

Evidentiary Doc. # 2428

22



INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. Nos. 2425-2445 incl

15 July 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Printed Pamphlets "PACMIRS War Crimes Information Series". Issued by Military Intelligence Division, U.S. War Department, "Confidential". Nos. 1-20; and Inventory List

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Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: War Dept, Washington, D.C.

PERSONS IMPLICATED: SHIRATORI, Toshio; SAITO, Ryu; Maj. Gen. NAKANO, Yoshitsugu

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Nationalistic Societies; Violation PW Convention

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

Includes following Subjects, taken from captured Japanese documents:

Doc. No. 2425

Issue No. 1, Philippine PW Internment Camp Reports.

Doc. No. 2426

Issue No. 2, Roster 14th Army Military Police Unit.

Doc. No. 2427

Issue No. 3, Articles by Prominent Japanese on the Greater East Asia War. Nationalistic, hate-preaching articles by NAKANO, SAITO, and SHIRATORI, Toshio, latter of whom hails Japanese as super-race, foresees even Axis under their domination. (Magazine GENDAI, June 42)

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Doc. No. 2428

Issue No. 4, Combat Reports: Third Phase of Philippine Mopping-up Operations. (1943) Covers PANAY-CEBU Area.

Doc. No. 2429

Issue No. 5, The Philippine Press and Government in March 1942. Estimates of leading Philippine personalities.

Doc. No. 2430

Issue No. 6, (a) Field Military Police Duties and Problems. (b) Names of Japanese MP's in Philippines.

Doc. No. 2431

Issue No. 7, Philippine Officials.

Doc. No. 2432

Issue No. 8, Report on Activities of Indians living in the Philippines.

Doc. No. 2433

Issue No. 9, Medical Records, MUKDEN, Prisoner of War Camp.

Doc. No. 2434

Issue No. 10, Japanese Nationalistic Organizations.

Doc. No. 2435

Issue No. 11, Deaths of Allied PWs in MUKDEN Prison Camp.

Doc. No. 2436

Issue No. 12, Speeches by Prominent Japanese on OFA War; (No. II). Jingoistic speeches immediately preceding Pearl Harbor by NAKANO, Seigo; Col. MABUCHI, Itsuo, publicity chief of Imperial General Hq, and Adm. SOSA, Tanetsugu.



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Doc. No. 2437

Issue No. 13, Records of Japanese Courts-Martial proceedings, (16th Army, Java Trials 1943 - Sep 1945). Two years imprisonment for murder of Swiss.

Doc. No. 2438

Issue No. 14, List of Japanese MPs in the HANKOW area.

Doc. No. 2439

Issue No. 15, Victims of Japanese Military Courts in Java.

Doc. No. 2440

Issue No. 16, MP Organization, BURMA.

Doc. No. 2441

Issue no. 17, Roster of Personnel of Philippine Police Force.

Doc. No. 2442

Issue No. 18, Japanese Military and Civilian Personnel at MUKDEN PW Camp.

Doc. No. 2443

Issue No. 19, Japanese Staff and Allied Internees at CANTON, CHINA Internment Camp.

Doc. No. 2444

Issue No. 20, Japanese Courts Martial Proceedings in Java.

Doc. No. 2445

Weekly accession List, No. 28 of 8 July 46.

Analyst: W.H.Wagner

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**PACMIRS**  
**WAR CRIMES**  
**INFORMATION SERIES**

NUMBER 4 10 DEC. 1945

ISSUED BY THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT,  
 BY COMBINED PERSONNEL OF UNITED STATES AND BRITISH SERVICES  
 FOR USE OF THE ALLIED FORCES

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P A C M I R S

WAR CRIMES

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SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

Combat Reports: Third Phase of Philippine Mopping-Up Operations  
(Doc 2426)

The War Crimes Office, ASF, requested that this document be screened for (1) dates and places of punitive expeditions, (2) casualties inflicted on guerrillas or civilians, (3) names of Japanese participating, and (4) any action that might be construed as a field war crime.

No incident approaching a war crime was revealed. Such information of the other categories as was available is presented here.

The original document was an itemized record of four mopping-up operations conducted during the first six months of 1943 by the Temporary Independent Platoon, 3d Battalion, 22d Field Artillery Regiment. The operations took place in Panay, Southern Cebu, Northern Cebu and Central Cebu respectively. For each operation, this translation gives a chronological listing of engagements, summarizes the Japanese order of battle information, and itemizes tangible Japanese successes.

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DOCUMENT NUMBER : PACMIRS 2426  
PLACE AND DATE OF CAPTURE : Carigara, PI, 20 Nov 1944  
DATE OF DOCUMENT : 1 Jan to 30 Jun 1943  
CLASSIFICATION : Military Top Secret

EXTRACT TRANSLATION

Editor's Note

Material requested by the War Crimes Office, ASF, has been extracted and summarized from this document. The material requested was of four types--dates and places of punitive expeditions, casualties inflicted, names of Japanese, and war crimes. All information available of these types is presented below. There was no record of any incident approaching a war crime.

COMBAT REPORTS: THIRD PHASE OF  
PHILIPPINE MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS

(1 January to 30 June 1943)

Temporary Independent Platoon  
3d Battalion  
22d Field Artillery Regiment

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- IV Central Cebu Mopping-Up Operations  
(24 Mar to 4 Apr 1943)



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I. PANAY MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS

(9 Jan to 6 Feb 1943)

A. Operations

The purpose of the Panay mopping-up operations was to clear the area north of the Pototan-Barotac Nuevo line. The enemy had been forced there as a result of four previous campaigns, and was organizing the villagers, inciting them to burn their homes and destroy bridges whenever the Japanese approached. "Many natives are enemy guerrillas, and it is very difficult to distinguish them from good natives." Operations were prolonged by the necessity of rebuilding bridges and removing land mines. Practically all villages were found burned.

The immediate objective was to capture such guerrilla leaders as Lt Col Peralta, Confesor, and others.

Chronology:

1. Activities prior to San Rafael Engagement

9 Jan 1943

Our unit [Temporary Independent Platoon, 3d Battalion, 22d Field Artillery Regiment] left Ilcilo, paused at Pototan, then pushed on towards Duenas. About 100 enemy troops in position on a hill south of Dingle were sighted and attacked. The Artillery Platoon withheld its fire because the terrain made differentiating the enemy from friendly forces almost impossible. The unit bivouacked at a railroad station 6 kilometers south of Duenas. The advance party occupied Duenas.

10 Jan 1943

Reached Duenas and bivouacked there, while the 3d Company pushed on and occupied Passi.

11 Jan 1943

Started out for Passi, but delayed by rain and by having to detour around destroyed bridges.

12 to 16 Jan 1943

Reached Passi. While the main force of the MIYOSHI Unit searched and reconnoitered the vicinity, our unit occupied itself with garrison duties and preparations for the next phase.

17 Jan 1943

The main strength of the MIYOSHI Unit made preparations for an advance on Dag. Our unit made similar preparations.

18 Jan 1943

The main strength of MIYOSHI Unit left Passi for Dag to attack enemy reported south of there. The Artillery Platoon left



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Passi with the MIYOSHI Unit and headed for Bitagan, which was reached before noon. From there it continued on to Dumarao to join the MIYOSHI Unit, which was ordered to wait there. At Dumarao it set up positions at the railway station and established an observation post on a hill roughly 2 kilometers to the northeast. A few probable enemy observers, but no enemy units, were sighted.

19 Jan 1943

Day spent in reconnoitering and observing. The enemy appears to have withdrawn into a valley to the north.

20 Jan 1943

Ordered back to Passi, where the unit remained for six days in preparation for the coming operations on Sara area.

2. San Rafael Engagement

26 Jan 1943

The main strength of the MIYOSHI Unit commenced operations to clean out Sara area, where the enemy hideout in the northeastern part of Panay Island was located, and to capture the leader, Lt Col Peralta.

The Artillery Platoon left Passi with the MIYOSHI Unit, with Madarag as its immediate destination, but was forced to bivouac 8 kilometers east of Passi.

27 Jan 1943

The advance continued. A platoon of the 3d Company was sent ahead under 2d Lt NISHISAKA to protect the bridges against enemy destruction. It found and attacked an enemy force of about 200 in a position 2 kilometers east of San Rafael. With supporting fire from the Artillery Platoon, it was able to force the enemy to flee.

Japanese suffered no casualties.

29 Jan 1943

Reached Sara.

3. Masonson Engagement

30 Jan 1943

Miyoshi Unit left Sara and occupied Masonson. The 4th Company continued on to mop up the SAN DONEMIYA\* vicinity to the east. The Artillery Platoon and the main strength of the MIYOSHI Unit were in the midst of preparations to advance on the Masonson-Bagacay road when the advanced elements of the 4th Company reported sighting about 100 enemy troops in a position east of Masonson. The Artillery Platoon rendered fire support from close quarters as the 3d and 4th Companies attacked. The enemy was taken completely by surprise, and fled in disorderly fashion into the mountains to the southeast.

\* Indicates exact ROMAJI transliteration of original KANA



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"The enemy must have suffered many wounded in this engagement, for several blood spots were found near the enemy positions." The Japanese suffered no casualties.

The advance pushed on towards Bagacay, but no trace of enemy was seen.

31 Jan 1943

Returned to Sara.

4. Madarag Engagement

1 Feb 1943

The main strength of MIYOSHI Unit has concluded the mission of mopping-up of Sara Vicinity in northeast Panay, and is cleaning out the area along and north of Sara-Passi road prior to regrouping its forces.

The unit under the command of 2d Lt BABA left Sara for Passi. Enroute scattered enemy troops were found on the high ground along the road. These were cleaned out. The unit bivouacked in the vicinity of San Rafael.

2 Feb 1943

Left San Rafael and continued on towards Passi. About 50 enemy troops suddenly opened fire east of Madarag. The 2d Company attacked, supported by the Artillery Platoon. After routing the enemy, it occupied Madarag. The Artillery Platoon, which suffered no casualties, returned to Passi.

6 Feb 1943

The main strength of the MIYOSHI Unit decided to return to Iloilo. The Artillery Platoon left Passi and returned to the barracks at Iloilo without a single casualty during the entire operations.

As a result of this expedition, the enemy was forced to retire into the hills or flee from Panay. Most of the natives returned to Pototan and Barotac Nuevo and resumed their normal occupations.

B. Japanese Order of Battle

All Japanese operations on Panay were probably coordinated by Maj Gen INOUE (井上), Commanding Officer of the 11th Independent Garrison at Iloilo.

The operations recorded here were carried out by the 63d Line of Communications Garrison Unit plus the Temporary Independent Platoon, 3d Battalion, 22d Field Artillery Regiment, and a Military Police Detachment.

Total strength was as follows:



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Gar Unit -617 men and 37 horses  
(4 inf co, 1 ba gun  
plat, 1 machine gun co.  
and 3 armored cars)

EA Platoon -35 men

MP Unit -30 men

Components of the 11th Independent Garrison Unit:

(CO - Maj Gen INOUE)  
63d L of C Gar Unit  
37th Ind Gar Inf Bn  
38th Ind Gar Inf Bn

Organization of the 63d Line of Communication Garrison Unit:

(CO - Lt Col MIYOSHI)  
Headquarters  
1st Rifle Co  
2d " "  
3d " "  
4th " "  
Machine Gun Co  
Bn Gun Plat  
Am Train  
Artillery Plat (\*)

Personalities (exclusive of the Field Artillery Plat):

Lt Col MIYOSHI (三好) CO of 63d L of C Gar Unit,  
and in charge of the expedition

1st Lt TAMAKI (玉置)

1st Lt MORI (森) probably 3d Co

2d Lt NISHISAKA (西坂) probably 3d Co

2d Lt KUMAI (熊井)

2d Lt SENO (妹尾)

TOGAWA (十川) a plat comdr

WO KUJIME (久治目)

Sgt FUJIOKA (藤岡)

Personnel of the Field Artillery Platoon:

Command Section

2d Lt BABA Satsuo (馬場薩夫) Section Leader

Sgt KIKUTA Takeji (菊田孟治) Sergeant Major

(\*) TN: Not an organic component of the 63d Line of Communication Garrison Unit, but attached during the operations on Panay.



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Command Section (Contd)

Sgt HASEGAWA Hajime	(長谷川 一)	Supply Sergeant
1st Cl Pvt NAKASE Yasushichi	(中瀬 靖七)	Runner
" TANAKA Yasuo	(田中 保男)	"
Supr Pvt HASHIMOTO Isaburo	(橋本 伊三郎)	Aid man
1st Cl Pvt MIURA Matsuo	(三浦 松雄)	Driver
Sgt KODANI Kazuyoshi	(小谷 一和)	Observation-Signal Sergeant
Lance Cpl SUZUKI Masayuki	(鈴木 正行)	Observer
Supr HIRAGO Ushinosuke	(平吾 丑之助)	"
Lance Cpl CHADANI Genshiro	(茶谷 権四郎)	Signal Personnel
Supr Pvt NAKANISHI Yoshiharu	(中谷 義治)	"
" " OTANI Kiyozo	(大谷 喜代三)	"
" " KATO Kohei	(加藤 孝平)	"
1st Cl Pvt IJIRI Tamotsu	(井尻 保)	"

Gun Section

2d Lt HAYAKAWA Ichiro	(早川 一郎)	Commanding Officer
Cpl SHIBUYA Sobachi	(渋谷 宗八)	Squad Leader
" TANAKA Tsuneyoshi	(田中 常義)	"
Supr Pvt MATSUDA Yoshio	(松田 義男)	Gunner
Lance Cpl BABA Suemasa	(馬場 尾勝)	"
1st Cl Pvt SHIOZU Keizo	(塩津 敬三)	"
" NAKAYAMA Kasuichiro	(中山 和一郎)	"
Supr Pvt BAN Mitsuyoshi	(阪 光義)	"
1st Cl Pvt MURAKAMI Kozo	(村上 耕造)	"
" ITO Eiichi	(伊藤 啓一)	"
Lance Cpl MATSUSHIRO Hiroshi	(松代 弘)	"
Supr Pvt HISAOKA Toshio	(久岡 壽雄)	"
1st Cl Pvt YUKAWA Sue	(結川 未)	"
" AOKI Eizo	(青木 啓三)	"
" YAMANAKA Masatsugu	(山中 正次)	"



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Gun Section (Contd)

1st Cl Pvt TOYAMA Kiyoshi	( 富山 清 )	Gunner
" KASABA Noboru	( 笠羽 登 )	"
" YOSHIMURA Tomimotsuke	( 吉村 富之助 )	"
" TAKEUCHI Sadao	( 竹内 定雄 )	Am train personnel (gunner)
" TOSHIBA Shigeo	( 布柴 重雄 )	" "

C. Tangible Japanese Successes

A Military Police report from Iloilo dated 29 December 1942 reported that planes had bombed and destroyed an enemy radio set at BATO\*, and that subsequent investigation had revealed a radio, radio antenna and radio motor nearby. This report also stated that an automobile used by the enemy leaders, Lt Col Peralta and Tomas Confesor, had been captured near Sara, that the enemy intended to store rice at Banate, and that village leaders had been ordered on 8 December to report the number of inhabitants in their villages and the amount of rice the Japanese would be able to commandeer from each village.

In only one engagement of the campaign were any enemy casualties reported. On 30 January 1943, blood stains were found at the enemy position after an engagement east of Masonson.

II. SOUTHERN CEBU MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS

(26 Feb to 2 Mar 1943)

A. Operations

Cebu had been peaceful until late in 1942. The enemy, perceiving the Japanese garrison had been reduced, began increasing its forces by training the natives in hiding. The enemy maintained close liaison by radio with Negros, Bohol and Panay, and seemed to be awaiting the arrival of British and American forces.

The bulk of the enemy force was deployed in the Cebu vicinity, and appeared to be planning to bring about a general disorder. Most of the inhabitants of villages along the road south from Cebu to BASAKU\* were pursuing their normal occupations, but those of other villages had fled to the mountains.

Chronology:

1. Bardo Engagement

22 Feb 1943

MIYOSHI Advance Unit left Iloilo.

\* Indicates exact ROMAJI transliteration of original KANA



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24 Feb 1943

Landed on Cebu Island and began preparations.

26 Feb 1943

The Artillery Platoon moved with Miyoshi Unit from Cebu to SABA\*. At the same time the 3d Company, 32d Independent Garrison Infantry Battalion, reached the northern edge of Pardo. These units then cooperated in an attack against an enemy position on a hill 4 kilometers northwest of Cebu, and routed the enemy.

The 3d Company then moved to Bulaca, and found the enemy attempting to establish a position north of there. It took the initiative by opening fire and quickly neutralized this position. The infantry occupied the high points northwest of Pardo with practically no resistance.

The Japanese suffered no casualties.

Our unit [Artillery Platoon] then proceeded to Pardo. The church tower was used as an observation post, but no enemy forces were seen. The unit remained in the area until 2 March, when it returned to Cebu.

This campaign forced the enemy back south of Haga, or into the distant mountains to the northwest.

B. Japanese Order of Battle

The advance unit of the 64th Independent Garrison Infantry Battalion under Lt Col MIYOSHI came from Panay. This advance unit (total 283 men) consisted of the 3d and 4th Companies, two battalion gun sections and two Mark 5 radio squads. The Temporary Independent Field Artillery Platoon (total 34 men) was attached, as during the Panay operations.

Personalities (exclusive of the Field Artillery Platoon):

Lt Col MIYOSHI	( 三 好 )
1st Lt KUROIWA	( 黒 岩 )
2d Lt HIGASHINO	( 東 野 )
2d Lt TAMAI	( 玉 井 )
MIYAMI [Unit]	( 見 並 )

The personnel of the Temporary Independent Field Artillery Platoon was the same as on Panay with the following exceptions:

HIURA, YAMANAKA and TOYAMA do not appear.

Supr Pvt YAMADA ( 山 田 ) and 1st Cl Pvt SHINODA ( 篠 田 ) were added to the Gun Section

\* Indicates exact ROMAJI transliteration of original KANA.



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The following unit was also mentioned:

32d Ind Gar Inf Bn, stationed in the city of Cebu

C. Tangible Japanese Successes

None.

III. NORTHERN CEBU MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS

(4 Mar to 20 Mar 1943)

A. Operations

Although the enemy to the south was disorganized and scattered in the face of our operations, those in the northern area were very active in their efforts to establish themselves.

After the Southern Cebu mopping-up operations, the Advance Unit of the 64th Independent Garrison Infantry Battalion was stationed in Mabolo. On 27 February, the Headquarters, 2d and 5th Companies of the battalion landed at Cebu and joined the Advance Unit. On 2 March, all but 13 members of the Temporary Independent Field Artillery Platoon were transferred to the 32d Independent Garrison Infantry Battalion.

Advance in this campaign was slow because of road obstacles. Many houses were found undamaged in the villages along the route of advance, but practically all the villagers had fled to the hills, perhaps because of enemy propaganda. The enemy left a number of troops in each village.

Chronology:

1. Talamban Engagement.

2 Mar 1943

The Artillery Platoon reconnoitered Talamban and completed preparations.

4 Mar 1943

It left Mabolo and took up positions in the vicinity of the headwaters. The 4th Company moved up to a point 1 kilometer south of Talamban and began the attack, while the Artillery Platoon in coordinated action neutralized the enemy positions to the northwest of Talamban. The enemy was forced to flee. The 4th Company occupied the positions and gave chase.

Japanese suffered no casualties.

2. Lilcan Engagement

6 Mar 1943

The Artillery Platoon left Consolacion and moved to Lilcan, where it was held up by a destroyed bridge. A platoon from the 3d



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Company was called in to repair the bridge. As elements of the platoon pushed further northward they ran into the enemy attempting to harass the bridge repair and to obstruct our advance. The Artillery Platoon swiftly moved up and neutralized the enemy. This action, in conjunction with the attack by the 3d Company, scattered the enemy into the mountains to the northwest.

Japanese suffered no casualties.

As the 3d Company occupied the enemy positions, the unit [Artillery Platoon] withdrew to Liloan to bivouac.

7 Mar 1943

While the Artillery Platoon was enroute towards Compostela, elements of the 3d Company engaged the enemy. The platoon forced them to flee north with its fire.

Japanese suffered no casualties.

3. GERAGERA\* engagement

8 Mar 1943

The main strength of the 64th Independent Garrison Infantry Battalion, which had advanced to Compostela, left this area to attack the enemy at GERAGERA-CABASSAN\*

The Artillery Platoon advanced to GERAGERA\* with a platoon under 2d Lt YOSHINARI, and took up positions 2 kilometers east of the village.

Enemy activity was noted on the hills to the west of GERAGERA\*. The enemy was caught by surprise by our fire and fled in disorder into the valley.

As the platoon was taking up new positions in conjunction with the advance of the YOSHINARI platoon, it received mortar, automatic rifle and rifle fire from the enemy on the high ground to the right. After the gun line was established, while part of the force held the enemy off with rifle fire, the guns were brought to bear on and silenced the enemy.

Japanese suffered no casualties. A gun and a truck were hit by enemy shells but damages were negligible.

When Headquarters, the 4th Company and the Infantry Gun Unit arrived, the Artillery Platoon withdrew to its old position. During the night it laid fire in coordination with the Infantry Gun Unit on the enemy positions to the west of GERAGERA\*. It then withdrew to Compostela and rested.

9 Mar 1943

The Platoon left Compostela and again took up its old position.

\* Indicates exact ROMAJI transliteration of original KANA



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In cooperation with an attack by the 3d and 4th Companies, and with an air bombardment, it fired on enemy positions on the hills to the northwest of GERAGERA\* and succeeded in neutralizing them. The enemy fled into the mountains to the west, leaving weapons, food and many dead behind.

GERAGERA\* was successfully occupied

The Field Artillery suffered no casualties.

10 Mar 1943

The Platoon moved from Compostela to Danao.

12 Mar 1943

It moved to GERAKOTTO\*, then to GINAKO\*. Finding no trace of the enemy, it returned via Danao to Liloan.

12-20 Mar 1943

The Platoon remained at Liloan performing garrison duty.

This campaign cleared out the enemy from the Cebu-Danao area. With the tour of inspection by the Deputy Army Commander and the Commanding Officer of 11th Independent Garrison Unit [Maj Gen INOUE], and with the establishment of the Branch Office of the Military Affairs Bureau, the natives have begun to return and peace and order is rapidly being restored. The only enemy left are around Carmen and in Central Cebu.

B. Japanese Order of Battle

The force which carried out the Northern Cebu mopping-up operations consisted of the Advance Unit [Part of Headquarters, 3d Company, 4th Company, Battalion Gun Platoon, Artillery Platoon] of the 64th Independent Garrison Infantry Battalion plus the Headquarters and 2d and 5th Companies of that battalion (total of 274 men), which arrived from Panay on 27 February.

Most of the Temporary Independent Field Artillery Platoon was transferred to the 32d Independent Garrison Infantry Battalion. The following 13 men remained with the 64th Battalion:

2d Lt HAYAKAWA Ichiro (Plat Ldr)	1st Cl Pvt YAMANAKA Masatsugu
Sgt HASEGAWA Hajime (Liaison)	" TOYAMA Kiyoshi
Cpl TANAKA Tsuneyoshi (Sqd Ldr)	" YOSHIMURA Tominosuke
Lance Cpl MATSUSHIRO Hiroshi	" KASABA Noboru
Sup Pvt HISAOKA Toshio	" TAKEUCHI Sadao
1st Cl Pvt YUKAWA Sue	" SHINODA Masao
" AOKI Eizo	

\* Indicates exact ROMAJI transliteration of original KANA.



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Ten military police under Sgt Major NAKAGAWA ( 中 川 ) were attached to the force.

The 64th Independent Garrison Infantry Battalion was operating under the 11th Independent Garrison.

Other personalities mentioned in the document:

Lt Col FUKUTOME	( 福 留 )	CO 64th Ind Gar Inf Bn
Lt Col MIYOSHI	( 三 好 )	Executive Officer
1st Lt SUGIMOTO	( 杉 本 )	
2d Lt YOSHINARI	( 吉 成 )	
1st Lt KUROIWA	( 黒 岩 )	
1st Lt GAMA	( 蒲 )	
Intend 1st Lt TOKUYAMA	( 徳 山 )	
1st Lt KODAKI	( 小 瀧 )	
2d Lt TAKAHASHI	( 高 橋 )	
2d Lt TAKEUCHI	( 竹 内 )	
2d Lt HIGASHINO	( 東 野 )	
2d Lt MORI	( 森 )	
2d Lt TAKEUCHI	( 武 内 )	
2d Lt ARIYOSHI	( 有 吉 )	
TOYODA (Unit)	( 豊 田 )	
MINAMI (Unit)	( 見 並 )	
TORIYAMA (Platoon)	( 取 山 )	
Sgt Maj HATANO	( 波 多 野 )	
Med Sgt MAEDA Shuhei	( 前 田 修 兵 )	4th Co
Med Cpl MIYAZAKI Masaru	( 宮 崎 勝 )	3d Co
Sup Pvt NOGUCHI	( 野 口 )	Armored car driver

C. Tangible Japanese Successes

Many enemy dead were found after an engagement 9 March 1943 near GERAGERA\*, which is 3 kilometers northwest of Compostela.

\* Indicates exact ROMAJI transliteration of original KANA.



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IV. CENTRAL CEBU MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS

(24 Mar to 4 Apr 1943)

A. Operations

An enemy soldier captured 20 March at Outpost No 2 revealed that the enemy headquarters was at Kanterpara, with troops also at BOKAUE\*, TAKUBAO\* and BUSAI\*.

The 64th Battalion was at Mabolo, with the 3d Company garrisoning Compostela and Liloan and patrolling GERAGERA\*, and the 4th Company garrisoning Talamban and Consolacion and patrolling the GANTOBAN\*-PASU\* area. The Artillery Platoon was at Mabolo with the main strength, maintaining security in the city of Cebu and preparing for the coming operations.

Natives of villages along the roads quickly returned, but those in mountain villages remained in hiding.

Chronology:

1. Pitosu engagement

22 Mar 1943

Reconnaissance of Pitosu completed.

23 Mar 1943

The Unit [Artillery Platoon] advanced to Talamban at night in readiness for the attack to come off at dawn.

24 Mar 1943

Departed from Talamban at 0500 with the 4th Company, and moved up to a position 1½ kilometers north of Pitosu. Finding the enemy situated in a circular position all along the high ground to the front, the unit, coordinating its action with an attack by a platoon of the 4th Company and with the air support, commenced fire on the enemy. The enemy was forced to flee in confusion. The Platoon suffered no casualties.

The main strength of the SAKAMAKI Unit [64th Independent Garrison Infantry Battalion] occupied the high ground to the front; the platoon of the 4th Company, the high ground to the left. The enemy, perceiving our weak strength on the left, put up stiff resistance, but it was neutralized by the fire [of the Artillery Platoon], conducted in close cooperation with air support. There were no Japanese casualties.

During the night the main strength of the SAKAMAKI Unit massed its entire force and attack, put to rout and gave chase to the enemy on the high ground at Guba.

25 Mar 1943

At 0700 the Artillery Platoon opened fire on the hills to the north and to the east to cut off the enemy's retreat. Through these

\* Indicates exact ROMAJI transliteration of original KANA.



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actions the enemy was forced to completely abandon its positions, leaving behind a radio set, large quantities of food and medical supplies. The enemy retired to the mountains in the SUDORON-KANTEPARA\* area. Japanese suffered no casualties.

The Artillery Platoon withdrew to Talamban according to orders.

The enemy had retreated to ADLAON\*. The main strength of SAKAMAKI Unit assembled at RITA\* preparatory to an attack in the direction of ADLAON-TABUTABU\*.

The Artillery Platoon left Talamban and reached RITA\*. Because of a change in the situation it was decided to have the main strength of SAKAMAKI Unit coordinate its action with the 3d Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment.

The Pisuto-Rita-Lasio Road being impassable to vehicles, the Artillery Platoon was forced to return to Talamban.

26 Mar 1943

Withdrew to Mabolo as ordered.

This action scattered the enemy and disrupted their communications through the capture of their radio. The FUKUDA Battalion (3d Battalion, 33d Infantry Regiment) and the INOUE Unit were stationed as garrison units at key points in Central Cebu, leaving the enemy little opportunity to carry on any activity.

B. Japanese Order of Battle

The Central Cebu mopping-up operations were carried out by the main strength of the 64th Independent Garrison Infantry Battalion of 274 men under Col SAKAMAKI. To this unit were attached ten members of the Military Police and the Temporary Independent Field Artillery Platoon (less one section). This platoon had the same personnel as in the Northern Cebu mopping-up operations.

Personalities mentioned in the document:

Col SAKAMAKI	( 坂 卷 )	CO 64th Ind Gar Inf Bn
2d Lt MORI	( 森 )	
2d Lt TAKEUCHI	( 武 内 )	
SENO (Platoon)	( 妹 尾 )	
TAMAI (Platoon)	( 玉 井 )	

After the operations, the FUKUDA ( 福 田 ) Battalion (3d Battalion, 33 Infantry Regiment) and the INOUE Unit were left to garrison key points in the Central Cebu area.

\* Indicates exact ROMAJI transliteration of original KANA.



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During the operations, the 3d Battalion, 9th Infantry Regiment, was ordered to leave "Camp 7" on 24 March and attack SUDOROH\*. The 32d Independent Garrison Infantry Battalion was ordered to mop up the area along the TARISAI\*-"Camp 4"-URIN\*-TOLEDO Road.

C. Tangible Japanese Successes

On 25 March an enemy force near Guba was forced by air-artillery bombardment and an infantry attack to abandon a radio and quantities of rations and medical supplies.

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\* Indicates exact ROMAJI transliteration of original KANA.



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