45.	Guilty	
S/Maj.	Sugino, Tsuruo	(1) Massacre of approx. 36 PW near Miri Sarawak 10 June 45	Guilty	Death by shooting
		(2) Massacre of approx. 15 PW near Miri Sarawak 10 June 45	Guilty	
	NAKIYAMA, Hiroji	Massacre near Miri in Sarawak about 10 June 45	Not guilty	
	MIURA, Wataru	killing by shooting and bayonetting about 15 PW	Not guilty	
	MIYAMOTO, Fumio		Not guilty	
	KUMADA, Norihara	"	Not guilty	
Guard	MITSUMOTO, Hideo	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 10 years with hard labour
"	YOKOYAMA, Nobuo	"	Guilty	"
"	NANGO, Hiroshi	"	Guilty	"
"	YAMADA, Yoshimasa	"	Guilty	"
L/Cpl	MAEKAWA, Harukichi	"	Guilty	"
"	KANEKO, Masumi	"	Guilty	"
Navy L/Cpl	YAMADA, Tokuichi	"	Guilty	"
1st Pte	IGAWA (IKAWA), Kichizaemon	"	Guilty	"
1st Pte	SASAI, Shinzaburo	Massacre near Miri in Sarawak about 10 June 45 killing by shooting and bayonetting about 15 PW.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 10 years with hard labour

<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Charge (abbreviated).</u>	<u>Finding.</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
1st Pte	HIROTOMI, Asao	Massacre near Miri in Sarawak about 10 June	Guilty	Imprisonment for 10 years
"	KOMAKI, Kiyomatsu	45 killing by shooting and bayonetting about 15 PW.	Guilty	with hard labour
"	KOIZUMI, Jisaku	"	Guilty	"
"	HODOSHIMA, Namiji	"	Guilty	"
Guard	HIROTA, Seiichi	"	Guilty	"
"	KANASHIGE, Masayoshi	"	Guilty	"
"	FUJIKAWA, Tetsuo	"	Guilty	"
"	HIRAYAMA, Hideo	"	Guilty	"
"	NAKAYAMA, Kenishi	"	Guilty	"
"	KAWAMURA, Terusoshi	"	Guilty	"
"	UNEMURA, Seisumo	"	Guilty	"
S/ Maj.	HIDANO, Yoshiteru	(1) Murder of a New Guinea native about Jan. 45 at Kunjama	Not guilty	
		(2) Cannibalism at Kunjama about Jan. 45	Not guilty	
Sgt.	YUKI, Yoshio	(1) Rape at Massowa plantation between 31 Oct. 44 and about 19 Dec. 44	Guilty)	Death by hanging
		(2) Torture of a Chinese female at Massowa plantation about 31 Oct. 44	Guilty)	
Lt.	ASAOKA, Toshio	Murder of a PW at Beo in Talaud Is. about 23 March 45	Not guilty	
S Pte	SUSUKI, Asamasa	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 5 years
Pte	OICHI, Tuichi	"	Guilty	"
Lt.	TANAKA, Seizo	"	Guilty	Death by shooting
Pte.	FUJISAKI, Maseo	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 5 years
Capt.	MISUMI, Michiaki	Murder of PW at Beo, Talaud Is. about 23 March 45	Guilty	Death by shooting

<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Charge (abbreviated).</u>	<u>Finding.</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
S Pte.	GOTO, Siatoro	Murder of PW at Beo Talaud Is. about 23 March 45	Guilty	Imprisonment for 5 years
WO	MATSUMOTO, Toraturo	Torturing of 6 Chinese civilians at Rabaul about April-June 43	Guilty	Imprisonment for 10 years
S/Maj.	INAGAKI, Masaku	"	Not guilty	
L/Cpl	OKAMURA, Rihei	Murder of a Chinese about Oct. 44 at Massowa	Guilty	Imprisonment for 2 years
S/Maj.	INAGAKI, Masaru	"	Guilty	Death by hanging
Cpl	YAMADA, Uichi	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 2 years
Capt.	IWASA, Tokio	Murder of RAAF PW in Talaud Is. about March 45	Guilty	Death by shooting
Col.	KOBA, Shigeru	Murder of three RAAF PW at Talaud Is. about Feb.-March 45	Guilty	Death by shooting
Maj.	TAMURA, Toshio	"	Guilty	"
Capt.	NAKATA, Takeo	Ill-treatment of PW at Kuching between 15 May 42 and 20 May 45 thereby causing death	Guilty	"
Capt.	TAKINO, Motoi	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 5 years
Lt.	OJIMA, Takeo	"	Guilty	"
Lt.	YAMAMOTO, Katsuji	"	Guilty	Death by shooting
Lt.	YABE, Tokuhiko	Murder of a PW in Talaud Is. about 23 March 45	Guilty	Death by shooting
Lt.	NOMURA, Koichi	"	Guilty	"
Sgt.	UCHINO, Seizo	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 5 years
Pte.	TANAKA, Takeo	Murder of RAAF PW in Talaud Is. about March 45	Guilty	" shooting
Lt.	YUNOMURA, Fumiwo	Murder - ordered killing of two RAAF PW at Sario on 19 June 45	Guilty	"
Col.	KOBA, Shigeru	Murder of three RAAF PW at Talaud Is. about Feb.-March 45	Guilty	Death by shooting
Maj.	ODAMURA, Toshitake	Murder - unlawfully ordered killing of 3 unidentified RAAF at Tomohon about Feb. 45	Not guilty	"
Maj.	TAMURA, Toshio	"	Guilty	"
Capt.	NAKATA, Takeo	Ill-treatment of PW at Kuching between 15 May 42 and 20 May 45 thereby causing death	Guilty	"

<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Charge (abbreviated).</u>	<u>Finding.</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
Sgt.	HOSOTANI, Naogi	Murder near 15½ mile Sandakan B.N.B. about June 45 of two PW	Guilty	Death by shooting
Capt.	TAKAKUMA, Takuo	(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between Sandakan and Ranau B.N.B. between 29 May and 26 June 45	Guilty))))))	Death by hanging
		(2) Massacre of about 33 unknown PW near Ranau about 1 Aug. 45	Guilty))))	
Capt.	WATANABE, Genzo	(1) Murder of PW between Sandakan and Ranau, B.N.B. between 29 May 45 and 26 June 45	Guilty)))))	Death by shooting
		(2) Massacre of about 33 unknown PW near Ranau about 1 Aug. 45	Guilty)))	
	NAGAHIRO, Masao	Murder of numerous unknown PW between Sandakan and Ranau between 29 May 45 and 26 June 45	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 years
	NAKAYAMA, Tamao	"	Guilty	"
	HIROTA, Ginjiro	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 15 years
	HIROUCHI, Jiro	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 years
	MIYAKE, Tadao	"	Guilty	"
	SHOJI, Shinsuke	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 8 years
C.M.E.	YOSHIKAWA, Tatsukiko	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 15 years
	FUKUSHIMA, Masao	"	Guilty	"
	GOTO, Tsuneyoshi	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 years
	MATSUBA, Shokichi	"	Guilty	"
C.M.E.	TAKEUCHI, Yoshimitsu	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 10 years

<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Charge (abbreviated).</u>	<u>Finding.</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
	KAMIMURA, Shoichi	Murder of numerous unknown PW between	Guilty	Imprisonment for 10 years
	KOBAYASHI, Shizuo	Sandakan and Ranau between 29 May 45	Guilty	"
	MATSUDA, Kenji	and 26 June 45	Guilty	Imprisonment for 20 years
	SANADA, Shigenori	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 14 years
	SONE, Takeyoshi	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 15 years
C.M.E.	TAKEMOTO, Isao	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 9 years
"	UDEMURA, Kemburn	"	Not guilty	
	UTSONOMIYA, Seichi	"	Not guilty	
	YOKOTA, Kinzo	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 9 years
	YOSHIMURA, Hideo	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 years
	IWABE, Shigaru	Massacre of approx. 8 unknown PW near Ranau B.N.B.	Guilty	Imprisonment for 14 years
	HIYASHIDA, Mitsujiro	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 10 years
	ISHII, Fujio	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 10 years
	KAWAKAMI, Kiyoshi	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 15 years
	SUZUKI, Saburo	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 12 years
	TAKATA, Kunio	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 5 years
	YAMAI, Kenji	"	Not guilty	
Rear Adm.	YAMINAKA, Kyoho	Murder - unlawfully ordered at Tonsealama about June 45 and caused to be carried out the killing of one RAF and one RAN PW at Sario	Guilty	Imprisonment for 15 years
Comd.	TAKASAKI, Masi- mitsu (Baron)	"	Not guilty	

<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Charge (abbreviated).</u>	<u>Finding.</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
	OKADA, Toshiharu	Murder of 17 PW near Ranau about 1 Aug. 45	Guilty	Imprisonment for LIFE
	HIROTA, Ginjiro	"	Guilty	"
	HIROUCHI, Jiro	"	Guilty	15 years
	MATSUDA, Nobunaga	"	Not guilty	
	MIYAKE, Tadao	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for LIFE
	MORIOKA, Teikichi	"	Guilty	10 years
	SHOJI, Shinsuke	"	Guilty	8 years
	YOSHIKAWA, Tatsuhiko	"	Guilty	20 years
	YOSHIOKA, Shigeo	"	Guilty	15 years
	YASUYAMA, Eikichi	"	Guilty	15 years
	GOTO, Tsuneyoshi	Massacre of eleven unknown PW at Ranau	Guilty	15 years
	HAYASHIDA, Kiyoshi	B.N.B. about 1 Aug. 45	Guilty	15 years
	KANESHIGE, Yoshio	"	Guilty	12 years
	MATSUBA, Shokichi	"	Guilty	20 years
	NISHIKAWA, Moriji	"	Guilty	15 years
	TAKEUCHI, Yoshimitsu	"	Guilty	20 years
	TOYOOKA, Eihiro	"	Guilty	15 years
	TOMIYAMA, Shintaro	"	Not guilty	
Capt.	KATO, Kikachiro	Murder of a PW between 10 March and 20 March 45 at Kaparapoka, Dutch New Guinea	Guilty	Death by shooting
	MUROZUMI, Hisao	Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near Sandakan B.N.B. about 13 July 45	Guilty	Imprisonment for LIFE
	FUKUDA, Nobuo	"	Not guilty	
	GOTO, Yoshitaro	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 15 years
	HIROTA, Nobuo	"	Not guilty	
	IKEDA, Yoshio	"	Guilty	Imprisonment for 15 years

<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Charge (abbreviated).</u>	<u>Finding.</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
	MATSUDA, Takee	Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near Sandakan B.N.B. about 13 July 45	Guilty	Imprisonment for 15 years
	NAGATA, Shinichi	"	Guilty	12 years
	NISHIKAWA, Yoshinori	"	Guilty	12 years
	TOYODA, Kokichi	"	Guilty	12 years
	YANAGAWA, Hideo	"	Guilty	15 years
	YANAGAWA, Shigemori	"	Not guilty	
S/Maj.	BEPPU, Yoichi	Massacre of 5 unknown PW near Ranau B.N.B. about 1 Aug. 45	Guilty	15 years
	HASHIMOTO, Masao	"	Guilty	15 years
	KAWAKAMI, Kiyoshi	"	Guilty	15 years
	NAGAHIRO, Masao	"	Guilty	15 years
	NAKAYAMA, Tamao	"	Not guilty	
	OYAMA, Tatsuo	"	Not guilty	
	YAMAMOTO, Jiro	"	Guilty	10 years
Lt.-Col.	KOMURA, Takewo	Murder - unlawfully ordered at Manado about Jan-Feb 45 the killing at Beo on 23 March 45 of three RAAF PW.	Guilty	Death by shooting
Sgt.	OKADA, Tomiyoshi	Murder of two RAAF PW about Aug. 45 at Kaaten	Guilty	Death by shooting
S/Maj.	HONDO, Kazuma	"	Not guilty	
Navy Workman	KIKAWA, Haruo	(1) Murder at Tobera about Aug. 45 of To Iui, To Morag, To Edlin	Guilty)))))	Death by hanging
		(2) Murder at Tobera about Aug. 45 of To Uravagi, To Vargil	Guilty))))	

<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Charge (abbreviated).</u>	<u>Finding.</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
	HAYASHI, Yoshinori	Ill-treatment PW at Sandakan B.N.B. between Oct. 42 and June 45	Guilty	Imprisonment for 15 years
	KITAMURA, Kotaro	"	Guilty	"
	KIYOSHIMA, Tadeo	"	Guilty	"
S/Maj.	KITADA, Yoshihiko	Torturing civilians - (1) At Ramali about 10 Feb. 45 (2) At Ramali about March 45 (3) At Ramali about Aug. 45 (4) At Bigagalip about April 45	Guilty) Guilty) Guilty) Guilty)	Imprisonment for 10 years
S/Maj.	SHOJI, Kuraji	Ill-treatment PW & I at Kuching between 15 May 42 and 12 Sept. 45	Guilty	Imprisonment for 1 year
S/Maj.	MATSUTAKA, Katsushi	"	Guilty	7 years
Sgt.	KOGO, Shigeru	"	Guilty	20 years
Sgt.	ASAKUSA, Katsuji	"	Guilty	15 years
Lt (1)	INAGAKI, Tetsuo	"	Guilty	10 years
Lt.(1)	KUBO, Akihiko	"	Guilty	LIFE
Guard	NAGATA, Tomio (alias KYOGAWA)	"	Guilty	15 years
Guard	KYOSE, Norisuke	"	Guilty	10 years
"	MATSUDA, Takeishi	"	Guilty	15 years
"	OKAMOTO, Keimei	"	Guilty	15 years
"	ISHIMOTO, Yoshio	"	Guilty	15 years
"	TSUDA, Seiji	"	Guilty	10 years
"	FUJIMOTO, Yoshio	"	Guilty	3 years
"	TAGAWA, Nobuyuki	"	Guilty	10 years
"	SUZUKI, Noboru	"	Guilty	15 years
"	YASUMOTO, Yoshio	"	Guilty	20 years
"	HAYAMA, Takeo	"	Guilty	10 years
"	MATSUDA, Buichi	"	Guilty	7 years
"	ISHII, Hideo	"	Guilty	15 years
"	TAKAMURA, Shoji	"	Guilty	10 years

<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Charge (abbreviated).</u>	<u>Finding.</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
Guard	TOKUDA, Masatake	Ill-treatment of PW & I at Kuching between 15 May 42 and 12 Sept. 45	Guilty	15 years
"	MATSUBAYASHI, Takeo	"	Guilty	10 years
"	TAKAMI, Tsuneo	"	Guilty	5 years
"	KIMURA, Seijiro	"	Guilty	15 years
"	NAGAYOSHI, Seiichi	"	Guilty	3 years
"	KAWAMURA, Katsuo	"	Guilty	10 years
"	KANEKO, Shigemori	"	Guilty	15 years
"	IMAGAWA, Masamune	"	Guilty	12 years
"	KATO, Tadao	"	Guilty	15 years
"	FUJIMURA, Shigeru	"	Guilty	10 years
"	TAKENAGA, Shigematsu	"	Guilty	5 years
"	KOBAYASHI, Teruo	"	Guilty	12 years
"	NAGAMURA, Eiki	"	Guilty	7 years
"	KASUMA, Eiji	"	Guilty	7 years
"	OKOBAYASHI, Takemitsu	"	Guilty	15 years
Guard	FUJITA, Yoshio	"	Guilty	3 years
"	TOMIBAYASHI, Teruo	"	Guilty	3 years
"	YOSHIDA, Koichi	"	Guilty	7 years
"	OKAMOTO, Shozo	"	Guilty	3 years
"	SIGIYAMA, Seiichi	"	Guilty	10 years
Cpl.	KOIKE, Yasushi	"	Guilty	10 years
S/Maj.	SHIMIZU, Kanzi	"	Guilty	7 years
Guard	TAKEDA, Jiro	"	Not guilty	
"	OKAMURA, Yoshiaki	"	Not guilty	
"	FUKUSHIMA, Kanji	"	Not guilty	
Maj.-Gen.	ENDO, Shinichi	Neglecting to ensure proper treatment of PW in Northern Celebes whereby RAAF PW were killed between Dec. 44 and Sept. 45.	Guilty	5 years

"JO" 3, "FUTSU", "GO" No. 53

Jan. 13, Showa 17/1942/

Vice-Minister of War,

Vice-Minister of the Navy,

Vice-Minister of Home Affairs.

Matter Concerning Transmission of the Notes from the American Government with regard to the adherence to the Provisions of the International Treaty and the Red Cross Treaty of July 27, 1929, regarding Treatment of Prisoners of War.

Concerning the above, the Swiss Minister in Tokyo has sent us a note as per separate copy, which is enclosed herewith. Your opinion thereof will be appreciated.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This message addressed to: Vice-Minister of War,

Vice-Minister of the Navy,

Vice-Minister of Home Affairs.

A copy of note enclosed.

Doc. No. 10 E 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

A.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3/27 pages, dated 12 Feb., 1944, and described as follows: Transmittal of American Government's Protest with regard to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the Area under the Japanese jurisdiction. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

Doc. No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

V.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 21 pages, dated _____ 19____, and described as follows: Notes from the American Government with regard to the Application of the Terms of the Geneva Convention of the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

Doc. No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 6 pages, dated 25 April 1945, and described as follows: Protest from the American Government with regard to the treatment of Prisoners of War.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi SEAL
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

Document No. 10-B-2

2171
Page No. 1

"JO" 3, "FUTSU" No. 5

Jan. 21, Showa 17/1942/

Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs

Matter Concerning Transmission of the Notes from the
American Government with regard to the International
Treaty of July 27, 1929, regarding Treatment of Prisoners
of War.

Concerning the above, the Swiss Minister in Tokyo, representative
of AMERICAN interests, has sent us a note, as per separate copy,
enclosed herewith. We would greatly appreciate your opinion concerning
the policy of treatment of overseas non-combatant internees of the
enemy countries.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

REF ID: A66047, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

V.D.C. No. _____

I.F.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

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Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

Doc. No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Keoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 21 pages, dated _____ 19_____, and described as follows: Notes from the American Government with regard to the Application of the Terms of the Geneva Convention of the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

Doc. No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 6 pages, dated 25 April 1945, and described as follows: Protest from the American Government with regard to the treatment of Prisoners of War.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi SEAL
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

"JO" 3, "FUTSU" No. 17

Jan. 13, Showa 17/1942/

President of the JAPAN Red Cross Society

Matters Concerning Transmission of the Notes from the American Government with regard to the adherence to the Provisions of the International Treaty and the Red Cross Treaty of July 27, 1929, regarding Treatment of Prisoners of War.

Concerning the above, we have received, from the Swiss Minister in Tokyo, a note, as per separate copy which is enclosed herewith for your information.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Enc. No. 10 B 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 3/27 pages, dated 12 Feb., 1944, and described as follows: Transmittal of American Government's Protest with regard to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees in the Area under the Japanese jurisdiction. I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files): Japanese Foreign Office.

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

Doc. No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

V.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 21 pages, dated _____ 19_____, and described as follows: Notes from the American Government with regard to the Application of the Terms of the Geneva Convention of the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

Doc. No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 6 pages, dated 25 April 1945, and described as follows: Protest from the American Government with regard to the treatment of Prisoners of War.

I further certify that the attached record and document is an official document of the Japanese Government, and that it is part of the official archives and files of the following named ministry or department (specifying also the file number or citation, if any, or any other official designation of the regular location of the document in the archives or files):
Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi SEAL
Signature of Official

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

"Kyo Fi Go" No. 93

12 February 1944
The Vice-Minister of Foreign
Office

Chief of P.O.W. (Information) Bureau:

Transmittal of the American Government's Protest with regard to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees under Japanese Jurisdiction.

Inasmuch as the Swiss Minister in Tokyo, stating that he was acting on instructions from his home government, recently presented the Imperial Government with the American Government's protest, as per the enclosed copy, I hereby send you this together with the informal translation of the above. Re counter-measures to meet this protest, I wish to confer with you later and in the meantime will you kindly investigate the particulars concerned with your bureau.

Concerning a letter which was cited at the beginning of the Swiss Minister's letter relating to this matter, kindly refer to my telegrams "Kyo Fi Go" No. 25 dated 15 January last year, and "Kyo Fi Go" No. 229 dated 27 March, the same year.

This letter addressed to: The Ministers of War, Navy, Home Affairs, Justice, Greater Asia, and the Chief of P.O.W. Information Bureau.

10 L 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

W.D.C. No. _____

100-8-10. _____

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Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official

SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief Archives Section
Official Capacity

Doc. No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

U.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 21 pages, dated _____ 19_____, and described as follows: Notes from the American Government with regard to the Application of the Terms of the Geneva Convention of the treatment of Prisoners of War.

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Japanese Foreign Office

Signed at Tokyo on this
27th day of December, 1946.

/s/ K. Hayashi
Signature of Official SEAL

Witness: /s/ Nagaharu Odo

Chief, Archives Section
Official Capacity

Doc. No. 10 M 1, 10 S 1, 10 B 1,
10 B 2, 10 B 3

C E R T I F I C A T E

V.D.C. No. _____
I.P.S. No. _____

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru hereby certify that I am officially connected with the Japanese Government in the following capacity: Chief, Archives Section, Japanese Foreign Office and that as such official I have custody of the document hereto attached consisting of 6 pages, dated 25 April 1945, and described as follows: Protest from the American Government with regard to the treatment of Prisoners of War.

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/s/ K. Hayashi SEAL
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