

Doc. 2713 Evid

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DOCUMENT 2713

For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

17 January 1946

In the matter of the surrender of American Forces on Bataan on 9 April, 1942.

Perpetuation of Testimony of Edward P. King, Jr., Major General, A.U.S. - 02442.

Taken at: Room 2225 Munitions Building, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Date: 14 January, 1946

In the Presence of: Captain E. J. Connolly, JAGD, and Captain Philip L. Smith, Captain, JAGD.

Reporter: Arthur C. Hendrix, Civilian, Office of The Judge Advocate General, War Crimes Office.

Questions by: Captain E. J. Connolly, JAGD.

Q Will you please give your name and serial number, sir?

A Edward P. King, Jr., 02442, Major General, A.U.S.

Q Were you the Commanding General of the American forces on Bataan in April 1942.

A I was.

Q At what time did your forces surrender to the Japanese?

A At about 2 A.M., April 9, 1942, I sent forward with a flag of truce Col. E. C. Williams, Colonel J. K. Collier, my G-3, and Major Marshall Hurt, my Assistant G-3, to make an appointment for me to meet the Japanese Commander of their forces on Bataan with a view to surrendering. Colonel Williams was to make the appointment. Colonel Collier and Major Hurt were to get word back to me of the appointment. Colonel Collier and Major Hurt returned shortly after daylight and I started forward with my two sides, Major Cothran and Captain Achille C. Tisdelle, Jr. Colonel Collier and Major Hurt accompanied us in another car. On the way forward, although carrying large white flags on our cars, we were attacked repeatedly by light bomb and machine gun fire from low-flying Japanese planes so that we were compelled often to stop and take cover. It must have been close to 10 o'clock when I reached Lamao, the place to which Colonel Collier had directed me. At that place I was received by a Japanese Major General who informed me, through a very poor interpreter, that he commanded one division of the Japanese forces; that he had reported my coming to Japanese headquarters in the Philippines and that he had no authority to treat with me; that another officer would be sent from Japanese headquarters to treat with me and that he would make no further advance for thirty minutes while I decided what to do.

Q Do you know the Japanese General's name?

A I do not know the name of the Japanese General. After some time, no Japanese officer having arrived from Japanese headquarters, Colonel Williams called my attention to the fact that the Japanese troops had resumed their advance, and I immediately sent Colonel Collier and Major Hurt back with instructions to

direct my units in the line of the Japanese advance to display the white flag and to surrender and to go to my Command Post and direct General Funk, my Chief of Staff, to order all units to display the white flag and to give themselves up to the first Japanese who approached them. Shortly after, an officer with an interpreter arrived and I was told that the officer was a Colonel and that he was General Homma's Chief of Staff, and that he had come to discuss my surrender with me, as General Homma's representative. I was concerned only with the treatment that my men would receive and whether they would be treated as prisoners of war. The Japanese officer demanded my unconditional surrender. I attempted to secure from him an assurance that my men would be treated as prisoners of war. He accused me of declining to surrender unconditionally and of trying to make a condition. We talked back and forth in this vein for some time -- I should guess about a half hour. Finally, he said to me, through the interpreter, "The Imperial Japanese Army are not barbarians". With that assurance I had to content myself and surrender.

In destroying arms and equipment in preparation for surrender, I had reserved enough motor transportation and gasoline to transport all of my troops out of Bataan. I endeavored prior to surrender, to secure an assurance that this might be done. I plead, after my surrender, that this be done, offering to furnish personnel as might be required by the Japanese for this purpose or to assist in any way that they might require. The Japanese told me that they would handle the movement of the prisoners as they desired; that I would have nothing to do with it, and that my wishes in that connection would not be considered.

- Q Did your men on Bataan, at that time, have any rations?
- A For some time we had been on one-fourth rations in Bataan. At the time of my surrender, I had remaining two days of issue on that limited basis, that is, one-half a ration per man.
- Q Did you at any time, General, consult with General Homma during these negotiations?
- A I have never seen him in my life so far as I know.
- Q Did the Japanese to whom you surrendered agree to accept the surrender of your whole command?
- A They would not treat with me at all until after some time and effort I convinced them that I would continue to insist that I was surrendering without General Wainwright's knowledge or authority. Then the Japanese said I could surrender myself and send my staff officers, Colonel Collier and Major Furt back to direct my units to surrender in which case they would discontinue their attack.
- Q Did the Japanese agree to treat your men as prisoners of war?
- A I was able to get nothing from them except the assurance, "The Imperial Japanese Army are not barbarians".

Q General, what happened after your negotiations of surrender with the Japanese were completed?

A I was taken to Balanga where I was held all afternoon, and just before dark I was carried to Orani where I was kept until Sunday evening, April 12th, when I was carried by motor car to Camp O'Donnell.

- - - - -

City of Washington)
District of Columbia) SS

I, Edward P. King, Jr., of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ E P King, Jr.
Edward P. King, Jr.,
Major General, A.U.S.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January 1946.

/s/ Edward J. Connolly, Jr.
Edward J. Connolly, JAGD.
Capt. 0-2052369

DOCUMENT 2713

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY, hereby certify:

1. That I am Chief of the Document Division of the International Prosecution Section, GHQ, SCAP, and as such have possession, custody and control of original or copies of all documents obtained by the said Section.

2. That the attached photostat copy of Document 2713, consisting of a 3-page affidavit of EDWARD P. KING, Jr., Major General, A.U.S., was procured by the International Prosecution Section from the War Crimes Branch, Civil Affairs Division, Office of the Chief of Staff, War Department.

/s/ Arthur A. Sandusky
ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY

CHARGE OUT SLIP

Date: Sept. 9 1947

EVIDENTIARY DOC. NO. 2713

TRIAL BRIEF _____

EXHIBIT NO. _____

BACKGROUND DOC. NO. _____

FILE NO. _____

PRESSTRANS _____

U.S.S.B.S. _____

DEFENSE DOC. NO. _____

Signature R. Allen
L. W. Hinkle

Room# 373

CHARGE OUT SLIP

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DEFENSE DOC. NO. _____

Signature K. Allen

Room# 373

Doc 2713

Ex 1448

證

書

余「アーサー・A・サンドスキ」此ヲ以ツテ左記證明
ス。

一余ハ聯合國最高指揮官總司令部國際檢察部文書課
長ニシテ、右資格ニ於テ當該課ニ入手セル全書類
ノ原本又ハ寫本ヲ所有シ保管シ管理シタルコト。

ニ左ニ添附セル米國陸軍「エドワード・P・キング」
「ジニニア」少將ノ三頁ノ口供書ヨリ成ル、書類二
七一三ノ複寫寫眞ハ陸軍省參謀本部民事局職守犯
罪課ヨリ國際檢察部ガ受託シタルコト

ノ本人署名ノ

「アーサー・A・サンドスキ」

Doc 2713

部 外 秘

戰 争 犯 罪 課 用

アメリカ合衆國 陸軍省 法務局長

太平洋方面アメリカ合衆國陸軍地方法務官宛

一九四六年一月十七日

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一九四二年四月九日一バ

アメリカ陸軍 一〇二四四

タイン」ニ於ケル米軍降

二一エドワード P・キン

伏ニ関シテ

グ」一ジュニア」少將

證據保全

〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇 〇

記録所「コロンビア」地區ワシントン市陸軍省軍需

品ビルディング二二二五室

時刻 一九四六年一月十四日

臨席者、法務局長部 J・コナリ」大尉ト法務局長

部一ファイリツプル・スミス大尉

報告者 戦争犯罪部法務局長室、軍屬一アイサー C

ヘンドリツクス」

2.

質問者 法務局長室「E・J・コナリ」大尉

問、御名前ト認識番號ヲ言ツテ下サイ

答、アメリカ合衆國陸軍少將〇二四四二、一エドワ

ード・P・W・キング・ジュニア

問、一九四二年四月「バターン」ノアメリカ軍ノ指揮官ヲシテ居ラレマシタカ。

答、シテキマシタ。

問、貴下ノ軍隊ハ何時ニ日本軍ニ降伏シマシタカ。

答、一九四二年四月九日午前二時頃私ハ降伏ノ目的ヲ以テ私ト「バターン」ノ日本軍司令官ト會見

スル取極メヲスル爲ニ、「E・C・ウキリアム」

大佐、用兵教育部參謀「J・K・コリア」大佐

副官同用兵教育部參謀「マーシャル」ハトト

少佐ヲ派遣シタ。

「ウキリアム」大佐ガソノ取極メヲスルコトニナツテキタ。

「コリヤ」大佐ト「ハトト」少佐ハソノ取極メヲ私ニ傳達スルコトニナツテキタ。「コリヤ」

大佐ト「ハトト」少佐ハ夜ガ明ケルトマモナク歸ツテ來タ。私ハ二人ノ部下「コタラン」少佐

ト「アキ〇・テイステル・ジュニア」大尉ヲ伴

ツテ出掛ケタ。「コリヤ」大佐ト「ハート」少佐ハ別ノ車デ吾々ニ同伴シタ。我々ノ車ニ大キナ白旗ヲ揚ゲテキタニモ拘ラズ途中デ低空飛行スル日本機カラ輕爆ト機銃掃射ヲ度々受ケタノデ吾々ハ度々停車シテ退避セネバナラナカツタ。「コリヤ」大佐ガ私ヲ案内シテ速レテ行ツタ「ラムノ」ニ着イタノハ十時近カツタニ違ヒナイ。ソコデ私ハ日本ノ少將ニ迎ヘラレ、ソノ少將ハ非常ニ下手ナ通譯ヲ通ジ、彼カーケ師團ノ日本軍ヲ指揮シテキルコト、比島ニ於ケル日本軍司令部ニ私ノ來着ヲ報ジタコト、彼ニハ私ト談判スル福利ガナイコト、日本軍司令部カラ私ト談判スル爲ニ別ノ將校ガ送ラレルコト、私ガ態度ヲ決定スル間三十分間ハ前進ヲシナイコトヲ告ゲタ。

問、ソノ日本將軍ノ名前ヲ御存知デスカ。
答、ソノ日本ノ將軍ノ名前ハ知りマセン。

暫ラクシテ、日本軍司令部カラ日本將校ハ誰モ來ナイデ、一ウキリアムス」大佐ハ日本軍ガ前進ヲ始メテキル事實ヲ私ニ警告シタ。ソレデ私ハ直チニ「コリヤ」大佐ト「ハート」少佐ヲ遣ハシテ日本軍ノ前進方向ニ在ル私ノ部隊ニ白旗

ヲ揚ゲテ降伏スル様訓令セシメ、又私ノ指揮所ニ行ツテ、私ノ參謀長「フンク」將軍ニ、全部隊ニ白旗ヲ揚ゲテ最初ニ近ヅイタ日本軍ニ投降スル事ヲ命令スル様訓令セシメタ。マモナク、通譯ヲツレタ將校ガ到着シ、私ハソノ將校ハ大佐デ本間將軍ノ參謀長デアルコト、及ビ彼ハ本間將軍ノ代理トシテ私ト降伏ニツキ折衝スル爲ニ來タト云フコトヲ聞イタ。私ハ私ノ部下ノ受ケル取扱ヒト、俘虜トシテ扱ハレルカ否カ、唯心配ダツタ。日本將校ハ私ニ無條件降伏ヲ要求シタ。私ハ彼カラ私ノ部下ガ俘虜トシテ取扱ハレルト云フ保證ヲ得様ト努力シタ。彼ハ私ガ無條件テ降伏スルコトヲ拒ミ條件ヲツケ様トスルト非難シタ。我々ハ暫クノ間一三十分位カト思フガトコノ様ナ會話ヲ繰リカヘシタ。最後ニ彼ハ通譯ヲ通ジ「日本帝國陸軍ハ野蠻人デハナイ」ト私ニ云ツタ。ソノ言葉デ私ハ満足シテ降伏セネバナラナカツタ。

降伏ニ備ヘテ武器ヤ裝備ヲ破壊スルニ當リ、私ハ私ノ軍隊ヲ全部「バタトン」カラ輸送スルニ充分ナ自動車輸送ノ便トガソリンヲ殘シテ置イタ。私ハ降伏ニ先立ツテ此ノ事ガ行ハレルト云

フ保證ヲ得ヨウト努力シタ。降伏後私ハ此目的ノ爲ニ日本軍カラ要求サレル人員ヲ供給スルコトヤ日本軍ノ求メル様ナ方法デ手傳ヒヲスルコトヲ申出デテ、此事カ行ハレンコトヲ願ツタ。日本人ハ俘虜移動ノ處理ハ彼等ノ好キナ様ニスルト言ヒ、又私ハソノ事ニハ關係ガナイコトソシテソレニ認スル私ノ希望ハ考慮サレヌト云ヒ聞カサレタ。

問、當時「バターン」ノ貴下ノ軍隊ハ糧食ガアリマシタカ。

答、暫ラクノ間、吾々ハ「バターン」デ四分ノ一ノ糧食デヤツテキタ。私ガ降伏シタ時ニハ、ソノ制限サレタ基準量ノ配給デ末ダ二日分殘ツテキタ。即チ一人ニツキ二分ノ一ノ糧食デアツタ。

問、閣下、アナタハ此ノ交渉中ニ本間將軍ト折衝シタコトガアリマスカ。

答、私ノ知ル限り今迄本間將軍ト會ツタ事ハナイ。

問、アナタガ降伏シタ日本人ハアナタノ部下ノ全部隊ノ降伏ヲ承諾スルニ同意シマシタカ。

答、私ガ「ウエインライト」將軍ニ知ラセズ、又許シヲ受ケズ降伏シテキルコトヲ飽ク迄モ主張シヨウトシテキルコトヲ暫時ノ努力ノ後彼等ニ納

得サセルマデハ彼等ハ決シテ私ト交渉シテ呉レ
ナカツタ。ソレカラ日本人ハ私自身ガ降伏シテ
參謀將校「コリヤ」大佐ト「ハート」少佐ヲ歸
シテ私ノ部隊ニ降伏スル様命令サセレバ攻撃ヲ
中止スルト言ツタ。

問、日本人ハ閣下ノ部下ヲ俘虏トシテ取扱フコトニ
同意シマシタカ。

答、「日本帝國陸軍ハ野蠻人デハナイ」ト云フ保證
以外ニハ何モ得ルコトガ出來ナカツタ。

問、閣下アナタノ降伏交渉カ完了シテカラ何ガ起リ
マシタカ。

答、私ハ「バランガ」ニ連レテ行カレ、午後ズツト
ソコニ抑留サレソシテ日暮レ一寸前ニ「オラニ」
ニ連レテ行カレタ。ソコニ四月十二日日曜ノ晚
迄抑留サレタ。ソノ日自動車デ「オドネル」收
容所ニ連レテ行カレタ。

「コロンビア」地區
ワシントン市

SS

余、成年者「エドワードP・キング・ジュニア」ハ
正當ニ宣誓ノ上余ノ訊問ノ前記筆寫ヲ讀ミ、ソコニ
記サレン答辯ノ悉クガ余ノ知レル限り又信ズル限り
眞實ナルコトヲ陳述ス。

Doc 2713.

8.

一九四六年一月十五日余ノ面前ニテ署名宣誓セリ。

／本 人 署 名 /

「エドワード・P・キング・ジュニア」

米國陸軍少將

／本 人 署 名 /

法務局長部 エドワード・J・コナリ

ジュニア

大尉 〇一ニ〇五二一三六九

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2713

17 October 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Affidavit of MajGen Edward P. King, Jr., U.S.A. re Surrender of American Forces on Bataan to Japanese Army

Date: 15 Jan 1946 Original () Copy () Language: English

Has it been translated? Yes () No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No ()

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: War Crimes Office, Judge Advocate General's Office, War Department, USA

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Violation of Rules of War and Geneva POW Convention

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

General King states that as he went forward with party to surrender 9 April 1942, fired on even while carrying white flag. Further, Japanese refused to give any assurance his men would be treated as Prisoners of War, and was forced to surrender without it.

Analyst: W.H.WAGNER

Doc. No. 2713

RESTRICTED

For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

Forwarded to Theater Judge Advocate

USAF PAC

17 JAN 46

In the matter of the surrender of American Forces on Bataan on 9 April, 1942. : Perpetuation of Testimony of Edward P. King, Jr., Major General, A.U.S. - 02442.

Taken at:

Room 2225 Munitions Building, War Department, Washington, D.C.

Date:

14 January, 1946

In the Presence of:

Captain E. J. Connolly, JAGD, and Captain Philip L. Smith, Captain, JAGD.

Reporter:

Arthur C. Hendrix, Civilian, Office of The Judge Advocate General, War Crimes Office.

Questions by:

Captain E. J. Connolly, JAGD.

Q. Will you please give your name and serial number, sir?

A. Edward P. King, Jr., 02442, Major General, A.U.S.

Q. Were you the Commanding General of the American forces on Bataan in April 1942.

A. I was.

Q. At what time did your forces surrender to the Japanese?

A. At about 2 A.M., April 9, 1942, I sent forward with a flag of truce Col. J. K. Collier, my G-3, and Major Marshall Hurt, my Assistant G-3, to make an appointment for me to meet the Japanese Commander of their forces on Bataan with a view to surrendering. Colonel Williams was to make the appointment. Colonel Collier and Major Hurt were to get word back to me of the appointment. Colonel Collier and Major Hurt returned shortly after daylight and I started forward with my two aides, Major Cohen and Captain Achille C. Fisdelle, Jr. Colonel Collier and Major Hurt accompanied us in another car. On the way forward, although carrying large white flags on our cars, we were attacked repeatedly by light bomb and machine gun fire from low-flying Japanese planes so that we were compelled often to stop and take cover. It must have been close to 10 o'clock when I reached Lamao, the place to which Colonel Collier had directed me. At that place I was received by a Japanese Major General who informed me, through a very poor interpreter, that he commanded one division of the Japanese forces; that he had reported my coming to Japanese headquarters in the Philippines and that he had no authority to treat with me; that another officer would be sent from Japanese headquarters to treat with me and that he would make no further advance for thirty minutes while I decided what to do.

EAT

Col. Williams

40-1645-1

Q. Do you know the Japanese General's name?

A. I do not know the name of the Japanese General. After some time, no Japanese officer having arrived from Japanese headquarters, Colonel Williams called my attention to the fact that the Japanese troops had resumed their advance, and I immediately sent Colonel Collier and Major Hurt back with instructions to direct my units in the line of the Japanese advance to display the white flag and to surrender and to go to my Command Post and direct General Funk, my Chief of Staff, to order all units to display the white flag and to give themselves up to the first Japanese who approached them. Shortly after, an officer with an interpreter arrived and I was told that the officer was a Colonel and that he was General Homma's Chief of Staff, and that he had come to discuss my surrender with me, as General Homma's representative. I was concerned only with the treatment that my men would receive and whether they would be treated as prisoners of war. The Japanese officer demanded my unconditional surrender. I attempted to secure from him an assurance that my men would be treated as prisoners of war. He accused me of declining to surrender unconditionally and of trying to make a condition. We talked back and forth in this vein for some time--I should guess about a half hour. Finally, he said to me, through the interpreter, "The Imperial Japanese Army are not barbarians". With that assurance I had to content myself and surrender.

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Q. Did you at any time, General, consult with General^A Homma during these negotiations?

A. I have never seen him in my life so far as I know.

Q. Did the Japanese to whom you surrendered agree to accept the surrender of your whole command?

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RESTRICTED

- Q. Did the Japanese agree to treat your men as prisoners of war?
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- A. I was taken to Balanga where I was held all afternoon, and just before dark I was carried to Orani where I was kept until Sunday evening, April 12th, when I was carried by motor car to Camp O'Donnell.

City of Washington)
District of Columbia) SS

I, Edward P. King, Jr., of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E P King Jr

Edward P. King, Jr.,
Major General A.U.S.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ¹⁵14th day of January 1946.

Edward J Connolly Jr
Edward J. Connolly, JAGD.
Capt 0-2052369

ms

For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

FORWARDING OFFICE

Perpetuation of Testimony of Edward P. King, A.U.S. - 02442.

12.2

Reurited 4 last telecon.
 Four (4) copies of affidavit by Major General Edward P. King, Jr. taken 15 January 1946 were forwarded by air courier 28 June 1946. Please note the only omission in the affidavit is the General's failure to mention that he also commanded the Philippine Forces on Batan. Should the affidavit as forwarded to you be insufficient, the General will have to be contacted again for a new affidavit.

DECE.

In the Presence of:

Captain Philip L. Smith, Capt.

Reporter:

Arthur C. Hendrix, Civilian, Office of The Judge Advocate General, War Crimes Office.

Questions by: Captain E. J. Connolly, JAGD.

- Q. Will you please give your name and serial number, sir?
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- Q. Were you the Commanding General of the American forces on Batan in April 1942.
- A. I was.
- Q. At ^{what} ~~that~~ time did your forces surrender to the Japanese?
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CAH

4-1-45-1

C. Do you know the Japanese General's name?

A. I do not know the name of the Japanese General. After some time, no Japanese officer having arrived from Japanese headquarters, Colonel Williams called my attention to the fact that the Japanese troops had resumed their advance, and I immediately sent Colonel Collier and Major Hurt back with instructions to direct my units in the line of the Japanese advance to display the white flag and to surrender and to go to my Command Post and direct General Funk, my Chief of Staff, to order all units to display the white flag and to give themselves up to the first Japanese who approached them. Shortly after, an officer with an interpreter arrived and I was told that the officer was a Colonel and that he was General Homma's Chief of Staff, and that he had come to discuss my surrender with me, as General Homma's representative. I was concerned only with the treatment that my men would receive and whether they would be treated as prisoners of war. The Japanese officer demanded my unconditional surrender. I attempted to secure from him an assurance that my men would be treated as prisoners of war. He accused me of declining to surrender unconditionally and of trying to make a condition. We talked back and forth in this vein for some time--I should guess about a half hour. Finally, he said to me, through the interpreter, "The Imperial Japanese Army are not barbarians". With that assurance I had to content myself and surrender.

In destroying arms and equipment in preparation for surrender, I had reserved enough motor transportation and gasoline to transport all of my troops out of Bataan. I endeavored, prior to surrender, to secure an assurance that this might be done. I plead, after my surrender, that this be done, offering to furnish personnel as might be required by the Japanese for this purpose or to assist in any way that they might require. The Japanese told me that they would handle the movement of the prisoners as they desired; that I would have nothing to do with it, and that my wishes in that connection would not be considered.

C. Did your men on Bataan, at that time, have any rations?

A. For some time we had been on one-fourth rations in Bataan. At the time of my surrender, I had remaining two days of issue on that limited basis, that is, one-half a ration per man.

C. Did you at any time, General, consult with General ^AHomma during these negotiations?

A. I have never seen him in my life so far as I know.

C. Did the Japanese to whom you surrendered agree to accept the surrender of your whole command?

A. They would not treat with me at all until after some time and effort I convinced them that I would continue to insist that I was surrendering without General Wainwright's knowledge or authority. Then the Japanese said I could surrender myself and send my staff officers, Colonel Collier and Major Hurt back to direct my units to surrender in which case they would discontinue their attack.

- Q. Did the Japanese agree to treat your men as prisoners of war?
- A. I was able to get nothing from them except the assurance, "The Imperial Japanese Army are not barbarians".
- Q. General, what happened after your negotiations of surrender with the Japanese were completed?
- A. I was taken to Balanga where I was held all afternoon, and just before dark I was carried to Orani where I was kept until Sunday evening, April 12th, when I was carried by motor car to Camp O'Donnell.

City of Washington)
 District of Columbia) SS

I, Edward P. King, Jr., of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E P King Jr
 Edward P. King, Jr.,
 Major General A.U.S.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ¹⁵ 14th day of January 1946.

Edward J Connolly Jr
 Edward J. Connolly, JAGP.
 Capt 0-2052369