

FORM 2

SUBJECT TAMURA, Hiroshi (General)

FILE NO. 427

SUMMARY OF EVIDENTIARY FACTS

MADE BY SHIBUSAWA, Shinichi

Foreign Ministry

ADDRESS Tokyo, Japan

The above named witness was interrogated 14 March 1946 at the suggestion of Mr. Connys-Carr. His interrogation developed the fact that he was Director for Economic Affairs in the Foreign Ministry of Japan from the 1st of November 1942 until June 1945 and had nothing to do with the handling of prisoners-of-war.

Serial 5, Pages 1-2.

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 427 SERIAL 5 PAGE 1 & 2

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH

FORM 2

SUBJECT TAMURA, Hiroshi (General)

FILE NO. 427

SUMMARY OF EVIDENTIARY FACTS

MADE BY FUKUHARA, Isao (Capt)

ADDRESS Sugamo Prison (Under  
Sentence of Death)

General TAMURA advocated strict discipline of prisoners-of-war and objected to prisoners-of-war in the guard-house being allowed exercise, as this made the punishment for which they had been placed there too easy. The cells in the disciplinary guard-house were 12 ft. long by 5 ft. wide. There was a window high up, 18 inches square. General TAMURA said there was too much light and too much room and ordered the cells made darker and made more cramped.

Serial 1, Page 4.

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 431 SERIAL 1 PAGE 4

NAME OF INTERROGATOR HUGH B. HELM

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH

SUBJECT Capt. FUKUHARA, Isao

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

EVIDENTIARY STATEMENT MADE BY  
ONE DEFENDANT AGAINST ANOTHER DEFENDANT.

Made by Capt. FUKUHARA against Gen. Hiroshi TAMURA. ✓

Subject states that Gen. TAMURA inspected his command, Prisoner of War Camp No. 17, on one occasion while he (Gen. TAMURA) was in charge of all Prisoner of War camps under the control of the Japanese Army. During this inspection subject states Gen. TAMURA objected to prisoners in the disciplinary guard house being allowed to exercise, and also recommended that the cells in which they were confined be made more cramped and that less light be admitted to these cells. The cells in question were twelve feet by five feet at that time. Subject states that Gen. TAMURA just before leaving admonished him to be more severe in his punishment of even the slightest infraction of discipline.

(Pages 3 and 4, Interrogation Capt. FUKUHARA, 8 March, 1946)

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE _____	SERIAL _____	PAGE NO _____
NAME OF INTERROGATOR <u>Hugh B. Helm</u>	" _____	" " _____
NAME OF PRIEFER <u>Hugh B. Helm</u>	" _____	" " _____

(NOTE TO STENOGRAPHER: Use Mimeographed form for Original only; use onion skin for copies and type in mimeographed parts)

FORM 2

SUBJECT TAMURA, Hiroshi (General)

FILE NO. 427

SUMMARY OF EVIDENTIARY FACTS

MADE BY HIRATE, Kaichi (Capt)

ADDRESS Sugamo Prison (Under  
Sentence of Death)

In February 1945 Captain HIRATE, who was in command of the Hakodate Prison Camp, received an order from Major General TAMURA, Chief of Prisoner-of-War Management Bureau, to cease feeding the prisoners-of-war who were in solitary confinement, as a means of punishment.

Exhibit 7, attached to Serial 11, Page 1.

At the same time General TAMURA told me it was best to send half the prisoners-of-war who worked in the camp as medical men out to work in the factory. He also told me there were too many prisoners-of-war who were doing light work within the prison.

Exhibit 7, attached to Serial 11, Page 1.

From December 1942 to June 1945 the prisoners-of-war at this camp worked at the Nippon Steel Company where pig iron was produced.

Interrogation of Capt HIRATE, 26 Mar 46, Page 2.

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 427 SERIAL (above) PAGE (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH

## SPECIFICATIONS

1. That between 20 December 1944 and 2 September 1945, at Tokyo, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Hiroshi Tamura, while Chief of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and concurrently Chief of the Prisoner of War Management Bureau, together with others, to wit, members of the Imperial Japanese Government, did, willfully and unlawfully, participate, permit, or be concerned in the formulation and execution of a common plan or conspiracy to instigate, influence, or permit the commanders-in-chief of the military forces of Japan and their respective subordinates, in Japan and in each of the several theaters of war in which Japan was or had been engaged, to frequently and habitually commit breaches of the Laws and Customs of War, as contained in and established by the several conventions, assurances and practices, against numerous Prisoners of War and civilian internees then within the custody, power and control of Japan, who were citizens of the United States of America, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and the Republic of China, and subjects of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

2. That between 20 December 1944 and 2 September 1945, at Tokyo, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Hiroshi Tamura, while Chief of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and concurrently Chief of the Prisoner of War Management Bureau, together with others, to wit, members of the Imperial Japanese Government, did, willfully and unlawfully, participate, permit, or be concerned in the formulation and execution of a common plan or conspiracy to instigate, influence or permit the officials of the Japanese War and Naval Ministries and their respective subordinates, in Japan and in each of the several theaters of war in which Japan was or had been engaged, to frequently and habitually commit breaches of the Laws and Customs of War, as contained in and established by the several conventions, assurances and practices, against numerous Prisoners of War and civilian internees then within the custody, power and control of Japan, who were citizens of the United States of America, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and the Republic of China, and subjects of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

3. That between 20 December 1944 and 2 September 1945, at Tokyo, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Hiroshi Tamura, while Chief of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and concurrently Chief of the Prisoner of War Management Bureau, together with others, to wit, members of the Imperial Japanese Government, did, willfully and unlawfully, participate permit, or be concerned in the formulation and execution of a common plan or conspiracy to instigate, influence or permit the persons in charge of each of the Prisoner of War and internee Camps and their respective subordinates, in Japan and in each of the several theaters of war in which Japan was or had been engaged, to frequently and habitually commit breaches of the Laws and Customs of War, as contained in and established by the several conventions, assurances and practices against numerous Prisoners of War and civilian internees then within the custody, power and control of Japan, who were citizens of the United States of America, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and the Republic of China, and subjects of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

4. That between 20 December 1944 and 2 September 1945, at Tokyo, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Hiroshi Tamura, while Chief of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and concurrently Chief of the Prisoner of War Management Bureau, together with others, to wit, members of the Imperial Japanese Government, did, willfully and unlawfully, participate, permit, or be concerned in the formulation and execution of a common plan or conspiracy to instigate, influence or permit persons in charge of

Prisoners of War and internee labor units and their respective subordinates, in Japan and in each of the several theaters of war in which Japan was or had been engaged, to frequently and habitually commit breaches of the Laws and Customs of War, as contained in and established by the several conventions, assurances and practices, against numerous Prisoners of War and civilian internees then within the custody, power and control of Japan, who were citizens of the United States of America, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and the Republic of China, and subjects of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

5. That between 20 December 1944 and 2 September 1945, at Tokyo, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Hiroshi Tamura, while Chief of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and concurrently Chief of the Prisoner of War Management Bureau, together with others, to wit, members of the Imperial Japanese Government, did, willfully and unlawfully, participate, permit, or be concerned in the formulation and execution of a common plan or conspiracy to instigate, influence or permit the Military and Civil police of Japan, and their respective subordinates, in Japan, and in each of the several theaters of war in which Japan was or had been engaged, to frequently and habitually commit breaches of the Laws and Customs of War, as contained in and established by the several conventions, assurances and practices, against numerous Prisoners of War and civilian internees then within the custody, power and control of Japan, who were citizens of the United States of America, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and the Republic of China, and subjects of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

6. That between 20 December 1944 and 2 September 1945, at Tokyo, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Hiroshi Tamura, while Chief of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and concurrently Chief of the Prisoner of War Management Bureau, together with others, to wit, members of the Imperial Japanese Government, did, willfully and unlawfully, participate, permit, or be concerned in the formulation and execution of a common plan or conspiracy to withhold information by failing to make accurate and fair reports to the belligerent countries through their protecting powers concerning the ill-treatment, capture, deaths or courts-martial of numerous Prisoners of War and civilian internees then within the custody, power and control of Japan, who were citizens of the United States of America, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and the Republic of China, and subjects of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

7. That between 20 December 1944 and 1 December 1945, at Tokyo, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Hiroshi Tamura, while Chief of the Prisoner of War Information Bureau and concurrently Chief of the Prisoner of War Management Bureau, did, willfully and unlawfully, in his official capacity fail to comply with established conventions, assurances and practices toward numerous Prisoners of War and civilian internees then within the custody, power and control of Japan, who were citizens of the United States of America, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, and the Republic of China, and subjects of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

31 December 1947

/s/ Alva C. Carpenter  
ALVA C. CARPENTER  
Chief, Legal Section  
General Headquarters,  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

AFFIDAVIT

Before me personally appeared the above named accuser this 31st day of December 1947, and made oath that he is a person subject to military law and that he personally signed the foregoing charge and specifications and further that he has investigated the matters set forth in the charge and specifications and that the same are true in fact, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

/s/ John R. Fritchard

Captain, JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

/s/ H.C. Bishop

H.C. BISHOP  
CAPT., QMC

Gen. TAMURA, Hiroshi

G. S. Woolworth

Executive Committee

1 April 1946

I

Gen. TAMURA was Chief of the POW Management Department and POW Information Bureau concurrently from 20 December 1944 to 15 August 1945 (page 2, Interrogation of Gen. TAMURA, 7 March 1946, Case No. 427).

POW records were destroyed by order of the War Minister, Gen. ANAMI (page 3 id.). The order was transmitted verbally to Gen. TAMURA by the Adjutant General (page 18 id.).

The answers to complaints and requests for visits received from the Swiss Legation re POWs were prepared in the POW Information Bureau and where permission to the protecting powers to visit camps was refused it was upon General TAMURA's recommendation. (pages 4, 5 id.).

General TAMURA obeyed the order of General ANAMI as to the destruction of POW records. (page 10 id.).

General TAMURA visited practically all the POW camps in Japan (page 13 id.). He visited during June and July 1945 POW camps in Korea and Manchuria and knew that POW were employed in Mukden at the Manchurian Machine Tool Company. (pages 5,6,9 id.).

Complaints from the Swiss Legation and the International Red Cross were investigated by correspondents. (page 11 id.).

Hitting, beating and slapping of POWs was customary in Japan and General TAMURA knew that this was done. (pages 13, 15 id.). He attempted to bring more POWs to Japan to help industry. (page 2, Interrogation General TAMURA, 9 March 1946, Case No. 427)

The International Red Cross asked him to send a ship to Vladivostok for American Red Cross relief supplies but it was not done. (page 4 id.).

The ships that were carrying POWs from the Philippines and Malaya were not marked to show such fact. (page 4 id.).



Memorandum to Executive Committee - page 2 - 1 April 1946

The POW camps visited by him in June 1945 in Korea were located at Seoul, Gin Swin Branch Camp and Kanan. The camps visited in Manchuria included the Mukden Branch camp and the factories where POWs were working as well as the Seian Camp where General Wainwright and other high ranking officers were incarcerated. (page 5 id.).

After these inspections he reported to the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army that POW camp conditions were satisfactory. (page 6 id.). The officials and guards were not familiar with the requirements of International Law re POW treatment. (page 6 id.).

From June 1944 to July 1945 ration allowances for POWs were decreased. (page 1, Interrogation TAMURA, 11 March 1946, Case No. 427). There were no rules as to frequency of inspections of branch camps by the Camp Headquarters commanders. (page 3 id.).

In March 1945 he inspected Camp No. 17 at Omuta. He may have told Captain FUKUHARA, Commanding Officer at that camp, to make solitary confinement cells smaller and darker. He destroyed the notebook he used to carry. (page 6 id.)

It is customary for guards to slap and beat POWs. (page 6 id.) He found many cases of unlawful punishment. (page 8 id.).

There were occasions when the Swiss Legation was denied permission to visit POW camps and he took final action on such denials. (page 9 id.)

He did refuse permission to the Swiss Legation to visit camps in May 1945. (page 10 id.)

In the Tokyo-Yokohama industrial area in April 1945 there were between 5,000 and 6,000 POWs. By the middle of July 1945 the camp had been reduced by about 50%. (page 1, Interrogation 29 March 1946, Case No. 427).

He inspected the Hakabate POW Camp in February 1945 and may have ordered the medical attendants to work in factories. (page 4 id.).

He knew that Tokyo area camps 1-B, 2-B, 5-B, Tsurumi #11 were in the heart of an important manufacturing district; he knew that

Memorandum to Executive Committee - page 3 - 1 April 1946

Mitsui Steel Plant manufactured parts for aeroplanes and knew that POWs were employed there and did not object. He also knew that POWs from Camp 5-B were employed in the Nippon Steel Mill. (pages 5, 6 id.). He knew that POWs were in Camp #11, Tsurumi and knew there were POWs at the Mission Flour Mill. He visited the Omari camp in December 1944 and in January 1945 visited Camp 5-D at Kawasaki, and Camp 20-D at the Sumeda River. (page 6 id.)

The 1st of May 1945 he visited Tsurumi Camp #11 and he knew that the Tokyo-Yokohama industrial area was hit by the Decolittle fliers in 1942. (page 7 id.). He knew the principal heavy industries of Japan were located in the Tokyo-Yokohama area; knew POW camps were in that area and knew it was a danger area; and he knew that many POWs were killed in that area. (page 8 id.)

There were 2,000 or 3,000 POWs left in the Tokyo-Yokohama area when war ended. (page 10 id.). He did not know how POWs turned over to industries were to receive medical care. (page 11 id.).

## II

There is attached hereto a chart prepared by General TANURA, which shows the situation of the POW management Department and the POW Information Bureau as to function. (Marked Exhibit #1).

There is attached hereto a mimeographed statement prepared by General TANURA, marked (Exhibit #2).

There is attached hereto translation of the laws, rules and regulations pertaining to POWs, (marked Exhibit #3).

There is attached hereto (marked Exhibit #4), translation of Imperial Ordinance #1182 and 1248 concerning POW camps and POW information Bureau.

There are attached hereto and marked (Exhibit #5), documents 626, 554, 629, 553, 548, 657, 559, 580, 728, 650, 466, 680, 470, 651, 542, 683, 549, 546.

There is attached hereto and marked (Exhibit #6), copy of report showing list of burned POW documents in the War Ministry.

There is attached hereto, and marked Exhibit #7, affidavits made by one HIROTE, Kaichi, which shows certain orders given by Gen. TAMURA in connection with POWs, such as to cease feeding those who were in solitary confinement; to send medical attendants to work in the factories, etc.

III

Interrogation of MATSUMOTO, Shunichi, discloses that he was Vice Foreign Minister from October 1942 to October 1944 and Foreign Minister from May to September 1945. (page 1, Interrogation MATSUMOTO 14 March 1946)

Communications from the Swiss Legation re POWs were transmitted by the Foreign Minister to the War Minister and the replies to the Swiss Legation were prepared by the War Minister and sent thru the Foreign Office. (pages 2, 3 id) Nothing was done by the War Minister in regard to the complaints from the United States and Great Britain transmitted by the Swiss Legation as protecting power, although they were all forwarded by the Foreign Minister to the War Minister. (page 4, id)

The final decision as to the employment of POWs was made by the War Minister. (page 6, id)

The decision to summarily execute all captured enemy air pilots was published by Imperial General Headquarters. (page 7, id)

The failure to answer complaints and requests sent by the Swiss Legation as protecting power was caused by the War Minister's failure to reply to the Foreign Minister, whose power was limited, as during the war decisions were made by the War Minister. (pages 7, 8, id)

A letter dated 30 May 1945 from the Swiss Legation shows that they had not been permitted to visit 12 named POW camps since 1943. This was because the War Minister opposed it. (pages 1, 2 Interrogation MATSUMOTO, 16 March 1946).

Eight (8) letters from the Swiss Legation containing

requests for information re American aviators captured October 1942, dated between 15 March 1943 and 30 April 1945, were unanswered because the War Minister made no reply. (page 2, id)

The decision not to treat captured aviators as POWs was made by Imperial General Headquarters. (page 3, id)

Capt. FUKUHARA, Isao, testified that he was in charge of POW Camp 17, Omuta in Kyushu, which was attached to Fukuoka, from July 15, 1944 to September 25, 1945 and had 1740 prisoners under him. He states that on a visit by Gen. TANURA to his camp Gen. TANURA advocated strict discipline, objected to prisoners in the disciplinary guardhouse being allowed to exercise as that made the punishment for which they had been placed there too easy; that Gen. TANURA said there was too much light and too much room in the solitary confinement guardhouse and ordered the cells made darker and smaller. (pages 3, 4, Interrogation of Capt. FUKUHARA, 8 March 1946).

#### IV

The files obtained from the POW Information Bureau and the POW Management Department, and those obtained from the Foreign Ministry, are in process of analysis in the Document Section. When this analysis is completed a check with the files of the Swiss Legation will undoubtedly show many cases of failure to make any reply to the protecting power as to complaints made by the United States and Great Britain.

It has been impossible to contact for interrogation Gen. SATO and Gen. KIMURA. Gen. TANURA's immediate predecessor, Gen. HAMADA, committed suicide, and Gen. UYENURA, I am advised, is in the hands of the Russians and requests for his surrender to the United States have not been answered.

#### V

It would appear from the foregoing that Gen. TANURA is responsible, as Head of the POW Management Department and concurrently head of the POW Information Bureau, for permitting:

Memorandum to Executive Committee - page 6 - 1 April 1946

1. Cruel and inhuman treatment of POW.
2. Destruction of POW documents.
3. POW to be engaged in manufacture of implements of war.
4. POW to be kept in camps in danger zones resulting in the killing and maiming of upwards of 150 American and British POWs in the Tokyo-Yokohama area.
5. Failure to permit visits to POW camps by the protecting power.

All of the above being in violation of treaties, conventions and International Law.

G. E. Woolworth

FORM #1

SUBJECT TAMURA, Hiroshi (General)

FILE NO. 427

ADMISSIONS BY SUBJECT AGAINST HIMSELF

He was Chief of the Prisoner-of-War Management Department, War Ministry, and concurrently Chief of the Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau, from 20 December 1944 to 15 August 1945. Serial 1, Page 2.

Prisoner-of-War records were destroyed by order of the War Minister, General ANAMI. Serial 1, Page 3.

The order was transmitted verbally to General TAMURA by the Adjutant General. Serial 1, Page 8.

General TAMURA obeyed the order to destroy Prisoner-of-War records. Serial 1, Page 10.

General TAMURA visited practically all the Prisoner-of-War Camps in Japan proper. Serial 1, Page 13.

During June and July 1945 he visited the Prisoner-of-War Camps in Korea and Manchuria and knew that Prisoners-of-War were employed in Mukden at the Manchurian Machine Tool Company. Serial 1, Pages 5-6-9.

Complaints from the Swiss Legation as protecting power regarding treatment of Prisoners-of-War, and from the International Red Cross, were investigated by correspondence. Serial 1, Page 11.

Hitting, beating, and slapping of Prisoners-of-War was customary in Japan and General TAMURA knew that this was done. Serial 1, Pages 13, 15.

ABOVE SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 427 SERIAL (above) PAGE (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH

FORM #1

SUBJECT TAMURA, Hiroshi (General) (CONT'D)

FILE NO. 427

ADMISSIONS BY SUBJECT AGAINST HIMSELF

General TAMURA tried to bring all Prisoners-of-War to Japan to help industry, but could not do it, due to navigation difficulties.

Serial 9, Page 2.

The International Red Cross asked him to send a ship to Vladivostok for ARC relief supplies, but it was not done.

Serial 9, Page 4.

The ships that were carrying Prisoners-of-War from the Philippines and Malaya which were torpedoed were not marked to show that they were carrying Prisoners-of-War.

Serial 9, Page 4.

After inspections of the Prisoner-of-War Camps in Korea and Manchuria in June 1945, he reported to the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army that the camp conditions were satisfactory.

Serial 9, Page 6.

The officials and guards of Prisoner-of-War Camps were not too familiar with the requirements of international law as to the treatment of Prisoners-of-War.

Serial 9, Page 6.

During June and July 1945, the ration allowance for Prisoners-of-War was decreased.

Serial 2, Page 1.

There were no rules as to the frequency of inspections by the Camp Headquarters Commanders of Branch Camps.

Serial 2, Page 3.

In March 1945 he inspected Camp No. 17 at Omuta. He may have told Captain FUKUHARA, Commanding Officer at that Camp, to make solitary confinement cells smaller and darker. He destroyed a notebook he used to carry.

Serial 2, Page 6.

ABOVE SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 427 SERIAL (above) PAGE (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH

FORM #1

SUBJECT TAMURA, Hiroshi (General) (CONT'D)

FILE NO. 427

---

ADMISSIONS BY SUBJECT AGAINST HIMSELF

It is customary for guards to slap and beat Prisoners-of-War. He found many cases of unlawful punishment. Serial 2, Pages 6-8.

There were occasions when the Swiss Legation, as protecting power, was denied permission to visit Prisoner-of-War Camps and General TAMURA took final action on such denials. Serial 2, Page 9.

He refused permission to the Swiss Legation as protecting power to visit Prisoner-of-War Camps in May 1945. Serial 2, Page 10.

In the Tokyo-Yokohama industrial area, there were between 5,000 and 6,000 Prisoners-of-War in April 1945. By the middle of July 1945 the population of the Prisoner-of-War Camps in this area had been reduced by about fifty per cent. Serial 16, Page 1.

General TAMURA inspected the Hakodate Prisoner-of-War Camp in 1945 and may have ordered the medical attendants to work in factories. Serial 10, Page 4.

General TAMURA knew that Tokyo area camps 1B, 2B, 5B, and Tsurumi No. 11 were in the heart of an important manufacturing district; he knew that Prisoners-of-War were employed at the MITSUI Steel Plant which manufactured parts for airplanes and did not object to such employment. He knew that Prisoners-of-War from camp 5B were employed in the Nippon Steel Mill. Serial 10, Pages 5-6.

ABOVE SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 427 SERIAL (above) PAGE (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH



FORM #1

SUBJECT TAMURA, Hiroshi (General) (CONT'D)

FILE NO. 427

---

ADMISSIONS BY SUBJECT AGAINST HIMSELF

He knew that Prisoners-of-War were in Tsurumi Camp No. 11 and knew there were Prisoners-of-War at the Nishin Flour Mill. He visited the Omuri Camp in December 1944 and in January 1945 visited camp 5D at Kawasaki, and camp 20D at the Sumeda River. Serial 10, Page 6.

The 1st of May 1945 he visited Tsurumi camp No. 11 and knew that the Tokyo-Yokohama industrial area was hit by the Doolittle flyers in 1942. Serial 10, Page 7.

He knew the principal heavy industries of Japan were located in the Tokyo-Yokohama area and that Prisoner-of-War camps were in that area, and knew it was a danger area; he knew that many prisoners-of-war were killed in that area. Serial 10, Page 8.

There were two or three thousand prisoners-of-war left in the Tokyo-Yokohama area when the war ended. Serial 10, Page 10.

He did not know how prisoners-of-war turned over to industries were to receive medical care. Serial 10, Page 11.

ABOVE SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 427 SERIAL (above) PAGE (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH

FORM 2

SUBJECT TAMURA, Hiroshi (General)

FILE NO. 427

SUMMARY OF EVIDENTIARY FACTS

MADE BY MATSUMOTO, Shunichi

ADDRESS Mitani-Machi 80  
Meguro-Ku, Tokyo

MATSUMOTO was Vice Foreign Minister from November 1942 to October 1944 and was Foreign Minister from May 1945 to September 1945.

Serial 12, Page 1.

He superintended the work of Mr. SUZUKI, Tadakatsu, who handled the correspondence in connection with prisoners-of-war and internees.

Serial 12, Page 2.

Visits and inspections of prisoner-of-war camps in Japan proper were allowed, but Army authorities did not permit inspections and visits to Prisoner-of-War Camps in occupied territories, nor where combat was in progress.

Serial 12, Page 2.

The replies to the Swiss Legation's requests were prepared in the War Ministry and transmitted through the Foreign Office.

Serial 12, Page 3.

General TOJO gave the order that all prisoners-of-war were to be employed in various labor efforts.

Serial 12, Page 4.

The final decision as to the employment of prisoners-of-war was made by the Foreign Office.

Serial 12, Page 6.

The Japanese Foreign Office informed the Swiss Minister in January 1942 that Japan would strictly observe the Geneva Red Cross Convention and that, although not bound by the Geneva Prisoner-of-War Convention of 1929, it would apply the provisions to American prisoners-of-war mutatis mutandis.

Serial 12, Page 8.

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 204 SERIAL (above) PAGE (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH

FORM 2

SUBJECT TAMURA, Hiroshi (General) (CONT'D)

FILE NO. 427

SUMMARY OF EVIDENTIARY FACTS

MADE BY MATSUMOTO, Shunichi

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

On 24 February 1942 the Japanese Foreign Office notified the Swiss Government that neither prisoners-of-war nor internees would be forced to perform labor against their will. Serial 12, Page 8.

The power of the Foreign Minister was absolutely limited during the war, and the decisions were made by the War Minister.

Serial 12, Page 8.

The Swiss Legation carried on correspondence for over two years before they were given any information as to the fate of the Doolittle flyers. The Foreign Office many times asked the War Ministry about this matter, but never received a reply from them. Serial 13, Page 2.

The decision that captured aviators were not to be treated as prisoners-of-war was made by Imperial General Headquarters.

Serial 13, Page 3.

The Foreign Ministry advised the War Ministry that captured aviators are entitled to be treated as prisoners-of-war. Serial 13, Page 3.

Recalls having received complaints about the torture of prisoners-of-war. The Foreign Ministry notified the War Ministry that torture was a violation of treaty and must be stopped. Serial 13, Page 5.

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE 204 SERIAL (above) PAGE (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH

FORM 2

SUBJECT TAMURA, Hiroshi (General)

FILE NO. 427

SUMMARY OF EVIDENTIARY FACTS

MADE BY SUZUKI, Tadakatsu  
c/o Foreign Ministry  
ADDRESS Yokohama

SUZUKI was Chief of the Service Bureau of the Foreign Office from December 1942 to the end of the war. Serial , Page 1.

The decisions of the Prisoner-of-War Information Bureau were final as to granting or denying requests for visits to prisoners-of-war by representatives of the protecting power. Serial , Page 2.

Visits to Prisoner-of-War Camps in occupied territory by representatives of the protecting power were not permitted during war. Serial , Pages 3-4.

The War Ministry denied requests for the representatives of the protecting power to interview prisoners-of-war without a representative of the Japanese present. This was contrary to the General Prisoners-of-War Convention. Serial , Pages 4-5.

The Foreign Office received complaints from the Swiss Legation regarding keeping prisoners-of-war in danger areas in Formosa, but the War Ministry did nothing about it. They also received complaints from the Swiss in regard to keeping prisoners-of-war in the Tokyo-Yokohama area. Some camps were moved, but they did not move the camp at the Mitsui Steel Works. Serial , Page 7.

As a matter of procedure under the Japanese constitution, the foreign Minister's power was exhausted when he made representation to the War Minister concerning prisoners-of-war. Serial , Pages 8-9.

ABOVE SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE \* \_\_\_\_\_ SERIAL\* \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH

\*Information from Interrogation of SUZUKI, Tadakatsu,  
30 March, 1946 - file number not yet assigned.

FORM 2

SUBJECT TAMURA, Hiroshi (General) (CONT'D)

FILE NO. 427

SUMMARY OF EVIDENTIARY FACTS

MADE BY SUZUKI, Tadakatsu  
c/o Foreign Ministry  
ADDRESS Yokohama

The Japanese Prisoner-of-War Regulations were adopted after the agreement by Japan to abide by the provisions of the Geneva Prisoner-of-War Convention mutatis mutandis. Serial , Page 13.

The reason for Japan not abiding more strictly by the provisions of the Geneva Prisoner-of-War Convention was that the agreement to abide by it did not receive the approval of the Privy Council. Serial , Page 14.

Noticed on some visits to Prisoner-of-War Camps that prisoners were suffering from malnutrition and the conditions were not satisfactory. Serial , Page 15.

After General TAMURA issued an order to a Camp Commander, the Prisoner-of-War Camp Commander would have to obey it. Serial , Page 16.

It is quite customary at Prisoner-of-War Camps to slap and beat prisoners-of-war. Serial , Page 16.

SUMMARY EXTRACTED FROM FILE \* \_\_\_\_\_ SERIAL \* \_\_\_\_\_ PAGE (above)

NAME OF INTERROGATOR G. S. WOOLWORTH

NAME OF BRIEFER G. S. WOOLWORTH

\*Information from Interrogation of SUZUKI, Tadakatsu,  
30 March, 1946 - file number not yet assigned.

te

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
LEGAL SECTION

APO 500  
18 February 1947

SUBJECT: Authority to Administer Oaths

TO: Linceln Lipscomb

Mr. Linceln Lipscomb,

Legal Section, Manila Branch, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, is hereby empowered and authorized to administer oaths with respect to all matters concerned in the execution of his duties, pertaining to suspected war criminals subject to trial under Letter Order, AG 000.5, (5 Dec 45)LS to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, subject: Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals, as amended, 27 December 1946,

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
LEGAL SECTION

BY virtue of the provisions of paragraph 2g of Letter Order, AG 000.5 (27 Dec 46) LS-L, to Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, and 1st Indorsement thereto, subject: Amendments to Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals, and, PURSUANT to the authority granted to me in Letter Order, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, dated 6 January 1947, Manila Branch, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, is hereby empowered and authorized to administer oaths with respect to all matters concerned in the execution of his duties, pertaining to suspected war criminals subject to trial under Letter Order, AG 000.5, (5 Dec 45)LS to the Commanding General, United States Army Forces, Western Pacific, subject: Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals, as amended, 27 December 1946,

*Alva C. Carpenter*  
ALVA C. CARPENTER  
Chief, Legal Section

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
LEGAL SECTION

BY virtue of the provisions of paragraph 2g of Letter Order, AG 000.5 (27 Dec 46) LS-L, to Commander-in-Chief, United States Army