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INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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28 April 1947

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

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SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

This document deals with the organization of the "Kempeitai" -- based mainly on information supplied by POW. Outstanding point is that whilst "Kempei" were governed by regulations, yet - in practice, both in civil and military affairs, they exercised an overriding authority with powers of court martial and execution of sentences imposed; force was apparently advocated (pp 1-2). Definite policy for peace and war embracing civil and military security (pp 3-6). Natives of occupied areas were trained as secret agents (pp 14-17) and civilians employed as auxiliaries. Scope of "Kempei" infinitely greater than Allied organizations of similar nature. Concludes with alphabetically arranged list of "kempei" officers.

Analyst: Lt Bush

Doc. No. 3005

# 3005

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ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION  
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA  
RESEARCH REPORT  
No. 119 Date 28 Feb 45

**JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE**

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**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA**

A.P.O. 500  
28 February, 1945

Published for the information of all concerned.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

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Lieutenant General, United States Army,  
Chief of Staff.


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ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION  
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

RESEARCH REPORT

<b>SUBJECT:</b>	JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE	I.G.No. 6160.12 6700.12
<b>DATE OF ISSUE</b>	28 February, 45	No. 119
<b>SUMMARY:</b>	<p>1. This report gives the training, duties, authority, operational methods and classification of personnel of the Japanese Military Police Service, along with the relationship of the military police in the field to Imperial General Headquarters.</p> <p>2. Information available is too scanty to give the complete organization of the Military Police Service, however, a general picture of the organization in the field is contained herein.</p> <p>3. No official statement as to the authority of the military police can be found, however, their range of power is apparently great.</p> <p>4. The duties of the Japanese Military Police cover a greater scope than those of Allied Military Police in that they include duties normally assigned to Allied Counterintelligence Corps and Field Security Services.</p>	
	EVB/CHR/DJW/IR/DJ/EH/13/C DISTRIBUTION H	 SIDNEY P. MASHBIR, COLONEL, S.C., CO-ORDINATOR
<b>SOURCES:</b>	Statements of Prisoners of War Captured Documents	
(INFORMATION SHOULD BE ASSESSED ACCORDINGLY)		

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## Section I. INTRODUCTION

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### 1. AUTHORITY

a. There is almost no limit to the powers of the military police. They not only enforce the law but interpret it. Throughout their training they are taught to enforce law and discipline by peaceful methods but if the necessity arises, the use of force is not merely condoned but advocated.

It would appear that in areas where the civil police are nominally charged with the maintenance of law and order, the military police are called in whenever a situation arises which demands action more drastic than that which is in the power of the civil police to mete out.

In the field or in combat areas the powers of the military police are virtually limitless. A field military police unit in a combat area has the authority to hold and conduct a court martial where it can not only pass, but execute a sentence. Other military police units in noncombatant areas do not have this authority.

b. The following extracts from prisoner of war interrogations and captured documents have been selected with the specific purpose of showing the wide and varied range of powers which the military police have and use.

(1) "Military police are invested with the authority and the power to arrest any Army personnel three ranks higher than themselves. As an example, a military police leading private can arrest, by force if necessary, an Army sergeant major on his own initiative."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No 384, page 3)

(2) The above statement has been substantiated by other prisoners of war and would appear to be the rule laid down according to the book, but there is little doubt that in practice, abuse of power is frequent, as is particularly shown by the following statement made by a prisoner of war:

"A Japanese Army captain was drunk in a bar at SOURABAYA and caused a disturbance. A Military Police Corporal named MUMA arrested this captain, brought him in single-handed and beat him with a rubber truncheon. The beating was inside the military police office."

(Source available on request)

(3) "When exercising police power, the military police will use peaceful methods. If the situation makes it necessary, force will be used."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 163, page 40)

(4) "When a military policeman discovers an infringement of the law by a soldier or a civilian attached to the Army, and the offender is of equal rank or below, he will immediately exercise his authority. If the offender is senior, then the military policeman will make a report to that effect and if possible obtain the offender's name, rank and unit and make a report to the commanding officer of the unit concerned."

(ATIS Current Translations No 126, page 35)

(5) "Military police also have jurisdiction over the Navy. Officers or any person who misbehaves is arrested. There is no regard for rank. This has been seen several times."

(Source available on request)

(6) "Several times Naval officers and ratings were arrested and beaten because of misbehaviour in public."

(Source available on request)

(7) "Three military police came to Giruwa Hospital in search of a soldier who had stolen some goods. When found, he was taken away, despite being sick in bed."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No 382, page 6)

(8) "Corporal YAMAMOTA beat a colonel because the colonel was drunk and vomited. This colonel was beaten in the corridor at the back of the military police office."

(Source available on request)

(9) "There is no limit to the powers of arrest of a member of the military police. Soldiers and corporals can arrest even colonels of the Army and Captains of the Navy. Any member of the military police is free to act against any other rank in the Army or Navy as soon as misbehaviour is noticed."

(Source available on request)



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(10) "Military police had great authority. Prisoner of war understood that they had the right to shoot to kill in case orders were not obeyed. (SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No 01524, page 19)

(11) About June 1944, informant witnessed the murder of a Malay woman at Military Police Headquarters, BELAWAN.

"The police working in the vicinity were called to witness the punishment of an adulterous woman. She was first stripped and beaten by two Japanese military police officials, until she was unconscious. She was then removed to a cell and revived and then brought out for a second beating. One of the military police officials named MOSHI SAN, who finally despatched his victim by thrusting the stick with which he was beating her into her genital parts, causing immediate death."

(Source available on request)

## Section II. ORGANIZATION

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### 2. PEACETIME ORGANIZATION

"Military Police Imperial General Headquarters, TOKYO, is under Army General Staff Headquarters and occupies a position level with Operational Headquarters and Army Air Headquarters. It is commanded by a lieutenant general, the only officer of that rank in the Military Police Service.

"Imperial General Headquarters controlled a series of headquarters throughout JAPAN and in the occupied territories overseas, but in MANCHURIA and at NANKING and SINGAPORE there existed main headquarters which controlled headquarters within the district. Manchuria Main Headquarters had been attached to Manchuria Main Army. Singapore Main Headquarters, commanded by a major general had been attached to Field Marshal TERAUCHI's Southern Main Area Army.

"Headquarters is usually commanded by a colonel and attached to Area Army or Army Headquarters. From headquarters, military police sections were posted to various towns within the area under headquarters jurisdiction, such sections being commanded by captains or first lieutenants. Finally each section had under its control one or more detachments which might be in the same locality as the section or posted to smaller villages within area controlled by the section. Detachments are usually commanded by sergeants. Neither sections nor detachments are attached to any particular Army force, merely cooperating with the military in the area, usually with line of communication headquarters".

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No 562, page 9)

### 3. WARTIME ORGANIZATION

#### a. Field Military Police Units

Since the war the military police organization had to be enlarged and field military police units were formed to operate with their armed forces overseas. These field military police units are divided into sector units, detachments and subsections. Appendix A is a list of military police units in MANCHURIA and the PHILIPPINE Islands.

The wartime organization of the Military Police Service, as given by a prisoner of war, is shown in Figure 1.

An alphabetical list of military police officers, giving their rank and assignment is attached as Appendix B.

(1) Sector Units.-Sector units are divided into geographical areas. It is believed that these divisions are decided upon by the military police unit commander in conjunction with the senior formation commander in the area to which the military police units have been assigned.

(a) Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), Corporal, 8 Field Military Police Unit, states that:

"Selection of sector units is done by the military police unit commanding officer and the number of sector units necessary are decided by the areas to be covered. If the number of sector units exceeds the number of officers in the unit, the most competent noncommissioned officers are chosen to take charge of these sector units.

"The dividing of sector units into detachments and subsections is not always carried out. Numbers required to form a detachment are not standardized as in other arms of service detachments. A sector unit may have several detachments formed and sent out to various areas, while again it may not have any. Dividing of detachments into subsections is not always standardized although some subsections are usually formed. These subsections like the detachments have no standardized number of men required to form such a group".

(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

(b) Prisoner of War M52, Sergeant, 15 Army Military Police Unit, gives the additional information that each military police detachment has two subsections, namely headquarters and special service as follows:

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(1) Headquarters Subsection.- "This subsection has two branches.

(a) Administration Branch.- "Military police in this branch of headquarters subsection deal with the documentary side of all criminals, both civilian and military. They issue and examine passes and write out reports which are forwarded to headquarters (field military police unit headquarters). They also deal with documents and correspondence sent forward from headquarters.

(b) Police Branch.- "This branch of the headquarters subsection is concerned with the actual work of the military police units in the field. Its personnel deal with all matters pertaining to crime and Army discipline. They are also concerned with the relations between the natives and the Japanese troops.

(2) Special Service Subsection.- "This section is concerned with the collection of all information relating to the peace and security of occupied territories. Members of this section can, if necessary, wear native costumes to enable them to circulate freely among the inhabitants of any particular district."

(CSDIC Consolidated Report No. 29, page 2)

(2) Chain of Command.-

(a) Subsections and Detachments.- "Report directly to their sector unit commander who in turn is directly responsible to the commanding officer of the field military police unit.

(b) Field Military Police Headquarters and Military Police Headquarters, TOKYO.- "(See Figure 1) It is believed that the former exercised operational, while the latter administrative control. Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), Corporal, 8 Field Military Police Unit, stated:

"If any discovery of vital information was made by a member of a sector unit, he notified his sector unit commander, who reported it to the military police unit headquarters commander. From there the information was passed on to division headquarters. If the information was vital enough it was also passed on to Army Headquarters directly from the military police unit headquarters".

(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

### b. Functions of Sections Within the Military Police Organization.

Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), gives the following information as an explanation of the functions of the General Affairs, Public Affairs and Combat Duty Sections, as given in Figure 1.

(1) General Affairs Section.- "Consists of the following duty sections:-

Staff

Diary

Cryptography

Quartermaster

(2) Public Affairs Section.- "Consists of the following duty sections:-

Patrol

Monitoring

Interrogation of prisoners of war

Supervision

(3) Combat Duty Section.- "Consists of two sections, counterespionage and security counterespionage.

(a) Counterespionage Section.- "The duties of this section are as follows:-

Fifth column work

Collection of information on activities of enemy submarines along the coastal waters of occupied territory through the use of spies (MITTEI).

Investigation of foreigners and former soldiers of defeated armies.

Investigation of rumours. How started and the source.

Investigation of unidentified lights used in signalling with the enemy.

Censorship of letters, newspapers, etc.

(b) Security Countermeasure Section.- "The duties of this section include:

Watching the public's reactions and attitude towards the war or government.

WARTIME ORGANIZATION

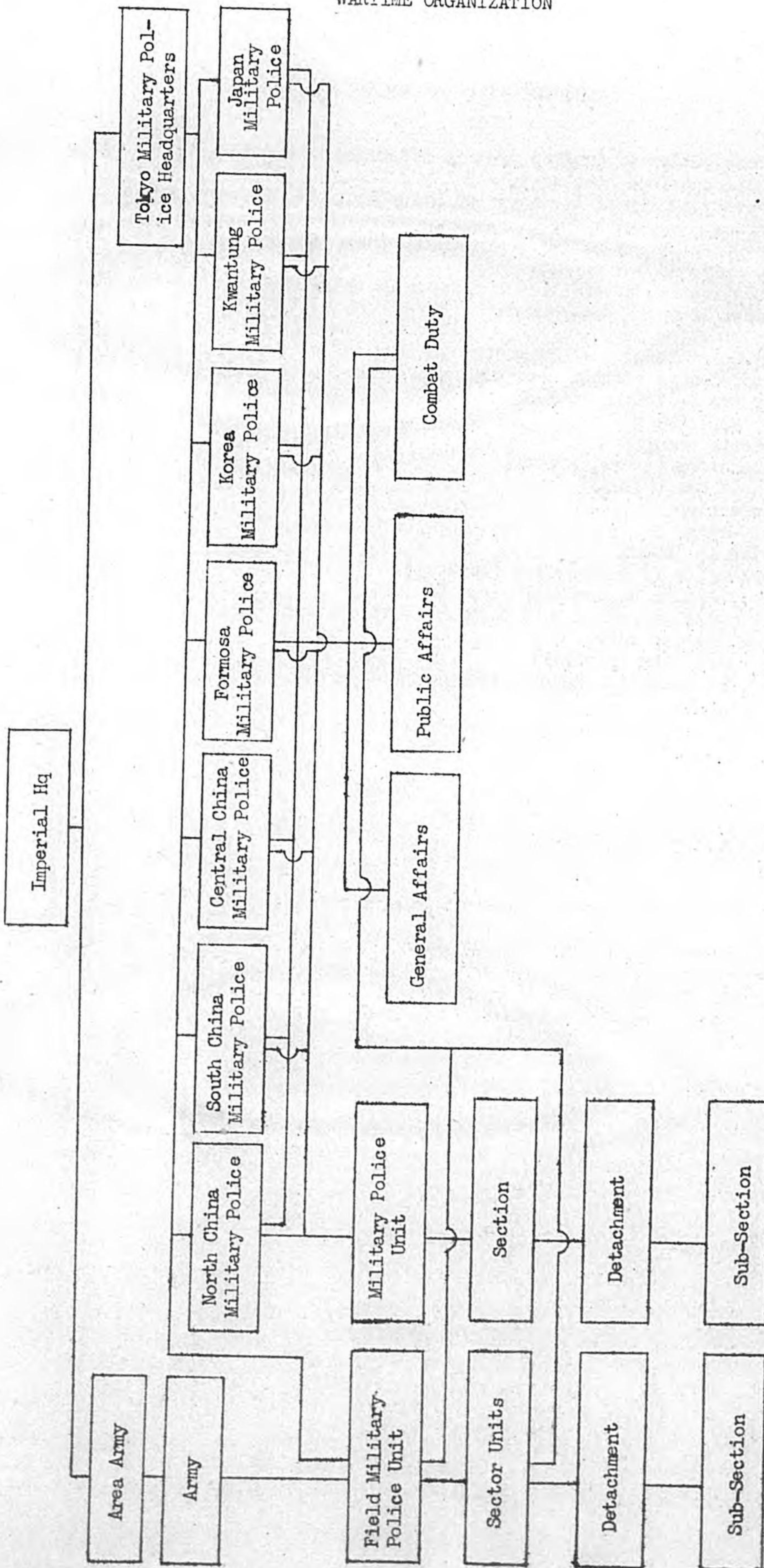


Figure 1 - ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE MILITARY POLICE

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Investigation of invaded area in reference to population, resources, products and food available.

Security checks of teachers and preachers. Whether pro or anti-Japanese.

Investigation of native employees in their actions towards the Japanese Army and Government.

Investigation of civilian employees in their attitude towards the Japanese Army and Government.

Pacification duty.

(c) Operational Methods.- "The counterespionage section and the security countermeasure section mentioned above combine to perform their duties under the following titles:

Spy (TEICHO)

Private enquiry

Inspection (tours, patrol)

Secret spy (MITTEI)

Monitoring

Shadowing

Lying in ambush

Purchasing of information (bribery)

Confiscation of property etc.

Photographing of enemy equipment, emplacements, etc.

Pacification duty

Investigation (general)

(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

### Section III. DUTIES

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#### 4. GENERAL

a. The duties of the military police may best be summarized by quoting an extract from the "Military Police Service Regulation Manual", published by Military Police Headquarters, TOKYO.

"The duty of the military police is to protect the existence and the interest of the Nation, particularly the Nation's Army. They will prevent evil before it happens or before it spreads and will aid in the progress and development of the country".

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 163, page 4)

b. Broadly speaking, their duties are:-

- Maintenance of military discipline
- Security and counterespionage
- Preservation of military secrets
- Censorship
- Enforcement of conscription laws
- Issue of travel permits

#### 5. IN THE FIELD

a. In the field, that is in combat and occupied areas, further duties fall to them such as:-

- Pacification of hostile natives
- Recruitment of native labour
- Requisition of native supplies
- Propaganda
- Native fifth column activity
- Coast watching
- Establishment of intelligence network
- Handling of prisoners of war
- Any activity which calls for dealing with natives.

#### 6. DUTIES EXEMPLIFIED

The above list of their duties does not attempt to be final and conclusive. From time to time there may arise situations not covered by any of the above phases of their activities in which we may find the military police actively engaged. Like their authority their duties are virtually unlimited.

##### a. Maintenance of Military Discipline

(1) One of the chief functions of the military police is the maintenance of discipline in the Army. Although the maintenance of discipline within a formation is normally the duty of the commanding officer of that formation, situations may arise when the commanding officer is obliged to call on the assistance of the military police. When such occasions arise, the military police are required to contribute their aid to the Army Command in dealing with any breach of military discipline. They must maintain a close liaison with the commanders of the forces in the area to which they have been assigned and it is their duty to watch closely the general behaviour of all Army personnel.

(2) According to the Military Police Manual:

"Cooperation is given to the commanding officers by aiding in the prevention of crime and by offering any data on the records and behaviour of possible suspects.

"Once the military police are called upon to assist in cases of a breach of military discipline, they are required to carry out a detailed investigation and determine the cause of such a breach. Their duties do not end with the administration of disciplinary measures against the offenders for it is up to them to devise precautionary measures to prevent the recurrence of a similar incident".

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 163, page 35)

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### b. Security and Counterespionage

Under this heading falls such a variety of duties that it is both impossible and impracticable to fully cover them in this report. Listed below from Military Police Service Regulations are some of the more common tasks in this category entrusted to the military police.

(1) Guarding against Espionage and Sabotage.- "The suppression of espionage and sabotage is one of the main duties of the military police. A thorough study of the organizations, their plans, movements, etc, must be made. When they are understood they must be destroyed at once."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 163, page 95)

(2) Surveillance of Foreigners.- "The main body of the espionage ring centers around foreign embassies and those foreign agents who are sent from their country specifically for espionage. Those persons who contact and communicate with this group may also be secret agents.

"In the surveillance of foreigners who are not dangerous, there is no need for any special treatment merely because they happen to be foreigners, but act with the discretion of an honourable Japanese."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 163, pages 49,95)

(3) Coordination of Military and Civil Security Regulations.- "The military police must work in close collaboration with the proper authorities in all matters pertaining to the guarding of the Emperor and Empress when they appear in public.

"The military police will give necessary cooperation to the competent authorities in security measures for the civilians and government officials."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 163, pages 51, 95)

(4) Guarding Fortified Zones.- "In controlling fortified zones, naval and secondary naval station boundaries, army ports of embarkation, and other important areas, the various bans and restrictions must be strictly enforced."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 163, page 44)

(5) Suppression of Subversive Propaganda.-

(a) "The military police are charged with the prevention of the spreading of detrimental propaganda within the Army."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 163, page 36)

(b) Regulations issued 12 February 1943 by 115 Infantry Regiment, 51 Division, require that:

"When an individual has found propaganda bills or pamphlets he must immediately report the matter to headquarters, or to the nearest military police unit."

(ATIS Current Translation No 42, page 32)

(6) Preservation of Military Secrets.- The military police are charged with the security of military information in respect to military transportation schedules, movement and location of troops, military supplies and maps.

(a) In this respect their duties would appear to be akin to those of Allied Counterintelligence Corps. In peacetime it was their duty to keep secret (when the occasion warranted) the holding of military maneuvers. According to the Military Police Service Regulations Manual:

"The military police will ensure the secrecy of military maneuvers, time, day, area, etc, etc."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 163, page 45)

(b) A further example of the vigilance of the military police is quoted from Counter Espionage Regulations to show the strict measures of security which the military police enforce even in territories such as KOREA:

"An anti-aircraft unit passed through the busy streets of KEIJO in the daytime drawing six anti-aircraft guns. Seen and recognized by a great number of people and by NEHAKOFF, a member of the Soviet Consulate Staff. Action taken by the military police; contacted the division to the effect that movement should be carried out at night as far as possible."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 10, page 33)

## DUTIES EXEMPLIFIED

### (7) Censorship.-

(a) It is not thought that the military police are engaged in this duty in the strict sense of the franking of mail to and from the troops. Though nothing definite can be ascertained, it is more likely that the military police are called in when a breach of censorship regulations is serious enough to warrant an investigation. However, according to the Military Police Service Regulations Manual:

"The controlling of books, movies, plays, and correspondence is done mainly through censorship to prevent the disruption of military order, leakage of military secrets and the corruption of the mind. In the controlling of general literature concerned with national defence, positive action must be taken. Secret methods must be used for suspicious correspondence, so in examining such, it is necessary to use scientific methods". (ATIS Enemy Publications No 163, pages 46,47)

(b) Two further extracts from Counterespionage Regulations are quoted to demonstrate their authority when carrying out this aspect of their duty.

"The military police are charged with the prevention of the taking of photographs which may in any way disclose military information.

"See that reporters or journalists do not enter into direct conversation with persons other than those in charge and see that no photographs are taken without permission".

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 10, pages 63,71)

(c) Any speeches which may cast a reflection of any political trends within the Army are to be banned according to the Military Police Service Regulations Manual.

"Soldiers must be warned beforehand not to make speeches for political ends. Under certain conditions ex-soldiers must be warned beforehand not to make speeches for political ends. Under certain conditions ex-soldiers must be warned beforehand not to wear their service uniform when lecturing".

(d) At the conclusion of this same extract is given a fair indication of the importance which is attached to this angle of the military police work when it says:

"Do not lose the opportunity to restrict, prohibit, warn, suspend or disperse meetings or campaigns in conformity with the law".

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 163, page 46)

(8) Enforcement of Conscription Laws.- Not too much is as yet known regarding their activities in this line of duty. It is probable however, those who do not answer their summons to the colours are paid a visit by the military police who would require a rather sound story before returning empty handed. It is known however, according to the Military Police Service Regulations Manual that:

"The military police section commander has jurisdiction of the assembly point of the reservists called to the colours in peacetime, and when mobilized, the assembly point of horses and vehicles which have been requisitioned, examination rooms, examination rooms for conscripts, the place where the reservists muster for their yearly inspection.

"While present at the examination of the conscripts and the reservists, the military police must endeavour to listen to their conversation and watch their behaviour. Pay special attention to conscripts who require watching and observe the condition of anti-Army movements, sense of obligation to serve, etc."

(ATIS Enemy Publications No 163, pages 37, 43)

(9) Issuance of Travel Permits.- It is hard to understand why the military police have the duty of issuing travel permits and the general restriction or control of travel. However, the restriction of travel to unauthorised persons to facilitate security is obvious.

(a) From a diary belonging to a military police officer one gathers that in RABAUL the military police were responsible for the issuance of identification, embarkation and travel permits to Natives, Chinese, Filipinos, Irish and Germans.

(ATIS Current Translations No 35, pages 1-10)



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(b) In BURMA, according to a prisoner of war:

"The military police dealt with travel permits which could only be obtained on production of a pass from the District Superintendent of Police and a certificate of inoculation from the Civil Surgeon".

(Source available on request)

## Section IV. TRAINING

### 7. QUALIFICATIONS

a. All available information suggests that up to 1944, entrance into the military police was purely voluntary. Personnel, who joined this branch of service up to then had to be prepared to make it a career. There is conflicting evidence as to whether a recruit must have attained any particular rank before he is qualified to volunteer for the service.

(1) One prisoner of war states:

"Any applicant who has completed recruit training and become a superior private could sit for the competitive entrance examination".

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No 384, page 2)

(2) Prisoner of War BOMURA, Akira (JA 145562), states:

"Men who have reached the rank of superior private are sent to a special military police training school for one year, they graduate as military police leading privates".

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No 287, page 5)

(3) Another prisoner of war contradicts this however, when he states:

"Any Regular Army man with the educational and character qualifications and on recommendation of his superior officer could apply for this branch of service".

(USAFFE Counter Intelligence Bulletin No 44, page 10)

b. Generally it is believed that, any Regular Army man who has completed his recruit training and meets the required character, physical and intelligence (alertness rather than scholastic) standards, may volunteer for service with the military police.

(1) Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), gave the information that:

"Applicants and military police trainees were not always volunteers. Any person who met the required character, physical and intelligence (general) standards, and with at least six months recruit training was called to serve in military police units. Ranks then required were at least first class privates to leading privates. After prisoner's of war arrival in the South West Pacific Area he heard of personnel being inducted directly into the military police if at the medical examination they met the required standards. These personnel are trained into two classes of military police. The Regular Military Police and the Auxiliary Military Police. The Regular Military Police received twelve months training and graduated with the rank of leading private, while the Auxiliary Military Police received six months training and graduated with the rank of first class private or superior private.

(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

c. It is believed that this new system came into operation sometime during 1944. This reversal in policy may be due to the lack of volunteers in sufficient numbers to replace the high rate of depreciation due to casualties and other attrition factors, as well as the expanding field of duties in new theatres of operations.

d. A thorough investigation into personal and family background is conducted before final acceptance. Plain clothes military police enquire at the applicants neighborhood securing details regarding character, etc. Similar strict precautions are also taken when military police personnel decide to marry. Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), states:

"Military police personnel often marry while in service as they are given extra allowances, but before any military police personnel can marry an enquiry is made into the prospective wife's family background to see if she would be suitable as a wife for military police personnel. These investigations are sometimes carried out by the wife of a military policeman who enquires at the prospective bride's family and their neighbours".

(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

8. TRAINING

a. General

(1) It is believed that, prior to entry into military police noncommissioned officers' school an initial training period lasting six months is given to potential military police personnel. During this period they are under constant surveillance and at the end of the term a further weeding out is conducted and only the best are selected to attend the military police school. It is possible that along with the new system of inducting personnel into the military police, a relaxation of the very high standards previously necessary may have taken place. Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), claims:

"Prior to May 1941, all military police training lasted 12 months. The eighth training class which started in May 1941 began a new system of training class lasting six months instead of the usual 12. This class graduated in October of the same year. The ninth class began in November 1941 and graduated in April 1942. The tenth class began in May 1942 and graduated in October 1942. The eleventh class from December 1942 to May 1943 and the twelfth class from June 1943 to December 1943. These six special training classes graduated annually about 700 regular military police personnel. With the beginning of the thirteenth class a new system was begun in which regular military police personnel graduated after twelve months training and assistant military police graduated in six months. This new system gave an annual number of graduated regular military police personnel about 400 and assistant military police of about 600."

(2) Courses at the military police school covered such subjects as Government and Military Law, manual of arms, unarmed combat, fencing, signals, codes, horsemanship, languages, espionage, counterespionage and intelligence. Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), states:

"Law was stressed most. Some men were dropped out of school because of lack of diligence in learning law."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

(3) This is readily understood because the military police are regularly called upon to intervene in all forms of disputes both military and civil. Complete familiarity with laws and regulations would be vital before a decision could be rendered or any appropriate action taken.

(4) No details are yet available regarding the types of security espionage and counterespionage training given. Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), states:

"Men were at times dressed in civilian clothes and taught methods of trailing persons, watching their daily movements and habits. Most of the espionage and counterespionage training was done in the classrooms. Theoretical problems on how to enter a secret building or fortified zone were set and the men expected to solve these problems by the close study of the daily schedule of the guards, etc. At times, practical training was carried out along the same lines. A pupil was set the task of entering and securing certain details of a factory which was known to be heavily guarded. Methods employed were left to the initiative of the pupil but failure often meant dismissal from the school. He also states that pupils were taught the use of invisible ink for writing messages as well as the use of chemicals to bring out such writing."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

b. List of Military Police Schools

Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), listed the following military police schools and their locations:

- Japan Military Police School, TOKYO
- Kwangtung Military Police School, HSINKING
- North China Military Police School, PEKING
- Central China Military Police School, NANKING
- Southern China Military Police School, HONGKONG

"There were no military police schools in FORMOSA or KOREA. Military police personnel for these two were trained at the Kwangtung Military Police School."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

c. Development of Spiritual Requisites

The following extract taken from the chapter entitled "Peculiarities of Field Military Police Training", of the Field Military Police Manual, stresses the importance which is attached to the spiritual side of military police training.

(1) Essentials.- "Military police personnel will make a special effort toward development of the spiritual requisites of their duties, but, if surrounding circumstances and conditions of duty change, such development is made difficult. A hundred theories for spiritual development by means of the spirit only are not as good as one practical application. Especially since military police personnel are the so-called staff of the other service classifications, if they are given the same old monotonous spiritual instruction talks, it is hard to expect any results.

"It is necessary to develop a pure, select product which is a model for the Imperial Army. This is done by carrying out the special spiritual training for military police personnel mentioned in the Imperial Edict on soldiers. Training will also be in accordance with every day conditions and battle experience of seniors. It will place emphasis on the elimination of bad examples which derive necessarily from the duties of the military police and the absolutely necessary factors in the duties of military police raising the proclaimed goal a few steps.

(2) Spiritual Elements to be Developed.- "The principal spiritual elements to be developed as follows:

"1. The basic principles of the establishment of the Army.

The mission of the Army

Military spirit

Military discipline

"2. The significance of the Holy War

"3. The mission of the military police

Fine, picked troops

Pure justice

Aggressive daring

Originality and cleverness

Steady accuracy

Cordial sincerity

Security in the public service

Keen judgment of the general situation

(3) Methods for Training.- "The principle methods for training are as follows:

"1. Individual training.

Worship of the Imperial Palace, visits to shrines, reverence to the Imperial Portrait, the displaying of pictures of one's beloved father and mother, visiting graves, recitation of the Imperial Rescripts and silent prayer.

"Respectful copies of the Imperial Rescripts, diaries and records of one's opinion and reflections.

"Attendance at spiritual instruction talks and visits to seniors and superiors.

"The thorough reading of the biographies of famous men and heroes.

"Correspondence with one's family.

2. Matters of concern to the authorities.

"Instructional talks (extensive study should be made, based on existing examples and actual experiences of seniors).

"Compilation of the histories of units should be done thoroughly.

3. Grasp the character about one's subordinates, and be in touch with their inmost feelings.

"Dining together, long walks, athletic meets, shooting meets, entertainments and rendering personal service.

"Recreation measures which are not vulgar.

"Ceremonies on festival days, and the displaying of the national flag.

"Squad organization and close application.

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"4. The development of austere military discipline.

The seriousness of internal affairs, service and duty.  
Proper strictness of instruction and practice.  
Strictness in saluting.

"One must make suitable selection corresponding to the circumstances of various units and individuals and be confident of the best results."  
(ATIS Bulletin No 1516, page 186)

d. Training Plan for Use of Natives.

Handwritten "Training Plan for Military Police Personnel on the Winning Over of Natives and Their Use as Secret Agents", dated 13 July 1944, written by Warrant Officer SHOJI, a member of Morotai Sector Unit, 8 Field Military Police Unit.

"Training plan to be presented at the Expeditionary Military Police Conference of 25 July.

(1) Heading.- "Essentials in the winning over and use of secret agents.

(2) Foreword.- "In regard to the essentials in winning over and using secret agents, one must combine experience and training received from superiors in the past and, by using judgment, employ them as reference in carrying out duty.

(3) The Importance of Secret Agents.- "It is not necessary to elaborate on how important the secret agent is at the present time. Based on past experience, it is recognized that the major part of the information that has come into the hands of the military police has come through secret agents. It is the same here. This importance is felt even more on the battlefield. Therefore, the success of a military policeman's duty lies in the knowledge of the arrangement of the intelligence network, the use of every means to take the utmost care in the winning over and use of secret agents, and in orientation in important points.

(4) Advance Preparation.- "Advance preparation is necessary in any undertaking. For example, in building, it is first necessary to assemble the material; in fishing, it is first necessary to assemble the line and hook. It is the same in winning over and using secret agents. Items to be noted:

(a) Be Familiar with Conditions Within the Jurisdictional Area.-

"Condition of terrain, transportation routes, communication, coastline, etc.

"Condition of natives, number of houses, population, attitude, etc.

"Knowledge of enemy intelligence.

"Past action, whether or not the enemy has infiltrated.

"Estimate of the future, calculation of size of enemy landings.

"In other words complete basic investigation is necessary.

(b) Study of the Method Employed by the Enemy in Writing Intelligence Reports.- "It is necessary to understand the opponent's method of doing things and to adopt suitable countermeasures.

"Assistance through directions from headquarters, directions from the force, or by means of documents.

"Understanding through teaching and training received from superiors.

"Judgement based on personal experience.

(c) Selection of Personnel and Location.- "As shown above, on the battlefield the basic points are of specific importance in an intelligence network. Therefore, no matter how excellent a person is obtained or what kind of place is selected, it is necessary to consider carefully all circumstances. The organization is not fixed by the state of matters about which information is being sought, the personnel being employed, or by the degree of urgency. The things to be considered in general, though tempered by the immediate situation within the jurisdictional area, are as follows:

(1) The Selection of Locations.- "The seacoast where it is possible for enemy submarines and ships to enter harbors.

"High Ground or capes where there is good cover and good field of vision.

"Scattered houses in an evacuated area.

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"Uninhabited islands.

"Near natural resources, important installations and places where forces are stationed.

"Within religious groups (each group separately).

"Throughout a village (each race separately).

(2) Selection of Personnel.- "Although the ideal characteristics of a secret agent are plenty of common sense, clear intellect, a good memory, sense of responsibility, courage and good health, it is difficult to find such persons.

"Understanding of human nature, customs and national characteristics.

"Ideas and social standing.

"Character, intelligence and family.

"Age and state of health.

"Search for pro-Japanese persons.

"Watch out for anti-Japanese persons, persons with Australian citizenship and families with relatives or close friends in the enemy forces.

"Persons who come from NEW GUINEA and AMBON Areas and those who have recently moved from there.

"Coolie foremen and coolies in the employ of the forces.

"Followers of various religions.

"Coolie fishermen.

"Chinese living abroad.

"Persons suspected of spying and those holding a grudge against the enemy country.

"District chiefs, village chiefs, missionaries, or other prominent people of a village.

"The natives in general.

(5) Essentials in Winning Over Secret Agents.- "The winning over of those persons to be used as secret agents should be undertaken after the completion of advance preparations. These preparations depend on the lay of the land, consideration of the other persons and the ability of each member of the military police.

"Win them over spiritually through an opportune assembly, or gathering them in a designated place; the significance of the Imperial War must be driven home. Obtain spiritual obedience through propaganda which causes anti-American and British feeling. (Pencil note on the margin - 'When winning over Village Chief MANDMO, etc.') However, this will be but a general method of acquisition. Careful selection and judgment of character, family, personal history and ability must be made to be able to use men freely.

"Win them over after using them as coolies for a period of time. During that period, whenever there is an opportunity, carry out spiritual training and let it sink in without their knowledge.

"Win them over through their weaknesses. Find out their weak points such as commission of an unlawful act and adopt a liberal viewpoint. In exchange, give them a spying mission, treat them companionably and make them obey.

"Win them over through their sense of obligation. Give as many extra conveniences as possible to individuals or to families and get positive obedience. (Pencil note on the margin - 'Results with the lower class INDONESIANS are not very good: They are not very intelligent'.)

"Win them over by compulsory methods or by threats. Threaten to classify as enemy aliens those who will not cooperate because of their social standing or other responsibilities or those who will not cooperate with the Imperial Army, indicating that they will be severely punished. Acquire them through compulsory methods. Later, teach them and gradually win them over.

"Without force or threat, use their social standing and occupation.

"Win them over with money and goods. With consideration for individual character and circumstances, pay them a stipend of money or goods to convince them.

"It is pertinent that secret agents be won over spiritually.

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(6) Essentials in the use of secret agents.-

(a) Control and Leadership.- "Once they have been won over, it is necessary that strict control and leadership be maintained.

(b) Training.- "Spiritual training is most important. Whenever an opportunity presents itself, tell them the true principles in the construction of the new order and the objectives of the war being carried out by the Imperial Army. Bring about pro-Japanese feeling and encourage such allegiance. Carry out training with national characteristics, customs, individual merits and faults in mind.

(1) Pencil notes on the margin.- "It is not necessary to have a high degree of spiritual training.

What would you do if you saw a suspicious person?

What is the work of the military police?

What is the enemy doing at present?

Where and when did the suspicious person enter?

What kind of person was the suspect? What did he do that was suspicious?

(2) General training.-

"Duty

"Means of intelligence.

"Method of reporting.

"Other necessary matters.

(3) Concealment of one's person.- "In spying, there are times when it is advantageous to work out in the open, but generally, it is best to keep oneself concealed.

"In the case of a permanent spy, it is best that the fact that he is a spy be kept in absolute secrecy.

"Contact between two secret agents can be carried out, but their connection must be kept secret.

(a) Pinned notes on the margin.- "Compilation of a secret agent roster.

"1. Permanent address, present address, name, number and age.

"2. Personal characteristics: Religion, occupation, scholastic history, character ideas, mentality and degree of linguistic ability.

"3. Motive in winning them over. Essentials in selection.

"4. Manager.

"5. Essentials in management:

"a. Means and method of management.

"b. Area of use.

"c. Essentials of contact.

"d. Compensation.

"e. Means and methods of supplying rations.

"f. Special conditions.

"Depends on police reports."

(d) Delegation of duties.- "Indicate any point in the assignment which is not clear, but never disclose one's objective.

"Make the assignment as simple as possible.

"Dispatch separately persons entrusted with the same mission.

"In reporting the completion of a mission, bring back proof if possible.

"Take precautions against false reports because of the missions being too hard or exaggerated reports to establish personal worth.

"Unlawful acts are not very common among the natives here, but strict precautions must be taken, for, as they get familiar, the natives become daring from time to time.

(e) Method of Liaison.- "Prearrange the time and place. Carry out contact individually and out of sight of others.

"Unless unavoidable make oral reports.

"Select a place other than the military police office to avoid being seen by others.

"The military police should not only obtain the report from the secret agent but should endeavor to make personal contact.

(f) Rewards and Enforcement of Punishments.- "Reward a person with a meritorious record materially and otherwise; raise his social standing and guarantee his future.

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"Severely punish the criminal.

(g) Other Matters.- "Endeavor to win the hearts of the people through propaganda.

"Reward those of the natives in general who deserve it, and punish them when necessary.

"In regard to one's responsibility towards the natives, make reports on them and punish them with chains.

"The proof of the value of this thoroughness lies in the success of the Galela Sector Unit.

(7) Conclusion.- "The above is only my personal observation. Because my research is insufficient, an understanding of all essentials is impossible, but their importance lies in perseverance and execution.

"It is only natural that nothing will be gained, in spite of how excellent a secret agent has come into our hands, if the military policeman who is the manager mismanages him or is lacking in perseverance and execution.

"Each individual member of the military police will use any new idea or scheme and execute it to the best of his ability.

"One must firmly hunt down even the most insignificant detail to expect successful recruits. I hope that everyone will endeavour to complete his duties. (TN Red pencil notes - 'The members of the military police dispatched to various areas will submit good methods, or those that have proven bad, to be used as research material.')"

"The essentials in teaching lie in showing how to select locations in general and how to judge the characteristics of the person to be used by showing concrete examples on the subjects of religion, linguistic knowledge and family details.

"Summarize matters concerning propaganda. Limit the main points to the winning over of persons to be used as secret agents and the essentials in completing the main objective."  
(ATIS Bulletin No 1537, pages 1-7)

Section V. OPERATIONAL METHODS

The following translation of a handwritten report issued by the Military Police on RAO Island, dated 24 August 1944, is given as an example of the operational methods of the military police. Particular attention is drawn to the emphasis which is given to seemingly unimportant details.

9. REPORT ON THE CAPTURE OF AN ENEMY PROPAGANDA LEAFLET AND THE INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSESSOR.

a. "A native policeman discovered an enemy propaganda leaflet in the possession of one of six coolies staying in TOTO Village at REO REO after being shipwrecked on the way home to SANGIHE Island. The coolies were returning home due to sickness contracted while working on the KAOE Airfield. The leaflet was handed over to the military police through the village chief. Upon investigation it was learned that while working on the airfield, the propaganda leaflet, together with some clothes, had been given to him for safe-keeping by another person. He read the contents and understood the general idea, but did not circulate it. The person who gave him the leaflet is not here. Based on his personal history, he was released on bail to the village chief and his future movements are being closely watched. Report of the situation is as follows:

(1) Possessor.- "ENTJE MANANGOAN (43 years).

"Home address - TARUNA Village, SANGIHE Island.

"Present address - TOTO Village at REO REO, YOHANIS (32 years).

(a) Outline of Personal History.- "Born at TARUNA Village, SANGIHE Island. Entered the Taruna Grammar School at the age of seven. Graduated at nine, after which he went alone to MENADO. Worked as a labourer making coconut oil for a Chinese named SINTE for seven dollars a month until the age of 31. With the death of the manager he returned home to farm. Left SANGIHE Island in the early part of September 1943 to work on the construction of KAOE Airfield as a coolie foreman (30 men). Contracted sickness while working. On the way home was shipwrecked, and at present is staying at the home of YOHANIS in REO REO Village.

(b) Family Situation.- "Married at 33 years. Wife's name is SARTJI (41 years). Has three sons and five daughters. Has a coconut grove (approximately 200 trees), and one house, and they work on their farm. Youngest brother, KANANITES (21 Years), at present working as a coolie foreman at the KAOE Airfield.

(c) Particulars on Reason for Coming to the Village.- "Came down with malaria and colitis in the early part of May this year. Laid off from work, but condition did not improve. As the result of an Army medical officer's diagnosis, was ordered to go home. Departed 8 August with five others on a sailboat, and was headed home through MOROTAI Strait when at 2400 hours 10 August, ran into a change of current and capsized. The boat was damaged. Seven days after drifting, at 2000 hours, 17 August, reached the vicinity of TOTO Village at REO REO. The six men stayed at YOHANIS's place. Although they wanted to go home, they feared the danger of enemy airplanes, and put off leaving from day to day until the present.

(d) Trend of Thought.- "At present not unusual, but considering that from childhood he has worked for 20 odd years for a Chinese merchant, his trend of thought should be investigated.

(e) Situation Before and After Coming to this Village.- "Contracted malaria and colitis in the early part of May of this year, and was admitted to the coolie ward at DAROE (between KAOE and TOBELO). About the middle of the same month, while recuperating, YAKAP (38 years), who is a native of PETA Village, SANGIHE Island, came from KAOE and was admitted into the same ward. This person requested him to take care of his clothes (Islam cap, shirt and long trousers), and a propaganda leaflet (in MALAY) which a certain clerk of KAOE Village asked him to deliver. Out of curiosity he read the contents, and although the text was difficult, he understood the general idea. He knew it was an anti-Japanese text written by an enemy country. Being afraid that he would be punished if he related the contents to the others, he put it inside the

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above mentioned clothes. He kept the things in a tin can. Upon being ordered home he had a coolie take the things to KAOE, but YAKAP had already gone home from the hospital in the latter part of June. Therefore he carried it with him when he departed from DAROE by sailboat on 8 August. As previously mentioned, he reached YOHANIS's place on 23 August. While disposing of said clothing, the leaflet was discovered by the police, and turned over to the military police through the village chief.

(f) Disposition and Opinion of the Military Police.- "The military police brought up the above mentioned situation after investigating the possessor of the leaflet and matters in connection with the other person concerned. Considering his personal history, he may be sympathetic to the enemy. After his release on bail to the village chief, his future movements will be closely watched, and it will be checked whether or not he related the contents of the leaflet to anyone.

"It is impossible to determine whether the possessor of the goods was carrying it for someone else or not, as the owner and the person (the clerk of KAOE Village); sending the leaflet, are not here." (ATIS Bulletin No 1536, pages 1-3)

10. PLAN OF SEARCH FOR INFILTRATED AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

a. In this same handwritten report issued by the military police on RAO Island, dated 24 August 1944, the scheme of capturing enemy agents is set forth as in Figure 2. (ATIS Bulletin No 1536, page 3)

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Policy	Based on intelligence, quickly gather the various materials necessary to capture the infiltrated armed American soldiers, and annihilate them upon capture.			
	Main Points.	Details for carrying out action	Period	Strength.
RAO Island and neighboring islands.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exploration of possible hiding places by military police.</li> <li>2. Search for hiding places back in the hills by using hunters.</li> <li>3. Placing of reliable liaison men at the anticipated infiltration (exit) point.</li> <li>4. Investigate strange fires, lights and noises.</li> <li>5. Gather information in regard to Allied submarines and airplanes.</li> <li>6. Search for persons in contact with the enemy.</li> <li>7. Investigation of the information.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a. Small stream and upstream areas. b. Hollows or valleys. c. Discover traces by secretly investigating the anticipated hiding place in article three.</li> <li>2. Use of YURI who submitted information and persons familiar with the mountain terrain. REO REO Village Area 3 men POSI POSI Village Area 2 men</li> <li>3. Placing of a good liaison net in the BURUN area (ARU SERAN-BURUN) GARAN area (LOUMA DORO-PAPAJA) and the SAMINJAMAU area.</li> <li>4. When there are strange fires, lights or noises from the land or sea, carefully investigate them to see if they have any connection with American soldiers attempting infiltration.</li> <li>5. Watch carefully for enemy submarines and airplane movements, especially at night.</li> <li>6. Investigate the natives residing in the infiltration area or in area where the enemy is presumed to be hiding.</li> <li>7. Investigate sources of information, and send reports quickly.</li> </ol>	26 August. 4 September.	Sgt. NISHI Cpl. HAMAZAKI and nine liaison men.
Remarks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Careful investigation will be made of the information that has come to hand. Preparations will be made so that a mopping up party will be at hand.</li> <li>2. This plan will be changed by orders only.</li> <li>3. This plan will be carried out parallel to the general intelligence duties.</li> </ol>			

Figure 2 - PLAN OF SEARCH FOR INFILTRATED AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Section VI. PERSONNEL

Prisoner of War OGINO, Seichi (JA 145499), Leading Private in 21 Independent Mixed Brigade Artillery Unit, classifies military police personnel into four categories, namely, Regular, Auxiliary, Field and Auxiliary Field, and gives the following information regarding each type:

11. REGULAR

"Most military police on outside work in JAPAN, and those in occupied territory under military administration overseas, were of this category. As a general rule regular military police did not take over police control of occupied territory from Field Military Police until it was officially proclaimed to be under Garrison Regulations, as opposed to Field Service Regulations. Regular Military Police were, however, attached to Special Service Organizations prior to and during actual operations.

12. AUXILIARY

"Comprised volunteers for military police service during their period of training until they reached rank of corporal, that is from rank of second class private to that of acting noncommissioned officers. Apart from initial training within military police barracks, Auxiliary Military Police attend an 18 months' course at Military Police School; from which they graduate as acting noncommissioned officers. In JAPAN, Auxiliary Military Police seldom did any outside work, and were usually on guard or clerical duties at Military Police Headquarters. Those sent overseas were usually superior privates, leading privates and acting noncommissioned officers, many of whom had transferred from Army services. They acted as assistants to Regular Military Police with the same responsibilities and powers.

13. FIELD

"Did not exist in peace time, but were organized during war and comprised of:

a. "Japanese Embassy and Consular Police overseas, also Foreign Office Personnel from JAPAN who were summoned to serve in this capacity, usually because of their knowledge of conditions in enemy territory.

b. "Japanese civilians employed by Special Service Organizations, and by Army who elected to undertake field police work. Most Field Military Police were warrant officers or officers. They functioned prior to and during operations, and afterwards as long as the area remained under Field Service Regulations. Once garrison conditions were proclaimed, they surrendered police control to Regular Military Police, but individuals might remain in the territory for counterespionage work under military administration. They were much better paid than Regular Military Police.

14. AUXILIARY FIELD

"Japanese civilians employed by Special Service Organizations, and possibly by Army formations, as assistants to Field Military Police. Such employees held civilian employee ranks. Natives were not employed in this capacity.  
(ATIS Interrogation Report Serial No 562, pages 9-11)

a. Prisoner of War KOIZUMI, Kiyoshi (JA(USA)148897), Second Lieutenant in 2 Army Intelligence Section, confirmed the existence and function of Regular, Auxiliary and Field Military Police. He did not believe that Auxiliary Field Military Police as stated existed. He was of the opinion that there was some confusion or mistranslation. Field Military

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Police had quite the widest powers, with complete authority over Regular and Auxiliary Military Police, in addition to authority over the regular soldiers. Field Military Police contained a number of TOKUMU KIKAN (Special Service Organization) personnel as nucleus. Prisoner of war stated that he had nothing further to add regarding the duties of the Field Military Police, and considered that their activities had been fully covered.

(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

b. Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), Corporal in 8 Field Military Police Unit, gives the following additional information on Regular and Auxiliary Military police.

"Because of lack of enough Regular Military Police, Auxiliary Military Police are used. There were two types of these Auxiliary Military Police: those who had graduated from Military Police School, and those who were recruited from other arms of service without any training in military police duty. The latter were usually borrowed for the needed period of time, and were returned to their respective units when their necessity was over. Graduate Auxiliary Military Police at first were given light duties with military police training like tour of inspection, and later, after some experience, were given other work like secret spy duties. The Auxiliary Military Police who were borrowed from other arms have duties limited to guarding and handling of prisoners of war and other guard duties. Auxiliary Military Police who had graduated from Military Police School received the same rate of pay as equivalent ranking soldiers in other Arms of the Service. They received no extra allowances, and enjoyed none of the special privileges of the Regular Military Police such as billeting outside of barracks.

"Regular Military Police could be kept on overseas service as long as the Army finds use for them, whereas the Graduate Auxiliary Military Police were sent home on the completion of the third year overseas and given a discharge.

"If a Graduate Auxiliary Military Policeman desired to become a Regular Military Policeman, the decision remained upon the unit officers. If the applicant was found to be of high calibre and favourable in every way, he was notified of his acceptance of becoming a Regular Military Policeman. No further attendance at a military police school was necessary.

"Borrowed Auxiliary Military Police had to go through the regular procedure of entering and graduating from the military police school in order to become a Regular Military Policeman.

(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

## 15. KOREANS AS MILITARY POLICE (KEMPEI HO)

KOREANS who served in the Japanese Army as military police were called KEMPEI HO. They were all volunteers, and received pay slightly less than that received by the Regular Military Police. Their training lasted only three months. The number of KOREANS volunteering for this service was so great, that only about 2% of the total volunteers were chosen. They were chosen in a similar method as the Japanese military police. Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), who gives the above information, adds that the competition in the entrance examination was so keen, the results were that the men who were chosen were of the highest calibre in both educational and family background. They graduated from school as second class privates. The highest ranking KEMPEI HO prisoner of war saw was a sergeant major. Enlisting of KEMPEI HO began about five years ago. The KOREANS consider it a great privilege to enter service as a KEMPEI HO. These KEMPEI HO received the same privileges as the Regular Military Police.

(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

## KEMPO

## 16. MANCHURIANS AS MILITARY POLICE (KEMPO)

MANCHURIANS who volunteered and trained for military police service were called KEMPO. They were all volunteers, and were allowed entrance into this service upon passing an examination. Like the KEMPEI HO, the number volunteering was so great, the competition was keen, and those chosen were of the best calibre. The most important requirement was fluency in the Japanese language. Those chosen were selected through similar methods applied to Japanese military police. Training lasted three months. Graduates were fourth class military police and were gradually promoted to third, second and first class military police. Prisoner of war did not remember remaining ranks. The highest ranking KEMPO seen was a first class military policeman. KEMPO received slightly less pay than a KEMPEI HO, but were allowed the same privileges as Regular Military Police. This type of service was commenced about four years ago.

(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)



Section VII. PAY, PROMOTION AND UNIFORM

17. PAY AND PROMOTION.

a. According to Prisoner of War OGINO, Seiichi (JA 145499), once entry into the military police is gained there are several categories or classifications of service. For further details see Figure 3 which appears on page 65.

b. Though generally regarded as an unpopular although colourful branch of the service, due to type of duties and slow rate of promotion, etc, there is no shortage of volunteers due to extra allowances given for rations, quarters, etc. In JAPAN, a military police superior private received about 60 YEN per month. Basic pay for a superior private in the infantry is 10 YEN 50 SEN per month. No exact details of the proportion of basic pay to allowance is yet available.

(1) Prisoner of War KOIZUMI, Kiyoshi (JA(USA)148897), claims that the basic pay and allowances of the military police is approximately 20 per cent higher than that of the ordinary infantry soldier. (ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

(2) Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), gave the information that:

"Upon graduation from military police school the rank of leading private was given. This rank was retained for at least one year before a corporal's rank was attained. One to two years later promoted to sergeant; two to three years later to sergeant major, and three years later to warrant officer.

"Rate of promotion in the military police is slow, but the higher pay plus the allowances compensate for it. Military police are given privileges which give them a higher prestige. These privileges include their being allowed to quarter outside the barracks, with quarter and ration allowances. The pay received by the prisoner of war as a leading private while in MANCHURIA was 96 YEN as compared to the pay of an infantry leading private in MANCHURIA as being 25.50 YEN. However a military policeman's pay becomes less when he is sent to the combat area. In prisoner's of war case, as a corporal he received 60 YEN whereas an infantry corporal received 45.50 YEN." (ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

(3) No explanation was given for the reduction of pay upon entry into combat area but it is believed that ration and living out allowances are automatically dropped, as these would not be applicable in combat areas.

18. UNIFORM

Regulation Japanese Army Uniform seems to be standard for the military police. It would appear that there are no hard and fast regulations covering the wearing of the uniform and that, depending upon the type of work engaged on, they may be discarded for civilian clothes at the discretion of the individual.

a. Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268), volunteered the following information on the military police uniform.

(1) Regular:- "Collar badge (see Figure 4) was gold in colour.



Figure 4 - MILITARY POLICE COLLAR BADGE

UNIFORM

...."Sword was of regular length with a yellow silk cord draped over the right shoulder. The arm band was white, about three and a half inches wide, with the characters KEMPEI written in red.

(2) Auxiliary:- "Collar badge was made of some yellow metal which appeared more pale than regular military police badge. Sword and cord were same. Arm band was of the same width, white, with the characters KEMPEI HO, written in red.

(3) KEMPO:- "Collar badge was silver. Sword and cord were same as Regular Military Police. Arm band was of same width but with yellow background. Characters KEMPO were in colour, thought to be purple.

(4) Assistant:- "Wore no collar badge. Their swords were shorter and they wore no cord. Arm band was same as Regular Military Police." (ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published).

b. Prisoner of War UEHARA, Takao (JA(USA)100030), states:

"The military police wore no special service insignia. Up to the end of 1940, they wore the black YAMAGATA Service Insignia (mountain shaped chevron) but nowadays they only wear the characters for KEMPEI either on the upper part of the left sleeve or on an armband worn on the left arm."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No 384, page 4)

c. Prisoner of War OGINO, Seiichi (JA 145499), also states that:

"Military police wore a distinguishing black zig-zag patch on the right breast, with a white armband on which were stitched red cloth characters for 'Military Police', and 'Military Police' in ENGLISH. Latter may now have been discarded in JAPAN."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No 562, page 10)

d. The above report is fully two years old, and it is believed that no colour patch is in use at present. It may be that these colour patches are still worn in JAPAN, and that they are discarded only upon embarkation for combat areas. Other prisoners of war have stated that it was easy to distinguish the military police from the regular troops as the military police wore their hair long so as to enable them to impersonate civilians. When on this type of duty they carried their pistols under their clothes.

## Section VIII. CONCLUSIONS

1. The authority of Japanese Military Police is undoubtedly limited by regulation; in practice, however, their power appears to be limitless.
2. Since the war, field military police units were found to operate with the armed forces overseas; these units although attached to an Army or Area Army in the field are also under the control of Military Police Headquarters, TOKYO.
3. The duties of the military police, along with the normal maintenance of military discipline and guard duty, include those of security, counterespionage, censorship, propaganda, enforcement of conscription laws, issuance of travel permits and suppression of subversive propaganda.
4. The function of the Japanese Military Police Service appears to parallel those of the TOKUMU KIKAN (Special Service Organization).
5. Entrance into the Japanese Military Police Service is apparently for the most part voluntary, however, a high standard of acceptance has been established.
6. Military police candidates attend a special school for one year before graduation as military police leading privates.
7. In operation, Japanese military police emphasize seemingly unimportant details giving an impression of extreme thoroughness in investigation.
8. Military police personnel are divided into four categories, namely: Regular, Auxiliary, Field and Auxiliary Field.
9. Although promotion in the Japanese Military Police Service is slow, a higher rate of pay and allowances make military police service desirable.
10. The regulation Japanese Army Uniform appears to be standard for the military police, the only distinction being in the collar badge and the use of an arm band.

## Appendix A - MILITARY POLICE UNITS

### 1. MANCHURIA

List of military police units supplied by Prisoner of War KAWABE, Nobuhiro (JA(USA)100268):

Hsinking Special Military Police Unit, HSINKING  
Hsinking Military Police Unit - HSINKING  
Fengtein Military Police Unit - FENGTEIN  
Tung-Ho Military Police Unit - TUNG-HO  
Tung-An Military Police Unit - TUNG-AN  
Tsitsihar Military Police Unit - TSITSIHAR  
Sung-Wu Military Police Unit - SUNG-WU  
Yenchi Military Police Unit - YENCHI  
Mutanchiang Military Police Unit - MUTANCHIANG  
Tungning Military Police Unit - TUNGNING  
Po-Li Military Police Unit - PO-LI  
Chengte Military Police Unit - CHENGTE  
Kia Mu-Ssu Military Police Unit - KIA MU-SSU  
Chinchou Military Police Unit - CHINCHOU  
A-Li Shan Military Police Unit - A-LI SHAN  
(ATIS Interrogation Report, not yet published)

### 2. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

#### a. 14 ARMY MILITARY POLICE UNIT

Headquarters at MANILA  
Luzon Military Police Unit - MANILA  
Northern Manila Section  
Southern Manila Section  
Manila Harbour Patrol  
Manila Mounted Military Police Section  
Cavite Section  
San Parbo Section  
Ripa Detachment  
Lucena Detachment  
Karapan Section  
Legaspi Section  
Naga Section  
San Fernando Section  
Iba Detachment  
Tarlac Section  
Carbanbanan Section  
Dagupan Section  
Bagja Section  
San Fernando Detachment  
Bayongbon Section  
Tsugegaro Detachment  
Apara Detachment  
Vigan Section  
Lacagu Detachment

#### b. VISAYAN MILITARY POLICE UNIT

Headquarters at CEBU  
Cebu Section  
Tacloban Section  
Taft Detachment  
Capiz Detachment  
Bacolod Section  
Parauan Section  
Masbate Detachment  
Tagbilaran Detachment  
Catbaloban Section  
Iloilo Section  
San Jose Detachment  
Domogete Section

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

c. MINDANAO MILITARY POLICE UNIT

Headquarters at DAVAO

Surigao Section

Kotabato Section

Cagayan Section

Dansalan Section

Misamis Section

Batobato Section

Davao Section

Liang Section

Buan Section

Malaybalay Detachment

Zamboanga Section

Sindanga Detachment

(ATIS 6 Army Advanced Echelon Translation No 0111, Item 2)

Appendix B. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

The following alphabetical list of Army Military Police Officers has been compiled from transfer lists at ATIS, listing the officers by name, rank, organization and date officer was affiliated with that organization.

ABE, Kiyoshi

Lieutenant Colonel; Halmahera Military Police Unit, March 1944.

ABE, Korenori

Major; Commander Morioka Section Hirosaki Military Police, February 1942.

AIBARA, Tetsuo

Captain; Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

AIKAWA, Tsuneyoshi

Captain; Heijo Military Police Unit, August 1943.

AKAGAWA, Riyotaro

First Lieutenant; Technical Advisor Military Police Postal Censor Headquarters, July 1942.

AKAHO, Minoru

Second Lieutenant; Adjutant Heijo Military Police, August 1941.

AKAHOZU, Masaki

Lieutenant Colonel; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

AKIYAMA, Hideo

Captain; North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, April 1941.

AMONO, Terasu

Lieutenant Colonel; Staff Officer North China Special Garrison Unit, August 1943.

ANAMI, Kenjiro

Captain; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, April 1940.

ANDO, Jiro

Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, September 1938.

ANDO, Kenichi

First Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1941.

ANDO, Shuichi

First Lieutenant; Attached Army Military Police School Training Unit, November 1938.

ANJO, Hiroshi

Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Osaka Military Police, April 1944.

AOKI, Akitaka

Captain; Attached, Detachment Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

AOKI, Masuo

Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit; Attached Staff Department 3 Army, August 1943.

AOKI, Yoshio

Captain; Attached Military Police School Training Unit, March 1943.

AOYANAGI, Toshiyuki

First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, February 1943.

ARAI, Sadanori

Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1942.

ARAKANE, Kenji

Captain; Attached Kurume Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ARAKI, Schichizo

Second Lieutenant; Military Police, July 1942.

ARAKI, Kazuo

Second Lieutenant; Detachment Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

ARIGA, Jingoro  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Sendai Military Police Unit, April 1942.

ARIFUKU, Masaaki  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1943.

ARIYOSHI, Susumu  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

ARIZAKA, Mitsugoro  
Captain; Attached Utsunomiya Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ASADA, Yoshika  
First Lieutenant; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1939.

AWANO, Umezo  
Second Lieutenant; Adjutant Kanazawa Military Police Unit, July 1942.

AWASHI, Yukisuke  
Captain; Attached 2 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

AYA, Makio  
Major; Company Commander Central China Military Police Training Unit, June 1941.

BABA, Kametada  
Major General, Military Police Headquarters, February 1942.

BANTO, Genichi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Saghalien Military Police Unit, August 1941.

CHIBA, Kanekichi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1942.

CHO, Konosuke  
Captain; Attached 3 Field Military Police Unit, May 1942.

CHONAN, Fumihito  
First Lieutenant; Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1942.

DEGUCHI, Motoaki  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Hirosaki Military Police Unit, March 1943.

DEJIMA, Kinichi  
Second Lieutenant; China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, January 1944.

DEKI, Tadashi  
First Lieutenant; Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police, May 1942.

DEMISE, Kazuyoshi  
Captain; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

EGUSA, Tadao  
Lieutenant Colonel; Military Police, August 1941.

ENATSU, Tokuyi  
Major; Adjutant North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, January 1943.

FUJI, Sadatoshi  
Second Lieutenant; Commander Sakae Section Kyoto Military Police Unit, August 1941.

FUJII, Takashi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

FUJII, Yoshisuke  
Major; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, December 1941.

FUJIKI, Kenji  
Captain; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

FUJIKURA, Isao  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

FUJIMOTO, Haratuke  
Lieutenant Colonel; Yamaguchi Detachment Hiroshima Military Police Unit, August 1943.

FUJIMOTO, Jikugo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kure Military Police Unit, August 1943.

FUJIMOTO, Takuro  
First Lieutenant; Attached China Expeditionary Force General Headquarters, February 1940.

FUJINO, Ranjo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, July 1943.

FUJIOKA, Hideo  
Major; Commander Otema Detachment Osaka Military Police Unit, August 1943.

FUJITA, Ruriichi  
First Lieutenant; Adjutant Saghalien Military Police Unit, August 1941.

FUJITA, Tadashi  
Major; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, May 1942.

FUJITA, Takefumi  
First Lieutenant; Attached 1 Field Military Police Unit, March 1942.

FUJIWARA, Ichiji  
Second Lieutenant; Adjutant Sendai Military Police Unit, August 1943.

FUJIWARA, Shigetaro  
Captain; Attached Kurume Military Police Unit, May 1941.

FUJIWARA, Hironoshin  
Captain; Adjutant Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1941.

FUKAZAWA,  
First Lieutenant; 18 Army Military Police Unit, October 1943.

FUKOUKA, Shinro  
Captain; Attached 2 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

FUKUMOTO, Kameji  
Colonel; Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, April 1944.

FUKUNAGA, Sakae  
Second Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1941.

FUKUSHIMA, Hideo  
Captain; Attached Nagoya Military Police Unit, August 1943.

FUKUSHIMA, Masao  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Army Military Police School Training Unit, July 1942.

FUKUTAKE, Kazuo  
Major; Assigned Inspectorate Military Administration 14 Army, August 1943.

FUKUTOMI, Isamu  
Captain; Kumamoto Military Police Unit, March 1942.

FUNAMOTO, Tameichi  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1942.

FURUBARI, Okjemon  
Captain; Attached Army Military Police School Training Unit, August 1942.

FURUICHI, Shigeo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 11 Field Military Police Unit, April 1942.

FURUKAWA, Kanesada  
Captain; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, December 1940.

FURUKAWA, Masachi  
Major; Military Police School, January 1943.

FURUKAWA, Tomoyoshi  
Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, April 1940.

FURUTA, Yasuyuki  
First Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, April 1941.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

FURUTOMI, Isamu  
 Captain; Commander Oita Section Kumamoto Military Police Unit, April 1942.

FUSHIMI, Tomitaro  
 First Lieutenant; Commander Akita Section Hirosaki Military Police Unit, March 1943.

FUTAGAWA  
 Major; Commander Rapaul Military Police Unit, March 1942.

GOSHIMA, Shigeru  
 Major; Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

GOTO, Yujiro  
 Captain; Commander Ichikawa Section Tokyo Military Police Unit, January 1943.

HADORI, Hideji  
 Captain; Attached Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, May 1944.

HAGI, Toshisuke  
 First Lieutenant; Attached 3 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

HAGI, Risuke  
 First Lieutenant; Attached 2 Military Police Unit Southern Army Unit, May 1944.

HAGINUCHI, Kiyoshi  
 Second Lieutenant; Commander Nawa Military Police Detachment Kumamoto Military Police Unit, August 1943.

HAGIWA, Toshio  
 Major; Commander Sasebo Military Police Section Sasebo Military Police Unit, May 1942.

HAMAMURA, Shigemasa  
 Captain; Commander Ominato Detachment Hirosaki Military Police Unit, July 1943.

HAMANO, Yasoji  
 First Lieutenant; Adjutant 11 Field Military Police Unit, April 1942.

HAMASAKI, Yoshihiko  
 Captain; Attached Formosa Military Police Unit, July 1941.

HANABUSA, Nori  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Osaka Military Police Unit March 1942; Section Tokyo Military Police Unit, January 1943.

HANABUSA, Toku  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Osaka Military Police Unit, March 1942.

HANAFUJI, Hiroshi  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

HARA, Goro  
 First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1942.

HARA, Shigeshi  
 Captain; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

HARADA, Fudetsugu  
 Major; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

HARADA, Hachiro  
 Captain; Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1941.

HARADA, Hajime  
 First Lieutenant; Commander Nara Section Osaka Military Police Unit, August 1942.

HARADA, Kahel  
 Second Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1944.

HASEGAWA, Seijiro  
 Captain; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

HASEGAWA, Yoshiichi  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1943.

HASHIMOTO, Hisao  
 First Lieutenant; Attached 8 Field Military Police Unit, April 1944.

HASHIZUME, Akio  
 First Lieutenant; Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, December 1941.

HATA, Ichimatsu  
 First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

HATAI, Tadahiko  
 First Lieutenant; Commander Miyakonojo Section Kumamoto Military Police, March 1941.

HATTORI, Tetsujiro  
 Second Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

HATTORI, Masahira  
 First Lieutenant; Karafuto Military Police Unit, March 1942.

HAYAKAWA, Tadaichi  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Hirosaki Military Police Unit, August 1940; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1943.

HAYAKAWA, Zentaro  
 Captain; Attached Nagoya Military Police Unit, August 1943.

HAYASHI, Asao  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached 2 Field Military Police Unit, July 1942.

HAYASHI, Hidesumi  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, January 1942.

HAYASHI, Kiyoshi  
 Colonel; Commander Southern Army 2 Military Police Unit, August 1942.

HAYASHI, Kozo  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kure Military Police Unit, August 1943.

HAYASHI, Rokuro  
 Major; Adjutant Military Police School, August 1943.

HAYASHI, Ryotetsu  
 First Lieutenant; Attached 14 Army Military Police Unit, August 1942.

HAYASHI, Yae  
 Major; Military Police Headquarters, April 1942.

HAYASHIDA, Kotohide  
 Major; Attached Kurume Military Police Unit, April 1944.

HIDA, Rinichi  
 Captain; Commander Yokohama Section Yokohama Military Police Unit, August 1942.

HIGASHIKAWA, Yoshinobu  
 Captain; Attached Army Military Police School Training Unit, March 1943.

HINATA, Shigeo  
 Captain; Commander Takata Section Sendai Military Police Unit, May 1941.

HINOMOTO, Norio  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached 2 Field Military Police Unit, July 1942.

HIRABAYASHI, Shigeki  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Attached Governor General Department Hongkong Occupied Area, February 1942.

HIRIGUCHI, Masao  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Company Commander Training Unit Kwantung Military Police Unit December 1939; Attached Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1943.

HIRAI, Akio  
 Captain; Commander Toyooka Section Tokyo Military Police Unit, March 1942.

HIRAKAWA, Yoshito  
 Second Lieutenant; Commander Kikuchi Section Kumamoto Military Police Unit, January 1944.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

HIRAKI, Takeshi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Attached Osaka Military Police Unit, December 1940.

HIRANAKA, Kikuo  
Major; Company Commander Army Military Police School Training Unit, August 1941.

HIRANAKA, Seichi  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, May 1942.

HIRANO, Kunio  
Major; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, December 1941.

HIRANO, Kunio  
First Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1943.

HIRANO, Masaaki  
Major; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, February 1943.

HIRANO, Yukiji  
Major; Relieved from Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

HIRANO, Toyoji  
Colonel; Commander Nagoya Military Police Unit October 1941; Commander 25 Army Military Police Unit, March 1943.

HIRAO, Yoshio  
Captain; Attached Governor General's Department Hongkong Occupied Territory, August 1943.

HIROTA, Yanezo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

HISAMITSU, Seiji  
First Lieutenant; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, May 1941.

HISAZUMI, Kenzaburo  
Colonel; Director Research Department Army Military Police School, June 1942.

HIWATARI, Mitsutsugu  
Captain; Commander Chinkai Section Taikyu Military Police Unit, August 1941.

HOMMA, Hikotaro  
Captain, Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1940.

HOMMA, Kohosuke  
Second Lieutenant; China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, January 1944.

HONDA, Sadaharu  
Lieutenant Colonel; Adjutant Kwantung Military Police Unit, February 1940.

HORI, Jukichi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 16 Army Military Police, August 1942.

HORII, Tatsuji  
Major; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, December 1940.

HORIKAWA, Shizuo  
Captain; Attached Kyoto Military Police Unit, August 1943.

HORINO, Fumihiko  
Major; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Unit, May 1940; Commander Kokura Section Kurume Military Police Unit, March 1943.

HORINOBUCHI, Kuniyuki  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kumamoto Military Police Unit, August 1943.

HOSHI, Sanetashi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, December 1938.

HOSHINA, Jinsaburo  
First Lieutenant; Commander Matsumoto Section Kanazawa Military Police Unit, August 1942.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

IBE, Shigeo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

ICHIKAWA, Yoichi  
First Lieutenant; Attached Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, November 1938.

IDETA, Naotoku  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Yokosuka Military Police Unit, May 1942.

IGUCHI, Mannosuke  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, July 1942.

ITZUKA, Kinjiro  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 3 Field Military Police Unit, July 1942.

IKEBASHI, Suezou  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

IKEDA, Katsutaro  
Captain; Attached 1 Field Military Police Unit, March 1942.

IKEDA, Kazuji  
First Lieutenant; Attached Army Military Police School Training Unit, October 1941.

IKEDA, Masaaki  
Captain; Commander Nagasaki Section Sasebo Military Police Unit, August 1942.

IKEGAMI, Hatsuichi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Battalion Commander North China Special Garrison Unit, August 1943.

IKENAGA, Goichi  
Captain; Attached Field Military Police Unit, August 1942.

IKEYAMA, Yasushi  
Major; Attached Eastern Army, March 1943.

IKUTA, Shozo  
Captain; Section Commander Military Police Unit, January 1943.

IKUSHIMA, Sakuji  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Taikyu Military Police Unit, August 1943.

IKUSHIMA, Yasoichi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, January 1943.

IMABEPPU, Yoshimitsu  
Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, January 1943.

INAGAKI, Hirotake  
Colonel; Attached Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, April 1941; Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

INAMI, Sadaichi  
Captain; Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

INOMATA, Kiyoshi  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kumamoto Military Police Unit, April 1944.

INNAN, Takeo  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1943.

INOMATA, Kiyoshi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Kumamoto Military Police Unit, November 1943.

INOUE, Genichi  
First Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

IO, Itaru  
Major; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

ISAKA, Itsuo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1942.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

ISHIDA, Otogoro  
Major General; Commander Taihoku Military Police Unit, May 1942.

ISHIDO, Naoyoshi  
First Lieutenant; Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

ISHIGAKI, Yuji  
First Lieutenant; Attached Army Military Police Training Unit, March 1943.

ISHIGAKI, Satonobu  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 15 Army Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ISHIHARA, Kenichi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, February 1942.

ISHIHARA, Tsuyoshi  
Captain; Commander Ujina Section Hiroshima Military Police Unit, July 1941.

ISHII, Mitsuo.  
Second Lieutenant; Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

ISHII, Yasunori  
Second Lieutenant; Southern Area Army Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ISHIKAWA, Kentaro  
Major; Commander Central China Expeditionary Military Police Unit, October 1941.

ISHIKAWA, Kumasaku  
Captain; Attached Zentsuji Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ISHIKAWA, Tadashi  
First Lieutenant; Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, January 1942.

ISHIKAWA, Tatsuo  
First Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

ISHIMARU, Michishige  
First Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ISHIMATSU, Kumano  
Captain; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

ISHIMORI, Matsutaro  
Captain; Section Commander Sendai Military Police Unit, March 1943.

ISHIZAKI, Ryoza  
Captain; Military Police Headquarters, August 1942.

ISHIZAWA, Saburo  
First Lieutenant; Commander Iwanuma Section Sendai Military Police Unit, March 1943.

ISHIZU, Junichi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ISO, Takamaro  
Colonel; Assigned Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

ISOBE, Kosuke  
Colonel; Commander Keijo Military Police Unit, April 1941.

ISODA, Kyusuke  
Second Lieutenant; Commander Chichijima Section Yokohama Military Police Unit, July 1942.

ISSHIKI, Sentaro  
First Lieutenant; Attached 1 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

ITO, Chozaburo  
Major; Attached Kurume Military Police Unit, August 1942.

ITO, Hisashi  
Major; Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, January 1943.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

ITO, Michio  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Osaka Military Police Unit, July 1942.

ITO, Rokuo  
Captain; Attached Military Police Headquarters, October 1941.

ITO, Taichi  
Captain; Attached 6 Field Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ITO, Wasaburo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Heijo Military Police Unit, July 1942.

ITO, Yasukazu  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Military Police School, January 1943.

IWAI, Toraoki  
Captain; Commander Ryusan Section Keijo Military Police Unit, July 1941.

IWAO, Murao  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Kurume Military Police Unit, August 1943.

IWAKAWA, Kiyoshi  
Captain; Commander Keelung Section Taihoku Military Police Unit, August 1941.

IWAKI, Ken  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 1 Field Military Police Unit, July 1942.

IWAMASA, Masazumi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 16 Army Military Police Unit, August 1942.

IWAMOTO, Kyuji  
Lieutenant; Kokopo Military Police Squad, 1943.

IWASAKI, Sueyoshi  
Captain; Adjutant Osaka Military Police Unit, August 1942.

IWATA, Kyoichi  
First Lieutenant; Military Police, January 1943.

IWATA, Seiyiro  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Military Police Unit, August 1941.

IWAZAKI, Taro  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Training Unit Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

IZUMI, Shigeharu  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

JO, Tomotatsu  
Major; Attached Nagoya Military Police Unit, April 1942.

KABOBE, Setsuio  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander 4 Field Military Police Unit, December 1941.

KADOTA, Yoshimi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, February 1942.

KAGAMI, Kazuo  
Captain; Detachment Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, January 1944.

KAI, Hajiro  
Major General; Attached Military Police Headquarters Unit, August 1942.

KAKIYODA, Tokio  
Captain; Detachment Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KAKIMURA, Keichiro  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

KAKUDA, Chukichiro  
Lieutenant Colonel; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, November 1941.

KAKUDA, Fukuichi  
Major; Commander Shinonoseki Detachment Kurume Military Police Unit, March 1943.

KAMADA, Hiroshi  
Colonel; Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, May 1943.

KAMEI, Genhachi  
First Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, October 1941.

KAMEI, Masakiyo  
Major; Superintendent Research Department Military Police School, August 1943.

KAMEI, Sumio  
Major; Military Police, March 1940.

KAMEYAMA, Jinichi  
First Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

KAMEYAMA, Yasoji  
First Lieutenant; Attached Hiroshima Military Police Unit, January 1943.

KAMISAGO, Masashichi  
Major General; Commander Kurume Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KAMITSUBO, Tetsuichi  
Major; Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KAMIZONO, Yoshiharu  
Captain; 2 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

KAMIZUKI, Daihachiro  
Second Lieutenant; Tsurubu Section 8 Area Army Military Police Unit, July 1943.

KANAI, Minoru  
Captain; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, October 1941.

KANAZAWA, Asao  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KANDA, Takeyoshi  
First Lieutenant; Commander Taikyu Military Police Section, December 1942.

KANEKO, Katsura  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Sendai Military Police Unit, August 1941.

KANEO, Yoshio  
Captain; Attached China Expeditionary Force General Headquarters, July 1941.

KANEYA, Suekichi  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kyoto Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KANO, Kazuo  
Captain; Assigned Military Police Headquarters, August 1943.

KANZAKI, Kazuo  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

KARAI, Masuo  
Major; Company Commander Army Military Police School Training Unit, August 1942.

KASAHARA, Masanori  
Captain; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, February 1943.

KASAHARA, Saburo  
Major; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

KASAI, Hisashi  
Major; Attached Nagoya Military Police Unit, May 1944.

KASAI, Taneo  
Second Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1941.

KASAMOTO, Shuji  
Captain; Attached Army Military Police School Training Unit, August 1941.

KASUGA, Kaoru  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Southern Area Army 1 Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KASUYA, Takeyo  
Major; Military Police Headquarters, August 1942.

KATO, Gunji  
Major; Hansa Military Police Unit, January 1944.

KATO, Hakujiro  
Major General; Commanding General North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KATO, Jimpachi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, July 1942.

KATO, Keiji  
Colonel; Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KATO, Kiyonobu  
First Lieutenant; Commander Tokuyama Section Hiroshima Military Police Unit, April 1942.

KATO, Kunio  
First Lieutenant; Attached Military Police Training Unit Southern Army, May 1944.

KATO, Michitaro  
First Lieutenant; Attached 3 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

KATO, Seichi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Taihoku Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KATO, Tamitoki  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KATSUME, Masakazu  
Captain; Commander Taide Section Taikyu Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KATSUNO, Masakazu  
Captain; Commander Toyohashi Section Nagoya Military Police Unit, March 1943.

KAWAGUCHI, Matsuji  
Second Lieutenant; Adjutant Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

KAWAGUCHI, Takeo  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, September 1940.

KAWAI, Chuta  
Captain; Assigned Headquarters Korea Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KAWAI, Yoshimasa  
First Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, December 1940.

KAWAKAMI, Tomezo  
First Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

KAWAMATA, Kenzo  
Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, October 1941.

KAWAMORI, Shuji  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 2 Field Military Police Unit, July 1942.

KAWAMURA, Aizo  
Colonel; Chief 3 Section Military Police Headquarters Unit, August 1940.

KAWAMURA, Tadashi  
Major; Detachment Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, April 1944.

KAWANO, Makoto  
Second Lieutenant; Adjutant Asahigawa Military Police Unit, August 1942.

KAWANO, Saburo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1941.



JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

KAWANO, Takayasu  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

KAWASAKI, Kikuichi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Osaka Military Police Unit, August 1941.

KAWASAKI, Sukenobu  
Major; Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit; August 1942.

KAWATO, Kunio  
Captain; Detachment Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, May 1944.

KAWATSUKA, Senzo  
First Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

KAWAYE, Masatoshi  
Major; Military Police Headquarters; Attached Defense (Force) General Headquarters, December 1940.

KAYO, Hideitsu  
Major; Attached Hiroshima Military Police Unit, March 1943.

KENDO, Yoshinosuke  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1943.

KIDOKORO, Takeshi  
Major; Commander Training Unit North China Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KIHARA, Yasujiro  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Ranan Military Police Unit, July 1942.

KIKUCHI, Ryukichi  
First Lieutenant; Attached 3 Field Military Police Unit, March 1942.

KIKUCHI, Satoru  
Colonel; Commander 6 Field Military Police Unit, December 1943.

KIKUCHI, Yoza  
Colonel; Attached Military Police Headquarters, March 1943.

KIKYO, Keizo  
First Lieutenant; Commander Tadanoumi Section Hiroshima Military Police Unit, January 1943.

KIMURA, Kamekichi  
Captain; Commander Pescadores Island Detachment Tainan Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KIMURA, Kiyoshi  
Captain; Attached Kurume Military Police Unit, May 1942.

KIMURA, Noriyoshi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1941.

KIMURA, Takasaburo  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit; Attached Staff Department 5 Army, August 1943.

KINOSHITA, Eiichi  
Major General; Commanding General China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

KINOSHITA, Hajime  
Captain; Attached Nagoya Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KISHI, Ginjiro  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Heijo Military Police Unit, October 1941.

KITADA, Toshi  
Major; Headquarters Kwantung Army, September 1942.

KITA, Wasaburo  
Second Lieutenant; Detachment Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, April 1944.

KITAGAWA, Saburo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, April 1944.

KITAGAWA, Yoshihiro  
First Lieutenant; Adjutant Kwantung Military Police Unit, December 1939.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

KITAMURA, Harukazu  
Captain; Military Police, November 1943.

KITAMURA, Haruichi  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1942.

KITAMURA, Katsuichi  
First Lieutenant; Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, January 1942.

KITANO, Musumi  
First Lieutenant; Attached Southern Area Army 1 Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KITAO, Kaoru  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Army Military Police School Training Unit, July 1942.

KIUCHI, Kiyoshi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1942.

KIYABU, Toshio  
Major; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, January 1942.

KIYOSE, Mitsugu  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, April 1941.

KOBAYASHI, Ichiro  
Captain; Commander Itabashi Section Tokyo Military Police Unit, January 1941.

KOBAYASHI, Kiichi  
Major; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police, February 1942.

KOBAYASHI, Kozo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commanding Officer North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

KOBAYASHI, Masaichi  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander 4 Field Military Police Unit, December 1941.

KOBAYASHI, Motohiko  
Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

KOBAYASHI, Shigeo  
Major; Adjutant Korea Military Police Unit, August 1942.

KOBAYASHI, Shokichi  
Captain; Attached 1 Field Military Police Asahigawa Military Police Unit, March 1943.

KOBAYASHI, Takeo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 1 Field Military Police Asahigawa Military Police Unit, July 1942.

KOBAYASHI, Teruo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, February 1943.

KOBAYASHI, Tetsuo  
Major; Commanding Officer Seoul Section Seoul Military Police Unit, January 1942.

KOBAYASHI, Toshiushi  
Major; Adjutant 1 Field Military Police Unit, January 1942.

KODAKA, Kenji  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 2 Field Military Police Unit, January 1942.

KODAMA, Kazuma  
Lieutenant Colonel; Attached 1 Field Military Police Unit, July 1941.

KOGA, Akira  
Captain; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

KOIDE, Shinichi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Kurume Military Police Unit, July 1942.

KOIKE, Kaneyuki  
First Lieutenant; Attached 1 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

KOISO, Takeji  
 Captain; Section Commander Tokyo and Honsho Military Police Unit,  
 August 1942.

KOJIMA, Masanori  
 Colonel; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, February 1942.

KOMATSU, Noboru  
 Captain; Section Commander Tokyo Military Police Unit, May 1942.

KOMURA, Koichi  
 Major; Military Police, August 1941.

KOMURA, Masaji  
 Second Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit,  
 August 1942.

KOMURA, Seiji  
 Second Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit,  
 August 1942.

KOMURA, Tsuneichi  
 Major; Assigned Headquarters Korea Military Police Unit, January 1943.

KOSAKA, Keisuke  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military  
 Police Unit, August 1942.

KOSUGI, Yoshizo  
 Major; Commander Akasaka Detachment Tokyo Military Police Unit,  
 August 1943.

KOZU, Mitsuzo  
 Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, February  
 1942.

KUBOTA, Hisao  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Central China Military Police Unit, September  
 1940.

KUDO, Takeji  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached Hirosaki Military Police Unit, July 1942.

KUGTOKA, Tadashi  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Central China Expeditionary  
 Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

KUMAMOTO, Sadaji  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Army Military Police School Training Unit,  
 September 1940.

KUME, Matao  
 Colonel; Commander Burma Area Army Military Police Unit, April 1944.

KURINO, Umeso  
 Second Lieutenant Hansa Military Police Unit, January 1944.

KURADA, Saneyoshi  
 First Lieutenant; Adjutant Hiroshima Military Police Unit, October 1941.

KURATA, Kazumi  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached Hiroshima Military Police Unit, March 1943.

KUSAMA, Konosuke  
 First Lieutenant; Assigned Headquarters Central China Expeditionary  
 Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MACHIGUCHI, Taku  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Headquarters Borneo Garrison Army, September 1942.

MAEDA, Naosuke  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Formerly Osaka Military Police Unit, March 1942.

MAEDA, Yukichi  
 Captain; North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March  
 1942.

MAEGAWA, Muneo  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police, January 1943.

MAEGAWA, Naokichi  
 Second Lieutenant; Adjutant Ranan Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MAEYAMA, Takei  
 Captain; Attached 4 Field Military Police Unit, December 1941.

MAEYAMA, Takei  
 Captain; Commander Hirosaki Detachment Hirosaki Military Police Unit,  
 August 1943.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

MAKI, Motojime  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Kumamoto Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MAKIMOTO, Hisao  
 Captain; Attached Osaka Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MAKIMOTO, Hisao  
 Captain; Adjutant 4 Field Military Police Unit, December 1941.

MAKINO, Yoshiya  
 First Lieutenant; Hansa Military Police Unit, January 1944.

MANABE, Yoshiharu  
 Captain; Attached Burma Area Military Police Unit, April 1944.

MANABE, Yoshiharu  
 First Lieutenant; 2 Field Military Police Unit, March 1942.

MANO, Kohei  
 Captain; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military  
 Police Unit, March 1943.

MARUYAMA, Masao  
 Captain; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1942.

MARUYAMA, Tetsuji  
 Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1937.

MASAGO, Kazuyoshi  
 Second Lieutenant; Section Commander Kyoto Military Police Unit,  
 November 1941.

MASAKARI, Mitsunori  
 Major; Instructor Military Police School, May 1944.

MASAKI, Chikara  
 Major; Detachment Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military  
 Police, April 1944.

MASUKAWA, Toshihisa  
 Major; Attached Southern Area Army 1 Military Police Unit, February  
 1943.

MASUNAGA, Taro  
 Second Lieutenant; Hirosaki Military Police Unit, August 1941.

MATSUDA, Kajiro  
 Captain; Commander Haramachida Detachment Yokohama Military Police  
 Unit, August 1943.

MATSUDA, Nideo  
 Major; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit,  
 June 1941.

MATUSDA, Saiji  
 First Lieutenant; Nagoya Military Police Unit, February 1942.

MATSUKUBO, Masanobu  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military  
 Police Unit, April 1942.

MATSUMOTO, Chikayoshi  
 First Lieutenant; Section Commander 11 Field Military Police Unit,  
 April 1942.

MATSUMOTO, Fukuichi  
 First Lieutenant; Hansa Military Police Unit, January 1944.

MATSUMOTO, Michisada  
 Major; Attached Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, August  
 1942.

MATSUMOTO, Mitsusada  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Attached North China Special Garrison Unit, May  
 1944.

MATSUMOTO, Sanji  
 First Lieutenant; North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit,  
 June 1941.

MATSUMOTO, Sanji  
 First Lieutenant; Commander Mampochin Detachment Heijo Military Police  
 Unit, August 1943.

MATSUMOTO, Suketaka  
 First Lieutenant; Attached 14 Army Military Police Unit, August 1942.

MATSUMOTO, Yomimatsu  
 Captain; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1941.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

MATSUMOTO, Yosaburo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Attached Kanazawa Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MATSUMURA, Ushiro  
Major; Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, December 1941.

MATSUNAGA, Chikahiro  
Major; Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, February 1942.

MATSUNAGA, Heiji  
First Lieutenant; Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

MATSUNAGA, Mitsuji  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit (Radio Detection Section), April 1944.

MATSUNAGA, Yasuji  
Captain; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

MATSUO, Yoshio  
Captain; Detachment Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MATSUOKA, Fujio  
Second Lieutenant; Adjutant Kyoto Military Police Unit, January 1943.

MATSUOKA, Gozo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 16 Army Military Police Unit, August 1942.

MATSUOKA, Motoichi  
First Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

MATSUOKA, Shigeru  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MATSUURA, Katsumi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Army Military Police School Training Unit, August 1942.

MATSUURA, Masahide  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

MATSUURA, Seizo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1942.

MATSUZAKI, Hideichi  
Major; Attached 1 Field Military Police Unit, July 1941.

MATSUZAKI, Hideichi  
Major; 1 Field Military Police Unit, January 1942.

MEGURO, Shigetomi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Headquarters Korea Military Police Unit, August 1941.

MIDORIGAWA, Daijiro  
First Lieutenant; Assigned Directorate Military Administration 25 Army, March 1943.

MIGIHARA, Kiichi  
Captain; Attached 11 Field Military Police Unit, April 1942.

MIGIHARA, Kiichi  
Captain; Attached Asahigawa Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MINAMISAKO, Tokichi  
Captain; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, April 1941.

MINAMIZAWA, Reizo  
Captain; Detachment Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MINAZAWA, Reizo  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

MITA, Fujizo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1942.

MITSUOKA, Masuki  
Major; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

MIURA, Eji  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, February 1943.

MIURA, Osamu  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 15 Army Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MIURA, Saburo  
Lieutenant General; Commanding General Kwantung Army Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MIURA, Tatsuma  
Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1940.

MIURA, Tatsuma  
Captain; Formerly Detachment Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MIURA, Toshi  
First Lieutenant; Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1942.

MIWA, Saburo  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Sienhing Military Police Unit, August 1942.

MIYAMAE, Tomoki  
First Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

MIYAMOTO, Hiroshi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 25 Army Military Police Unit, August 1942.

MIYANO, Kintaro  
First Lieutenant; Attached Yokohama Military Police, March 1943.

MIYANO, Kintaro  
First Lieutenant; Adjutant Taihoku Military Police Unit, December 1941.

MIYASAKA, Aritsune  
Major; Commander Kobe Section Osaka Military Police Unit, April 1942.

MIYASAKA, Tosuke  
Second Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

MIYASHITA, Shoichi  
Captain; Assigned Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MIYATA, Yoshio  
First Lieutenant; Commander Shizuoka Section Nagoya Military Police Unit, March 1943.

MIYATA, Yoshio  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Training Unit, August 1940.

MIYAUCHI, Yoshinori  
Lieutenant Colonel; Formerly Commander Himeji Military Police Unit, March 1943.

MIYAZAKI, Sueo  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1943.

MIYAZAKI, Isamu  
Major; Attached Military Police Headquarters, January 1941.

MIYOSHI, Takeshi  
Captain; Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1942.

MYOSHI, Toshiro  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

MIZA, Tokinari  
Colonel; Chief 2 Section Military Police Headquarters, August 1942.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

MIZEN, Mitsugi  
First Lieutenant; Attached 14 Army, August 1942.

MIZOTAKE  
First Lieutenant; Military Police.

MIZUOCHI, Kesao  
Captain; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

MIZUTANI, Goro  
Captain; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force, August 1941.

MIZUTSURI, Shinzaburo  
First Lieutenant; Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, September 1940.

MOCHIZUKI, Masakichi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Taikyū Military Police Unit, July 1941.

MORI, Kentaro  
Colonel; Commander Asahigawa Military Police Unit, August 1939.

MORI, Kotaro  
Major; Commander Oita Detachment Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1943.

MORI, Kozo  
Major; Commander Oita Detachment Tokyo Military Police Unit, February 1942.

MORI, Mitsugo  
Second Lieutenant; Commander Oita Detachment Tokyo Military Police Unit, July 1942.

MORI, Tameo  
Second Lieutenant; Commander Oita Detachment Tokyo Military Police Unit, February 1942.

MORI, Yu  
Captain; Commander 11 Field Military Police Unit, April 1942.

MORII, Kiyoshi  
Major; Section Commander Haihoku Military Police Unit, May 1941.

MORIMOTO, Isamu  
Lieutenant Colonel; Attached 14 Army Military Police Unit, April 1944.

MORIMOTO, Mitsusada  
Major; Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

MOROOKA, Toshio  
Major; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

MORITA, Shozo  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kumamoto Military Police Unit, August 1942.

MORIYAMA, Sadateru  
First Lieutenant; Hansa Military Police Unit, January 1944.

MORIYASU, Seiichi  
Major; Commander Fukkuoka Section Kurume Military Police Unit, August 1941.

MOTOYAMA, Tetsuya  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

MUKAI, Mikio  
First Lieutenant; Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1942.

MURAI, Fumio  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Ranan Military Police Unit, April 1944.

MURAKAMI, Itsuo  
Captain; Section Commander Tainan Military Police Unit, May 1942.

MURAKAMI, Naol  
Lieutenant Colonel; Battalion Commander North China Special Garrison Unit, August 1943.

MURAKAMI, Naol  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, October 1941.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

MURAKAMI, Tadashi  
First Lieutenant; Attached 4 Field Military Police Unit, December 1941.

MURASE, Mitsuo  
Major; Attached Staff Section 16 Army, November 1941.

NABEDA, Mamoru  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1940.

NAGA, Konosuke  
Captain; 3 Field Military Police Unit, March 1942.

NAGABAYASHI, Takao  
Major; Section Commander Nagoya Military Police Unit, March 1943.

NAGABAYASHI, Toshio  
Second Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

NAGAHAMA, Akira  
Colonel; Commander Manila Defense Unit, April 1944.

NAGAHAMA, Akira  
Colonel; Commander Headquarters 14 Army Headquarters Military Police Unit, April 1944.

NAGAMITSU, Shoji  
Major; Military Police Headquarters, October 1941.

NAGAMURA, Mitsugu  
Second Lieutenant; Detachment Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

NAGANAMI, Fumihiro  
First Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1942.

NAGASAKI, Takeshi  
Major; Adjutant North China Special Garrison Unit, May 1944.

NAGASHIMA, Tamajiro  
Second Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

NAGASHIMA, Tsuneo  
First Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Kwantung Military Police Unit, May 1942.

NAGATA, Katsunosuke  
Major; Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

NAGATA, Tamotsu  
Lieutenant Colonel; Formerly Osaka Military Police Unit, August 1942.

NAGANAMI, Fumihiro  
First Lieutenant; Detachment Commander; Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

NAGATOMO, Toyozaburo  
Captain; Attached Headquarters 5 Independent Garrison Unit, March 1941.

NAGATOMO, Tsugio  
Colonel; (Sub-appointment) Chief Police Affairs Department, Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit; Chief General Affairs Department Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1943.

NAKABAYASHI, Takao  
Major; Section Commander Nagoya Military Police Unit, March 1943.

NAKAGASHIRA, Susumu  
Major; Attached Training Unit Kwantung Military Police Unit, January 1943.

NAKAHARA, Tokio  
Major; Commander Hollandia Military Police Section, April 1944.

NAKAI, Kakuro  
Second Lieutenant; Assigned Military Police Headquarters, January 1943.

NAKAI, Tsutao  
Major General; Commander Korea Military Police Unit, July 1941.

NAKAMA, Toshio  
First Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1941.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

NAKAMORI, Masao  
First Lieutenant; Detachment Commander Kanko Military Police Unit, August 1943.

NAKAMURA, Akito  
Lieutenant General; Formerly Commanding General Military Police, January 1943.

NAKAMURA, Fumio  
First Lieutenant; Attached 3 Military Police Unit, April 1944.

NAKAMURA, Hiroshi  
Second Lieutenant; Adjutant Zentsuji Military Police Unit, August 1942.

NAKAMURA, Isamu  
First Lieutenant; Commander Tadanoumi Detachment Hiroshima Military Police Unit, January 1942.

NAKAMURA, Kazuo  
First Lieutenant; Commander Matsuyama Section Zentsuji Military Police Unit, March 1943.

NAKAMURA, Kazuo  
Major; Attached 11 Field Military Police Unit, April 1942.

NAKAMURA, Kyutaro  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, April 1942.

NAKAMURA, Masaji  
Major; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police; May 1942.

NAKAMURA, Michinori  
Lieutenant Colonel; Director Research Department Military Police School, August 1940.

NAKAMURA, Ryohei  
Second Lieutenant; Hollandia Military Police Section, March 1944.

NAKAMURA, Shigeo  
Major; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, October 1941.

NAKAMURA, Tomio  
First Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

NAKANO, Masaru  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1941.

NAKANO, Shigenobu  
Major; Attached Training Unit South Area Army Military Police Unit, August 1943.

NAKANO, Shizuo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 14 Army Military Police Unit, August 1942.

NAKAO, Jiro  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Forces Military Police Unit, July 1942.

NAKAYAMA, Fusamitsu  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Ranan Military Police Unit, November 1941.

NAKAYAMA, Koichi  
Colonel; Staff Officer North China Special Garrison Unit, August 1943.

NAKAYAMA, Sozo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander 14 Army Military Police Unit, April 1944.

NAKAYAMA, Takanori  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Training Unit Southern Army Military Police Unit, August 1942.

NAKAYAMA, Yozo  
Second Lieutenant; Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1941.

NAKAYASU, Yuji  
Major; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

NAKAZATO, Teruo  
Captain; Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1940.

NATORI, Sadashige  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1942.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

NEGISHI, Tadashige  
First Lieutenant; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1939.

NIYAMA, Yoshio  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 4 Field Military Police Unit, December 1941.

NISHI, Sanehiro  
Captain; Section Commander Asahigawa Military Police Unit, August 1942.

NISHIDA, Shozo  
Colonel; Commander Hiroshima Military Police Unit, April 1942.

NISIIDE, Seikichi  
Second Lieutenant; Hollandia Military Police Section, March 1944.

NISHIMURA, Heihachiro  
First Lieutenant; Assigned North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

NISHIMURA, Kazuo  
Major; Assigned 1 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

NISHIMURA, Nasazo  
First Lieutenant; Hansa Military Police Unit, January 1944.

NISHIMURA, Tatsumi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kanazawa Military Police Unit, March 1943.

NISHIMURA, Toshiyuki  
Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, May 1942.

NISHIYAMA, Masana  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

NISHIZAWA, Keisuke  
First Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit Headquarters, June 1944.

NISHIZAWA, Mikio  
Major; Instructor Army Military Police School, August 1941.

NISHIHARA  
Lieutenant Colonel; At Harbin, July 1943.

NIITA, Fukuzo  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, Attached Ryojun Fort Headquarters, April 1941.

NOGUCHI, Masao  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kyoto Military Police Unit, March 1943.

NOJIMA, Tadao  
First Lieutenant; Attached Hirosaki Military Police Unit, March 1943.

NONO, Masaichi  
Major; Inspectorate Military Administration 25 Army, August 1942.

NONOMURA, Jisaku  
First Lieutenant; Commander Taichu Detachment Taihoku Military Police Unit, August 1943.

NOZAKI, Tatsuo  
Major; 2 Field Military Police Headquarters; Attached South China Expeditionary Force Military Police, August 1941.

NUMADA, Hidetaka  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Utsunomiya Military Police Unit, April 1942.

NUMAMOTO, Kazuma  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Southern Army Military Police Unit, April 1944.

NUNOMURA, Norimoto  
Major; Section Commander Kyoto Military Police Unit, April 1942.

NUSHIRO, Shigesda  
First Lieutenant; Attached 4 Field Military Police Unit, December 1941.

OBA, Masatoshi  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, February 1943.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

OBA, Kinji  
 Second Lieutenant; Commander Iwakoni Section Hiroshima Military Police Unit, August 1942.

ODAMURA, Toshitake  
 Major; Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

OGASAWARA, Giichi  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Saghalien Military Police Unit, August 1941.

OGATA, Izumi  
 Major; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, January 1944.

OGAWA, Satoru  
 First Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Training Unit, June 1941.

OGIHARA, Goro  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1943.

OGURA, Kuraichi  
 First Lieutenant; Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, September 1940.

OHIRA, Hiroji  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1943.

OI, Hideo  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, April 1941.

OI, Toshio  
 Major; Commander Shibuya Section Tokyo Military Police Unit, May 1942.

OISHI, Masayuki  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Superintendent Research Department Military Police School, March 1943.

OKA, Seisaburo  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander 16 Army Military Police Unit, August 1942.

OKA  
 Captain; Giruwa Military Police Unit, January 1943.

OKADA, Kiichiro  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

OKAICHI, Tomotari  
 Major; Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

OKAMI, Iwaji  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Southern Military Police Unit, April 1944.

OKAMOTO, Gisaku  
 First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1941.

OKAMOTO, Masaki  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Forces Military Police Unit, August 1943.

OKAMOTO, Masanobu  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

OKAMOTO, Sadao  
 First Lieutenant; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

OKAMURA, Kichizo  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Central China Military Police Unit, April 1942.

OKAMURA, Michihiro  
 Major; Military Police Headquarters, March 1941.

OKI, Naoji  
 First Lieutenant; Commander Tokushima Section Zentsuji Military Police Unit, December 1941.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

OKI, Shigeru  
 Lieutenant General; Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1941; Commanding General Military Police, August 1943.

OKIMOTO, Fujito  
 First Lieutenant; 15 Army Military Police Unit, August 1943.

OKUDA, Shinichi  
 Captain; Commander Toyohara Section Saghalien Military Police Unit, August 1941.

OKURA, Sanji  
 First Lieutenant; Commander Wakamatsu Section Sendai Military Police Unit, April 1940.

OMATSU, Chiyomatsu  
 Captain; Attached Osaka Military Police Unit, August 1938.

ONISHI, Kiyoshi  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1942.

ONISHI, Satoru  
 First Lieutenant; Section Commander Zentsuji Military Police Unit, September 1939.

ONO, Koichi  
 Major General; Commanding General Kwantung Military Police Unit, January 1943; Commanding General China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ONO, Shosuke  
 Captain; Detachment Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ONO, Tadashi  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ONOSE, Makato  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached 4 Field Military Police Unit, July 1942.

ORIO, Masayoshi  
 Captain; Commander Section North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

OSHIMA, Chikamitsu  
 Captain; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, March 1943.

OSHIMA, Yoshisaburo  
 Major; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, April 1944.

OTA, Eikichi  
 First Lieutenant; Hanaa Military Police Unit, January 1944.

OTA, Seiichi  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander 14 Army Military Police Unit, August 1942.

OTA  
 Major; Chief Manila Military Police Section, December 1943.

OTAKE, Kayokichi  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached 4 Field Military Police Unit, July 1942.

OTAKE, Tomejiro  
 Second Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1941.

OTANI, Kenjiro  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Attached Military Administration Directorate 25 Army, February 42.

OTEARI, Rinzo  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Instructor Military Police School, March 1943.

OTSUKA, Kiyoshi  
 Major; Attached Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, December 1938.

OTSUKA, Masanori  
 Second Lieutenant; Section Commander Osaka Military Police Unit, August 1941.

OTSUKA, Yasumasa  
 Captain; Section Commander Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1941.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

OWADA  
 First Lieutenant; Military Police, June 1944.

OYA, Sueyoshi  
 Captain; Section Commander Hiroshima Military Police Unit, August 1943.

OYAMA, Nohei  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

OZAKI, Masaru  
 Major; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

OZAKI, Yoshio  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

OZAWA,  
 Lieutenant; Military Police, November 1943.

SAEDA, Chiyoji  
 First Lieutenant; Headquarters Central China Military Police Unit, May 1942.

SAIJO, Seiji  
 First Lieutenant; Commander Tsu Detachment Kyoto Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SAITO, Akira  
 First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, January 1943.

SAITO, Hakugan  
 Captain; Hansa Military Police Unit, January 1944.

SAITO, Makoto  
 Captain; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

SAITO, Takejiro  
 Major; Formerly Kurume Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SAITO, Tsugunobu  
 Colonel; Military Police, November 1943.

SAITO, Tsunetaro  
 Second Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

SAITO, Yoshiki  
 Second Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, January 1942.

SAITO, Yoshio  
 Colonel; China Expeditionary Force General Headquarters, August 1942.

SAKAI, Gennojo  
 Major; Attached Army Military Police School, October 1941.

SAKAI, Sadatsugu  
 Major; Section Commander Himeji Military Police Unit, April 1940.

SAKAI, Sasami  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Utsunomiya Military Police Unit, September 1940.

SAKAI, Shukichi  
 Major General; Commander Osaka Military Police Unit, March 1941.

SAKAMOTO, Choji  
 Major; Attached Utsunomiya Military Police, August 1943.

SAKAMOTO, Kisaburo  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, September 1939.

SAKAMOTO, Fumiaki  
 First Lieutenant; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, January 1942.

SAKAMOTO, Tadashi  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

SAKAMOTO, Takeo  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Yokosuka Military Police Unit, August 1942.

SAKAUE, Masakatsu  
 Second Lieutenant; Detachment Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1943.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

SAKURAI, Kaneta  
 First Lieutenant; Adjutant Nagoya Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SAKURAI, Katsutaka  
 Major; Attached 15 Army Military Police Unit, March 1943.

SAKURAZAWA, Tatsuji  
 Second Lieutenant; Detachment Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SANO, Sanosuke  
 First Lieutenant; Attached 3 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

SARUDA, Choichi  
 First Lieutenant; Attached 4 Field Military Police Unit, August 1942.

SASADA, Kazuyoshi  
 Captain; Section Commander Asahigawa Military Police Unit, October 1941.

SASAGAWA, Motomitsu  
 First Lieutenant; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, April 1941.

SASAKI, Genroku  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached Nagoya Military Police Unit, July 1942.

SASAKI, Tatsuo  
 Major; Attached Yokohama Military Police Unit, October 1941.

SATO, Kenjiro  
 Second Lieutenant; Headquarters Korea Military Police Unit, August 1942.

SATO, Kenkichi  
 Captain; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

SATO, Kunio  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Staff Officer North China Special Garrison Unit, August 1943.

SATO, Saburo  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

SATO, Yusuke  
 First Lieutenant; Commander Yuki Detachment Ranun Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SAWADA, Tateki  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached 15 Army Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SAWADA, Tateyoshi  
 Second Lieutenant; Commander Kanko Section Kanko Military Police Unit, January 1943.

SAWAI, Churo  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

SAZAWA, Kiyoshi  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Formerly Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SEGAWA, Hiroshi  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Yokohama Military Police Unit, August 1942.

SEKI, Sanichiro  
 Major; Attached Army Ordnance Headquarters War Department Military Affairs Bureau, August 1940.

SEKIGUCHI, Michishiro  
 First Lieutenant; Detachment Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SEKIYA, Takeo  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Sendai Military Police Unit, January 1943.

SENZAKI, Sekigo  
 Captain; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SERINO, Toshio  
 Captain; Borneo Garrison Headquarters, August 1942.

SETO, Hirokichi  
 Captain; Detachment Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, January 1944.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

SHAKUDO, Shoji  
Colonel; Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, January 1941.

SHIBAO, Sasaichi  
Major; Attached Kumamoto Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SHIBATA, Shigeo  
First Lieutenant; Attached Governor General's Department Hongkong Occupied Territory, August 1943.

SHIGAURA, Akio  
Major; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police, January 1943.

SHIGEMATSU, Hiroharu  
Captain; Commander Chikko Section Osaka Military Police Unit, July 1941.

SHIGETO, Noribumi  
Colonel; South China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1942.

SHIKATA, Ryoji  
Colonel; Commander Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1942.

SHIMA, Yoshisaburo  
Major; Military Police, November 1943.

SHIMAMOTO, Yoshisuke  
First Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SHIMIZU, Fusaji  
Second Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1942.

SHIMIZU, Hiroshi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 11 Field Military Police Unit, July 1942.

SHIMIZU, Iwagoro  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1943.

SHIMIZU, Noboru  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Himeji Military Police Unit, July 1942.

SHIMIZU, Shigetaro  
First Lieutenant; Attached Utsunomiya Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SHIMIZU, Toyoo  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1943.

SHIMOKAWA, Haruteru  
First Lieutenant; Commander Okayama Section Himeji Military Police Unit, August 1941.

SHIMOWATARI, Hisaichi  
First Lieutenant; Attached Headquarters Formosa Military Police Unit, January 1942.

SHIMOYAMA, Yoshikichi  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SHIMURA, Yukio  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, May 1944.

SHINOHARA, Kuniharu  
Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, May 1944.

SHINGOMIYA, Sukemasa  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1940.

SHIOZAWA, Kunio  
Captain; Attached Governor General's Department Hongkong Occupied Territory, March 1943.

SHIRAHAMA, Hiroshi  
Major; Military Police Headquarters; Attached General Staff Headquarters, August 1941.

SHIRAHAMA, Shigeo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1939.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

SHIRAKAZU, Takashi  
Captain; Detachment Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SHIRODANI, Shizumi  
Captain; Commander Kumamoto Section Kumamoto Military Police Unit, March 1943.

SHITAYAMA, Yoshikichi  
First Lieutenant; Assigned Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police, April 1944.

SHIUCHI, Ikoma  
First Lieutenant; Attached Yokohama Military Police Unit, May 1941.

SHOJI, Sansuke  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Military Police Headquarters, February 1943.

SHOJI, Chokuro  
First Lieutenant; Attached Asahigawa Military Police Unit, August 1941.

SJIBA  
Captain; Military Police, December 1943.

SODA, Mineichi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Attached Army Ordnance Headquarters; Military Affairs Bureau War Department, April 1940.

SOGIYAMA, Masato  
Lieutenant; Taikyu Military Police Section, September 1940.

SOGA, Tatsuo  
Major; Commander Training Unit North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

SOMEYA, Koichi  
Captain Assigned Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1943.

SONODA, Koji  
First Lieutenant; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, July 1942.

SUEMOTO, Mitsuo  
First Lieutenant; Attached Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, December 1941.

SUENAGA, Sasuke  
Captain; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SUEOKA, Takaji  
Captain; Adjutant 8 Field Military Police Unit, April 1944.

SUGA, Reita  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SUGAHARA, Isamu  
Major; Commander Training Unit North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

SUGAHARA, Sanjiro  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1939.

SUGAI, Toyofumi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Attached Headquarters Central District Army, August 1943.

SIGAWARA, Kinhachiro  
First Lieutenant; Attached Ranam Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SUGANO, Tsunezo  
First Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Central China Military Police Unit, November 1940.

SUGIKAWA, Yoshikatsu  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kumamoto Military Police Unit, July 1943.

SUGIHARA, Eiichi  
Major; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1941.

SUGIMOTO, Isamu  
Lieutenant Colonel; Instructor Army Military Police School, May 1939.



JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

SUGINO, Yoshitada  
Major; Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, January 1942.

SUGIURA, Tadamoto  
Captain; Detachment Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SUGIYAMA, Minoru  
Major; Commander Chiba Detachment Tokyo Military Police Unit, September 1940.

SUGIYAMA, Masato  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Taikyu Military Police Unit, September 1940.

SUGO, Suezo  
Captain; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1943.

SUMITA, Shunzo  
Major; Section Commander Kyoto Military Police Unit, August 1942.

SUWA, Yohei  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kanko Military Police Unit, August 1942.

SUZUKI, Hiroshi  
Major; Detachment Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SUZUKI, Ichiro  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, September 1940.

SUZUKI, Haruo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Nagoya Military Police Unit, August 1943.

SUZUKI, Isojiro  
Second Lieutenant; China Force Military Police Unit, January 1944.

SUZUKI, Keiichi  
First Lieutenant; Commander Wakamatsu Section Sendai Military Police Unit; October 1941.

SUZUKI, Naka  
Second Lieutenant; Commander Narashino Section Tokyo Military Police Unit; May 1942.

SUZUKI, Reihachi  
First Lieutenant; Commander Hamamatsu Section Nagoya Military Police Unit; August 1942.

SUZUKI, Takeo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, July 1942.

SUZUKI, Toichi  
Captain; Adjutant 2 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

SUZUKI, Yutaka  
Second Lieutenant; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, January 1942.

TABUCHI, Akira  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 11 Field Military Police Unit, July 1942.

TACHIBANA, Kenji  
First Lieutenant; Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1942.

TACHIBANA, Takeo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, February 1942.

TAD., HISAO  
Major Instructor Army Military Police School, August 1942.

TAGAMI, Koretoshi  
Second Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1941.

TAHARA, Sakuji  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TAKAHASHI, Hisaji  
First Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

TAKAHASHI, Naokichi  
Captain; Commander Kure Section Hiroshima Military Police Unit, April 1942.

TAKAHASHI, Nobuo  
Captain; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1942; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

TAKAHASHI, Toru  
Captain; Section Commander Yokosuka Military Police Unit, May 1942.

TAKAHASHI, Toshio  
Major; Attached 4 Field Military Police Unit, December 1941.

TAKAKI, Tetsuji  
Second Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police, May 1943.

TAKAJI, Noto  
Major General; Commander Kurume Military Police Unit, April 1941; Korea Military Police, August 1943.

TAKAMIYA, Hiroharu  
Major; Assigned Headquarters Formosa Military Police, August 1943.

TAKAMIYA, Hiroji  
Major; Company Commander Military Police Training Unit Southern Army August 1942.

TAKAO, Kazuo  
Second Lieutenant; Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1941.

TAKASAKA, Takeo  
Major; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit; Secretary East Asia Development Bureau, August 1941; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, May 1943; Commander Kojimachi Detachment, July 1943.

TAKASHIMA, Naei  
First Lieutenant; Attached Hiroshima Military Police Unit, March 1941.

TAKATA, Noribumi  
Colonel; Assistant Commandant Army Military Police School, January 1942.

TAKATA, Yahiko  
Lieutenant Colonel; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

TAKATSU, Otoji  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, February 1942.

TAKAYABU, Saichiro  
Captain; Adjutant 3 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

TAKAYAMA, Kunimitsu  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

TAKAYOSHI, Zenkichi  
First Lieutenant; Commander Chikuchi Section Nagoya Military Police Unit; August 1942.

TAKEDA, Saburo  
First Lieutenant; Military Police Headquarters, August 1942.

TAKEDA, Shinichi  
First Lieutenant; Commander Fukuchiyama Section Kyoto Military Police, February 1942.

TAKEDA, Tokuchi  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, January 1943.

TAKEMOTO, Minoru  
First Lieutenant; Detachment Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, January 1944.

TAKENAKA, Tsutomu  
Captain; Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police, August 1943.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

TAKESHITA, Yasunori  
 Captain; 15 Army Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TAKESUI, Hiroshi  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached Ranan Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TAKEUCHI, Tsutomu  
 Captain; Section Commander Taihoku Military Police Unit, May 1941.

TAKIDA, Yoshio  
 Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, May 1942.

TAKIDA, Yoshitaka  
 Captain; Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1942.

TAKIYAMA, Mitsuo  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, February 1942; Attached Military Police School; Sub-appointment. 9 Technical Research Laboratory, August 1943.

TAMAOKA, Iwao  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Training Unit Kwantung Military Police Unit; February 1942.

TAMORI, Tadashi  
 Captain; Commander Fusan Detachment Taikyu Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TAMURA, Shozaburo  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

TAMURA, Yoshizo  
 Captain; Military Police, November 1943.

TAMURA, Takeji  
 Second Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

TAN, Shigeru  
 Captain; Relieved Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

TANAKA, Fujitaro  
 First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, October 1941.

TANAKA, Mamoru  
 Major; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

TANAKA, Masaru  
 Captain; Attached Kumamoto Military Police Unit, April 1944.

TANAKA, Nagatoshi  
 First Lieutenant; Attached 28 Infantry Regiment May 1942; Attached Keijo Military Police Unit, July 1943.

TANAKA, Shoichi  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1941.

TANAKA, Yukio  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

TANAKASHIRA, Kazuo  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Military Police, November 1943.

TANIGUCHI, Jinkichi  
 Major; Ranan Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TANIGUCHI, Kiyoshi  
 Captain; Attached 3 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

TANIGUCHI, Moriichi  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Sasebo Military Police Unit, May 1942.

TANIGUCHI, Shunji  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Attached 14 Army Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TANIYA, Haruo  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Formerly Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TARUNO, Goro  
 Captain; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1941.

TATEIWA, Masami  
 Major; Instructor Army Military Police School August 1940; Temporary Retirement, April 1943.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

TATEMOTO, Yoshiro  
 First Lieutenant; Attached 15 Army Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TAZUKI, Tsunesato  
 Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1939.

TERADA, Isamu  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached 25 Army Military Police Unit, August 1942.

TOJO, Ei'ji  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Staff Department 6 Army; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TOKIMATSU, Senshi  
 Captain; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

TOKUDA, Minoru  
 Colonel; Chief 1 Section Military Police Headquarters, August 1942.

TOKUDA, Yoshizo  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached Taihoku Military Police Unit, July 1942.

TOKUNAGA, Isamu  
 Major; Military Police Headquarters, April 1940.

TOKUNAGA, Masatomo  
 Second Lieutenant; Detachment Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TOKUSHIGE, Tetsuo  
 Major; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, January 1943; Intendance Department Kwantung Army, May 1944.

TOMITA, Bunichi  
 Major; Commander Sasebo Section Sasebo Military Police Unit, January 1943.

TOMITA, Fumiichi  
 Captain; Tokyo Military Police Unit, March 1942.

TOMITA, Naosumi  
 Colonel; Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit; October 1941; Military Police Headquarters, March 1943.

TOMITA, Shinichi  
 Second Lieutenant; Hollandia Military Police Unit, April 1944.

TOMITA, Yoshio  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached 3 Field Military Police Unit, January 1942.

TOMOMORI, Tagao  
 First Lieutenant; Section Commander Hiroshima Military Police Unit, March 1941.

TOTSUKI, Atsushi  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1941.

TOYODA, Nasayoshi  
 Major; Commander Tachikawa Detachment Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TOYONAGA, Tsunao  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander 14 Army Military Police Unit, April 1944.

TSUBOI, Matsujiro  
 First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TSUCHIYA, Sotoichi  
 Captain; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1941.

TSUCHIYA, Yasuichi  
 First Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Southern Army Military Police Unit, April 1944.

TSUJIMOTO, Nobuichi  
 Major; Military Police, November 1943.

TSUKAMOTO, Makoto  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Utsunomiya Military Police Unit, August 1943.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

TSUKAMOTO, Manjiro  
Major; Instructor Army Military Police School, August 1940.

TSUNEYOSHI, Yoshitomo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Attached 15 Army Military Police Unit, August 1943.

TSURU, Yoshihiro  
First Lieutenant; Attached 2 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

TSURUYAMA, Kesataro  
Captain; Attached 1 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

TUKUTAKE, Kazuo  
Major; Tokyo Military Police Unit, March 1942.

UCHIDA, Seizo  
Colonel; Inspector East Asia Development Bureau, August 1942.

UCHIDA, Takeshi  
First Lieutenant; Adjutant Kyoto Military Police Unit, February 1942;  
Commander Wakayama Section Osaka Military Police Unit, January 1943.

UCHIMICHI, Takemasa  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, January 1942.

UEHARA, Fumio  
First Lieutenant; Attached Army Military Police School Training Unit, August 1942.

UEHARA, Kokichi  
First Lieutenant; Attached Governor General's Department Hongkong Occupied Territory, February 1942.

UEHATA, Makio  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kurume Military Police Unit, August 1941;  
Assigned Directorate Military Administration 25 Army, March 1943.

UEJO, Masami  
Second Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1942.

UENAGA, Hitoshi  
Captain; Section Commander Osaka and Sakai Military Police Unit, December 1942.

UENO, Masaharu  
Second Lieutenant; Attached 4 Field Military Police Unit, July 1942.

UETAKE, Itsuo  
Captain; Attached 2 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941; Attached Military Police Headquarters, August 1943.

UETANE, Sumio  
Captain; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1943.

UJIE, Takeo  
Second Lieutenant; Adjutant Utsunomiya Military Police Unit, August 1943.

UJIHARA, Reikuma  
Second Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

UMASHIMA, Hisao  
First Lieutenant; 25 Army Military Police Unit, April 1944.

UMEDA, Akira  
First Lieutenant; Detachment Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police, August 1943.

UMEDA, Satoru  
First Lieutenant; North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1942.

UMEHARA, Soichi  
Second Lieutenant; Commander Section North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1943.

UMEKAWA, Osuke  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Shimonoseki Section Kurume Military Police Unit, August 1943.

UMEKI, Shigehisa  
First Lieutenant; Attached Headquarters Kwantung Military Police Unit, September 1939.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

UNO, Denkichiro  
Captain; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, December 1941; Attached Kurume Military Police Unit, March 1943.

UNO, Sadao  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Akasaka Section Tokyo Military Police Unit, November 1941; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1943.

URATA, Takumi  
Captain; Attached Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, December 1941.

USAMI, Kaoru  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

USUI, Shichiro  
First Lieutenant; Attached Osaka Military Police Unit, August 1939.

UTSUKI, Takeo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Attached Kwantung Staff, August 1941.

WADA, Kiyoji  
First Lieutenant; Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

WADA, Kunishige  
First Lieutenant; Attached 3 Field Military Police Unit, January 1942.

WADA, Masao  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1937.

WADA, Shigetoshi  
Major; Suspended from duty, April 1942.

WADA, Tsutomu  
Captain; Detachment Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police, April 1944.

WAKABAYASHI, Kinkichi  
First Lieutenant; Commander Takata Detachment Sendai Military Police Unit, August 1943.

WAKAFUJI, Hideyuki  
Captain; Attached 16 Army Military Police Unit, May 1944.

WAKIMOTO, Eizo  
Major; Adjutant Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1941.

WATANABE, Fumio  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

WATANABE, Gosaburo  
Major; Attached Utsunomiya Military Police Unit, August 1943.

WATANABE, Kiyosaburo  
Captain; Attached Osaka Military Police Unit, August 1943.

WATANABE, Kojiro  
First Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

WATANABE, Masaru  
Captain; Attached Training Unit Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

WATANABE, Nakami  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, September 1940; Attached 6 Field Military Police Unit, August 1943.

WATANABE, Shigeo  
Captain; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

YABU, Shoichi  
First Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

YABUTA, Masayoshi  
Major; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1942.

YADA, Kaisukeyo  
First Lieutenant; Attached Governor General's Department Hongkong Occupied Territory, February 1942.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

YAGI, Yoshio  
First Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, September 1940

YAGIU, Kaoru  
Major; Attached 3 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

YAMADA, Hisaichi  
Major; Commander Narashino Section Tokyo Military Police Unit, August 1941; Attached Staff Department Southern Area Army, August 1943.

YAMADA, Toshiichi  
Major; Attached Borneo Garrison Army Headquarters, August 1943.

YAMADA, Zensaburo  
First Lieutenant; Attached Hiroshima Military Police Unit, August 1943.

YAMAGUCHI, Fujiyoshi  
First Lieutenant; Hollandia Military Police Section, March 1943.

YAMAGUCHI, Shigeyiro  
First Lieutenant; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

YAMAGUCHI, Watari  
Second Lieutenant; Commander Tomita Section Kumamoto Military Police Unit, August 1941.

YAMAGUCHI, Yoshisuke  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, March 1943.

YAMAMOTO, Masao  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Kyoto Military Police Unit, March 1943.

YAMAMOTO, Nanabu  
Major; Attached 16 Army Military Police Unit, August 1943.

YAMAMOTO, Ryokichi  
Major; Commander Fushimi Section Kyoto Military Police Unit, May 1941; Nagoya Military Police Unit, August 1943.

YAMAMOTO, Tadayoshi  
Second Lieutenant; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

YAMAMOTO, Yoshio  
Lieutenant Colonel; Instructor Army Military Police School, March 1941.

YAMAMOTO, Yoshitaro  
First Lieutenant; Adjutant Korea Military Police Unit, August 1941.

YAMANAKA, Heizo  
Lieutenant Colonel; Adjutant Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

YAMANASHI, Masao  
First Lieutenant; Section Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

YAMANO, Hisao  
Major; Headquarters Formosa Military Police Unit, May 1942; Military Police Headquarters, August 1943.

YAMANO, Yasunori  
First Lieutenant; Attached 11 Field Military Police Unit, April 1942.

YAMASHITA, Kiyohide  
Captain; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941.

YAMASHITA, Norihide  
Captain; Attached Southern China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1942.

YAMASHITA, Tsuenjiro  
Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, December 1940; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

YAMAUCHI, Toyomaro  
Major; Attached 2 Field Military Police Unit, March 1942; Section Commander Hiroshima Military Police Unit, August 1943.

YAMAURA, Yujiro  
First Lieutenant; Attached Training Unit Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1941; Attached Staff Department 20 Army; Sub-appointment Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

YAMAZAKI, Naokichi  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kyoto Military Police Unit, July 1941; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

YANAGI, Heijiro  
Captain; Relieved from Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

YANAGIDA, Takuji  
First Lieutenant; Commander Kochi Section Zentsuji Military Police Unit, August 1942.

YANASE, Shoichi  
First Lieutenant; Attached 1 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

YANASE, Takashi  
Major; Attached 11 Field Military Police Unit, April 1942; Detachment Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

YASHIMA, Shichisaburo  
Captain; 3 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

YASUMURA, Taro (Medical)  
Major; Instructor Army Military Police School, July 1941.

YASUNO, Hyozo  
Captain; Military Police Headquarters, August 1940.

YASUOKA, Takeo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1942.

YOKOO, Yasaburo  
First Lieutenant; Attached Tokyo Military Police Unit, September 1939.

YOKOTA, Masataka  
Lieutenant Colonel; Attached 2 Field Military Police Unit, July 1941.

YOKOYAMA, Jiro  
First Lieutenant; Attached 3 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

YOKOYAMA, Kentaro  
Captain; Adjutant 6 Field Military Police Unit, August 1941.

YOKOYAMA, Kenzo  
Colonel; Chief General Affairs Department Headquarters Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1941; Commander Nagoya Military Police, March 1943.

YOKOYAMA, Yoshitaro  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, July 1942.

YONEKURA, Kenichi  
First Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Training Unit, April 1942.

YONENO, Tadao  
Captain; Detachment Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1943.

YOSHIDA, Fumitake  
Major; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, April 1939.

YOSHIDA, Keijo  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Kwantung Military Police Unit, July 1942.

YOSHIDA, Masaharu  
Major; Commander Hiroshima Section Hiroshima Military Police Unit, March 1942; Assigned Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

YOSHIDA, Nasami  
Second Lieutenant; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, July 1942.

YOSHIFUSA, Torao  
Lieutenant Colonel; Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, April 1942.

YOSHII, Hiromichi  
Captain; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, February 1942; Assigned Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1943.

JAPANESE MILITARY POLICE SERVICE

YOSHIKAWA, Toshio  
 Captain; Attached Training Unit Kwantung Military Police Unit, August 1942.

YOSHIKAWA, Wataru  
 Second Lieutenant; Attached North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1941.

YOSHINAGA, Isao  
 Major; Section Commander North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, June 1941; Headquarters North China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, March 1943.

YOSHIOKA, Senzo  
 Captain; Attached Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, May 1940.

YOSHIOKA, Yasunao  
 Major; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, June 1941.

YOSHIYA, Jirokichi  
 Captain; Section Commander Kwantung Military Police Unit, December 1936.

YUASA, Koichi  
 First Lieutenant; Commander Utsunomiya Section Utsunomiya Military Police Unit, January 1943.

YUMOTO, Kazuo  
 First Lieutenant; Detachment Commander Central China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, April 1944.

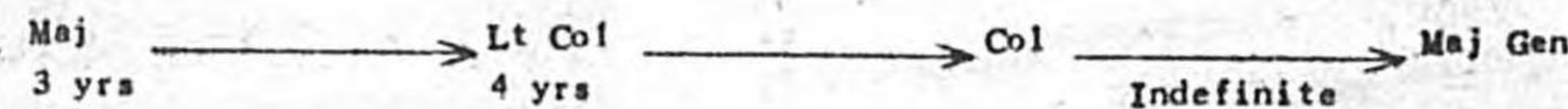
YUTANI, Yujiro  
 Major; Commander Kokura Section Kurume Military Police Unit, March 1941.

ZEN, Hideo  
 Lieutenant Colonel; Commander China Expeditionary Force Military Police Unit, August 1942.

RS RANK AT TIME OF VOLUNTEERING

Prepared by ATIS SWPA from information supplied by PW and should be assessed accordingly.

Prob Off



2nd Lt

Maj  
Indefinite



2nd Cl Pvt

Special volunteer  
 Regular Off Service

