

Q Were you injured?

A No.

Q About your wife and children?

A My one child was killed.

Q Where?

A There in the fox-hole of Marasian's house.

Q Underneath Marasian's house?

A Yes.

Q Which one was killed?

A Nenita Giocado.

Q How old was she?

A 8 years old.

Q How was she killed?

A By the pressure of the dead people there inside the fox-hole.

Q By fox-hole, you mean air-raid shelter?

A Yes, sir.

Q She was not hit by machine-gun or shot?

A No, sir. She was pressed by the people who died there.

Q What is your wife's name?

A Manuela Giocado.

Q How old is she?

A 28 years old.

Q What is her nationality?

A Filipina.

Q Where does she live?

A Here at 426 Herran Street, Malate, Manila.

Q She was not hurt?

A No.

Q What is your son's name?

A Jose Giocado, 7 years old, Filipino.

Q What are your other daughters' names?

A Teresita Giocado, 2 years old and Maria Luisa Giocado, 4 years old, Filipinos.

Q Have you anything further to say regarding this?

A Yes, sir. I want to add this. On that same day the Japanese also collected together the beautiful women and raped them.

Q You mean to say that the Japanese mistreated these women and killed other people at the same time?

A Yes, sir.

Q You saw this yourself?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know these women raped?

DG (Initialled)

fall well

✓ within the limits of the international regulations

for due consideration had been
and customs, as it has introduced the most

impartial portions of ~~the~~ international regulations

/P. 42/ and ~~thereof~~ ^{given to} ~~and~~ are incorporated in it.

and customs considering with them. It is

true that during ~~the~~ World War I each country

took ~~the~~ different steps from the old international

regulations and customs, ^{ruled thus far} but it is rather highly

problematic whether ^{these} ~~this~~ fact can be ^{adopted as} regulations

^{to rule} and customs in the future. Accordingly the

provisions given ^{Rules of} rules enumerated in the ^{are} Naval War regulations

of Japan should be regarded as they have not ^{as remain unchanged}

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Q Do you know these women raped?

DG (Initialled)

with respect to

~~let~~ their importance, ~~of~~ regulations ~~concerning~~

The ~~which~~ ^{which are} Rules of

That treaties quoted in the Naval Warfare and

~~regulations~~ which should be ^{observed} ~~observed~~ are as

follows:

1) ^{No. 9 of} ~~No. 9 of the Treaty~~ in 1912 / ~~45th year of Meiji~~ /

relating to the bombardment by naval ~~power~~ forces

in ~~the~~ war-time.

2) No. 8 of ~~the Treaty~~ in 1912 relating to

^{submarine}

the laying of the automatic contact mines.

3) No. 7 of ~~the Treaty~~ in 1912 relating to

^{conversion}

changing of merchant vessels into warships.

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DG (Initialled)

4) No. 10 of the Treaty in 1912 relating to

the application of the principles of the Geneva

Treaty to ~~the~~ naval warfare.

5) No. 4 of the Treaty in 1912 relating

to the regulations and customs, ~~of war~~ of land

warfare ^{there to}

and the annex ~~of the same treaty~~.

6) Treaty in ^{of} 1908 / ~~41st year of Meiji~~ /

~~the~~ relating to ~~the~~ improvement of ~~the~~ conditions for of the

wounded and ^{the} sick ~~among~~ the troops at the front.

(Revised by No. 1 of the Treaty in 1934 / 9th year of

Showa. /)

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A No.

Q About your wife and children?

A My one child was killed.

Q Where?

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A Yes, sir.

Q You saw this yourself?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know these women raped?

DG (Initialled)

7) Paris Declaration in 1856 (~~1st year of~~

~~Meiji~~ /

8) No. 11 of the Treaty in 1912 (45th year of

Meiji / relating to ~~the~~ limitations ~~on~~ exercising

of the capture rights ^{of} in naval warfare.

[Note]

/ P. 43 /

(1) 2nd Peace Conference

The treaties enumerated above from 1) to 5)

are the ones which, occasion of the,

and 8) ~~had been~~ ^{were} signed on the 2nd Peace Conference

The

at Hague in 1907 (~~43rd year of Meiji~~ /). This

Peace Conference was held at ^{the} Hague in Holland

from June 15th to October 18th, in 1907 at the

request of Russia, and was ^{attended} participated by

45 nations including the ^{major} main powers.

~~The~~ subjects also contained ^{the} disarmament

was also included in the agenda
problems but the practical results ~~was~~ the

formulation
enactment of the international regulations.

(2) Paris Declaration

In the session of ^{provisional}
~~On~~ the Paris Conference in 1858, the ^{Temporary}

agreement between Great Britain and France concern-

ing the rules of naval war, which had been concluded

suggestion of NAPOLEON III during the
at the Crimean War, was reaffirmed as the permanent one.

at the instance of Napoleon III.

It is called the Paris Declaration, and

it is an important one ^{among} in the regulations on
of naval warfare.

(b) London Declaration.

The London Declaration relating to the

regulations of ^{on} naval war ^{force} which were signed on

December 4th 1908 was drawn up in order to

confirm the international regulations which

had been signed at ^{the} Hague on October 18th 1907,

for application ⁱⁿ and should be adopted at the International

A I don't know them.

Q What street was this house of Dr. Marasigan?

A Tennessee Street.

Q Do you know the number?

A I don't remember the number.

Q Whereabouts in Tennessee Street.

A In the middle of the block.

Q Where is Dr. Velarde's house?

A On the side of Marasigan's house.

Q Which house is nearer St. Paul's, Velarde or Marasigan's house?

A Velarde's house is nearer.

Q Do you know of any reason why the Japanese would take you and your family and tried to kill you?

A I don't know.

Q You don't have any idea?

A No.

Q Had you done anything to make the Japanese angry?

A No.

Q Had you even been threatened before by the Japanese?

A No.

Q Did you know the names of any person killed at the house of Dr. Velarde or Dr. Marasigan?

A I don't remember.

Q Did you know the names of the persons that died at St. Paul's?

A Yes, sir.

Q What are their names?

A Jose Aquino, Remedios Aquino.

Q What is Jose Aquino's age?

A My calculation is 40 years.

Q What is his nationality?

A Filipino.

Q Where did he live?

A At 424 Herran Street, Malate, Manila.

Q What was the wife's name?

A Remedios Aquino, 30 years old, Filipina.

Q Is she living now?

A No. She and her daughter were killed.

Q Did she have a nickname?

A Yes, Medina.

Q What were the daughters' names?

A Maria Aquino, 4 years; Baby Aquino, 7 years; Fe Aquino, 3 years, and two more.

DG (Initialled)

256

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~

R E S T R I C T E D

Prize Court. The contents of the declaration
represent a ^{arrived at out of}
are the collection of the results gained by the
all the
mutual concessions of each nation, considering
due consideration given to
with ~~the~~ old regulations and customs concerning the
naval warfare.

The declaration, though it was not ratified
the Powers ^{respected}
by each nation, has been highly valued, and,
as a rule,
the regulations and the instructions of naval warfare
all the ^{on}
of ~~every~~ nations would mostly confirmed (
/p. 44/ are formulated mainly) ^{Rules on}
in the spirit of this declaration. (The regulations
seen as one example thereof)
the of Naval War of Japan can ~~not~~ be the exception.)

all the Powers
In ~~the~~ World War I, each nation had followed
this declaration but Great Britain expressed ^{her} to
withdrawal ^{therefrom}
break away from it by ⁱⁿ the Royal Ordinance issued of

on July 7th 1916 ^{saying} ^{on the grounds} that the situation of
war

war made ^{it} ^{for her} impossible to follow the London

Declaration.

In the light of

Although, according to the experiences of gained

~~the~~ World War I, it is undeniable that

there are some improper points in the ^{provisions} rules

are in some respects inappropriate for
of this declaration in order to carry on the

prosecution of a
modern war, yet it can not be ~~judged~~ ^{said} that

A I don't know them.

Q What street was this house of Dr. Marasi-an?

A Tennessee Street.

Q Do you know the number?

A I don't remember the number.

Q Whereabouts in Tennessee Street.

A In the middle of the block.

Q Where is Dr. Velarde's house?

A On the side of Marasi-an's house.

Q Which house is nearer St. Paul's, Velarde or Marasi-an's house?

A Velarde's house is nearer.

Q Do you know of any reason why the Japanese would take you and your family and tried to kill you?

A I don't know.

Q You don't have any idea?

A No.

Q Had you done anything to make the Japanese angry?

A No.

Q Had you even been threatened before by the Japanese?

A No.

Q Did you know the names of any person killed at the house of Dr. Velarde or Dr. Marasi-an?

A I don't remember.

Q Did you know the names of the persons that died at St. Paul's?

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Q Is she living now?

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Q Did she have a nickname?

A Yes, Medina.

Q What were the daughters' names?

A Maria Aquino, 4 years; Baby Aquino, 7 years; Fe Aquino, 3 years, and two more.

DG (Initialled)

the whole part thereof has now)
all of the rules had become invaluables and
obsolete and) we believe,
improper. This declaration, is regarded to
still remains ~~to~~ the
be a most influential reference material data
concerning ~~the~~ ^{free} naval war as it was, has been.

(B) War on Land

As to the war on land, it should be based
on No. 4 of the Treaty in 1912 / 45th year of Meiji /
relating to the regulations and customs of war
on land, the annex of the same treaty (the
provisions on the land warfare)
articles of war on land), No. 1 of the Treaty in
1934 / 9th year of Showa / relating to the

A I don't know them.

Q What street was this house of Dr. Marasigan?

A Tennessee Street.

Q Do you know the number?

A I don't remember the number.

Q Whereabouts in Tennessee Street.

A In the middle of the block.

Q Where is Dr. Velarde's house?

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DG (Initialled)

256

-S-E-C-R-E-T-

R E S T R I C T E D

on the ^{of the} ^{the}
improvement of conditions for wounded and sick
^{ground forces}
in the troops on land (the Red Cross Treaty),
and on the Declaration ^{of} in 1899 prohibiting ~~for all~~
the use of ~~the~~ bullets which ~~will~~ ^{fragment} ~~unfold~~
~~itself~~ easily or ~~will~~ become flat when ~~it~~
lodged in human body, shall be followed.

(C) Aerial War

As to the aerial war, it is not too much
to say that there are no definite international
regulations and customs. However, it
will be very convenient to use it as a reference

A I don't know them.

Q What street was this house of Dr. Marasi-an?
A Tennessee Street.

Q Do you know the number?
A I don't remember the number.

Q Whereabouts in Tennessee Street.
A In the middle of the block.

Q Where is Dr. Velarde's house?
A On the side of Marasi-an's house.

Q Which house is nearer St. Paul's, Velarde or Marasi-an's house?
A Velarde's house is nearer.

Q Do you know of any reason why the Japanese would take you and your family and tried to kill you?
A I don't know.

Q You don't have any idea?
A No.

Q Had you done anything to make the Japanese angry?
A No.

Q Had you even been threatened before by the Japanese?
A No.

Q Did you know the names of any person killed at the house of Dr. Velarde or Dr. Marasi-an?
A I don't remember.

Q Did you know the names of the persons that died at St. Paul's?
A Yes, sir.

Q What are their names?
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Q Did she have a nickname?
A Yes, Medina.

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DG (Initialled)

material, ~~is~~ the draft ~~for~~ regulations of aerial

war adopted by the War-time Regulations Revision

(p. 45) set up with the delegates of

Committee (consisted of the committeemen from six

^{viz.} nations, of Japan, Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Italy

and Holland), ^(the above) being admitted to be considerably ^{fairly} impartial.

perfect and comparatively ^{equity}, which ^{met in} was held

conference

at ^{The} Hague from December 1922 to February 1923

based on the resolution of the Washington Conference.

(C) Chemical, Incendiary, Bacteriological Warfare.

As for ~~the~~ chemical, incendiary and bacteriological

warfare, there are several international agreements ^{commitments}

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DG (Initialled)

regulations warfare
made in the articles of war on land and in the same

others. ^{they} Therefore it ^{observed,} should be based on these

agreements in principle. Besides, the

proceedings of
discussions on the General Disarmament Conference

held at Geneva in 1927 / 2nd year of Showa /

are in respects found full for
contain many points to be used as the reference.

A I don't know them.

Q What street was this house of Dr. Marasigan?
A Tennessee Street.

Q Do you know the number?
A I don't remember the number.

Q Whereabouts in Tennessee Street.
A In the middle of the block.

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DG (Initialled)

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-S-E-C-R-E-T-

R E S T R I C T E D

Miss Furukawa.

For full translation.

⑦

印
部
令

(X) Hostile acts against
the Enemy

(+) 「敵對行為」 以下

(R.F. 54-62)

ニ所在スト看ラル、事、
余ハ更ニ左ノ事ヲ證明ス

(署名及階級) 中 佐
タラネンコノ署名ノ

日本東京ニ於テ

一九四六年 月 日

①

Mayumi Furukawa

(X) Hostile Acts Against the Enemy

(a) Warships of a belligerent power shall

be permitted to ~~the~~ ^{conduct} sea capture and other

hostile actions and to take all ~~the~~ necessary

measures to attain the ^{objectives} ~~object~~ of war, in

so far as not against ~~the~~ international rules

and customs. (~~Ref. to~~ ^{Ref. to} Art. 1 of the Regulations

of Sea Warfare.)

The word "all ~~the~~ measures" does not

mean unlimited actions, but all ~~the~~ measures

^{within the scope} permitted ~~within the scope~~ of the international laws.

- Q Do you know the name of this commander?
 A I do not know the name but the sign is marine.
- Q What kind of sign?
 A Like marine sign (anchor). He carried a long handle knife.
- Q Did he have any markings on his collar?
 A I don't remember. There was also a sergeant.
- Q Do you know his name?
 A I do not know his name.
- Q Where did he live?
 A They both lived across Herran Street.
- Q Across the street opposite St. Paul's in one of the buildings there?
 A Yes, sir.
- Q To what organization, company, battalion, did they belong?
 A I don't remember about the company -- battalion. They were called Koreans (Koreans) marines.
- Q What did they do with you in this little room?
 A We were very many there in that room and they transferred us to a bigger room.
- Q How big was this bigger room?
 A The length is about 50 meters and the width is also 50 meters -- square.
- Q How many people did they put in that room?
 A In my mind only -- I think around 600 people.
- Q What happened in that room?
 A He said "Be quiet -- Be silent". That Japanese could talk little English. There was also one interpreter Bombay (Indian) who knows Japanese. He interpreted what the Japanese wanted to say. He said "Be quiet -- be silent -- because the Americans arrived now". But the children cannot be silent -- they were crying. That Japanese Commander told the Japanese soldiers to get some food - package of biscuits, candies. They placed the food in the middle of the room. They placed a line there and they said "One of you run here in the middle and get the food". When the people ran over there, it exploded.
- Q What exploded?
 A I don't know whether the lamp with blackout paper. I don't remember that.
- Q Did it explode in the ceiling?
 A I do not know.
- Q Did the explosion hurt anybody?
 A Maybe -- I cannot see because there was plenty of smoke.
- Q Then what did you do?
 A I looked for my two daughters and my wife because they were covered by the iron.
- DG (Initialled)

(2)

and customs. For instance, even ~~the~~ measures to decoy enemies should have a certain limit.

Though there are some who insist that ~~the~~ war regulations could be neglected in order to attain ^{war objectives} ~~the object of war~~, such an opinion is unjustifiable. (Note II)

(Note I) Measures to injure the Enemy.

^{since}
(1) As the strategic aim of hostilities is to injure ^{inflict upon} the enemy's resisting power, it is the common opinion and also the basic ^{concept} ~~idea~~ of

~~the~~ existing regulations and customs of war that

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A I do not know the name but the sign is marine.

Q What kind of sign?

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Q Across the street opposite St. Paul's in one of the buildings there?

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Q To what organization, company, battalion, did they belong?

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A Maybe -- I cannot see because there was plenty of smoke.

Q Then what did you do?

A I looked for my two daughters and my wife because they were covered by the iron.

DG (Initialled)

(3)

the measures to injure the enemy should be taken only against those

engaged in battle, and as a rule, those

not directly engaged in battle (civilians)

should not be the object of attack. Recently,

prominently advocated theory, however, is however, a different opinion has been

advocated prominently that the aim of war

is, after all, to deprive the enemy government

and ~~the~~ people of their ^{fighting} warlike spirit ^{and}

to realize ^{Therefore,} carry through our purpose, so that the

object of attack should not be limited only

to combatants ^{but principally to} and the ~~main~~ object

should be the destruction ^{the} of enemy's political or

(4)

economical constructions.

If we ~~follow~~ ^{is followed} this opinion, the ground of

distinction between ^{combatants and non-combatants} ~~those engaged and not~~

~~is quite sufficient~~
~~directly engaged in battle becomes flimsy,~~

and as ^a ~~the~~ result, the horrors of war ^{may become} ~~should~~

be extremely serious and the disaster ~~to~~

~~may be greater~~
~~much more destructive than necessary.~~

Though it is very difficult to ^{mechanically} ~~draw a line~~

distinctly between ^{combatants and non-combatants} ~~those engaged and not~~

~~directly engaged in battle~~ and treat them

^{individually} ~~decidedly~~, ^{The total abolishment of the} ~~taking the aim and methods~~

(5)

distinctions is to be hesitated after
of war of the present times, into considerations,
considering the purpose and methods,
we cannot but hesitate to abolish the
of present day war
discrimination entirely.

Moreover, injurious measures against the
enemy engaged in battle cannot be

unlimited. The harms by injurious measures

only
against the enemy must be limited, to the

certain extent which is necessary for war

and needless bloodshed ^{should} ^{eliminated} is to be excluded.

on this point many
Many regulations are provided in treaties

on this point.

Q Do you know the name of this commander?

A I do not know the name but the sign is marine.

Q What kind of sign?

A Like marine apple (apple). He carried a long hunting knife.

Q Did he have any weapons on his collar?

A I don't remember. There was also a sergeant.

Q Do you know his name?

A I do not know his name.

Q Where did he live?

A They both lived across Heron Street.

Q Across the street opposite St. Paul's in one of the buildings there?

A Yes, sir.

Q To what organization, company, battalion, did they belong?

A I don't remember about the company -- battalion. They were called Koreans (Koreans' marines).

Q What did they do with you in this little room?

A We were very many there in that room and they transferred us to a bigger room.

Q How big was this bigger room?

A The length is about 50 meters and the width is also 50 meters -- square.

Q How many people did they put in that room?

A In my mind only -- I think around 600 people.

Q What happened in that room?

A He said "Be quiet -- Be silent". That Japanese could talk little English. There was also one interpreter Bombay (Indian) who knows Japanese. He interpreted what the Japanese wanted to say. He said "Be quiet -- be silent -- because the Americans arrived now." But the children cannot be silent -- they were crying. That Japanese Commander told the Japanese soldiers to get some food -- package of biscuits, candies. They placed the food in the middle of the room. They placed a line there and they said "One of you run here in the middle and get the food". When the people ran over there, it exploded.

Q What exploded?

A I don't know whether the lamp with blackout paper. I don't remember that.

Q Did it explode in the ceiling?

A I do not know.

Q Did the explosion hurt anybody?

A Maybe -- I cannot see because there was plenty of smoke.

Q Then what did you do?

A I looked for my two daughters and my wife because they were covered by the iron.

DG (Initialled)

⑥

(2) Injurious Measures against the Enemy

Engaged in Battle.

(a) The gist of provisions of treaties limiting

injurious measures against the enemy

engaged in battle on land are as follows:

(1) The Regulations of the Land Warfare.

(Art. 22 & 23)

(2) The St. Petersburg Declaration (Prohibition
signed in 1864

of use of any projectile of a weight less than 400 grammes

charged with explosive and inflammable substances.)

(Japan excepted)

- Q Do you know the name of this commander?
 A I do not know the name but the sign is marine.
- Q What kind of sign?
 A Like marine apple (anchor). He carried a long hunting knife.
- Q Did he have any markings on his collar?
 A I don't remember. There was also a sergeant.
- Q Do you know his name?
 A I do not know his name.
- Q Where did he live?
 A They both lived across Heron Street.
- Q Across the street opposite St. Paul's in one of the buildings there?
 A Yes, sir.
- Q To what organization, company, division, did they belong?
 A I don't remember about the company - battalion. They were called Koreans (Korean outfits).
- Q What did they do with you in this little room?
 A We were very many there in that room and they transferred us to a bigger room.
- Q How big was this bigger room?
 A The length is about 50 meters and the width is also 50 meters -- square.
- Q How many people did they put in that room?
 A In my mind only -- I think around 600 people.
- Q What happened in that room?
 A He said "Be quiet -- Be silent". That Japanese could talk little English. There was also one interpreter Bombay Indian who knows Japanese. He interpreted what the Japanese wanted to say. He said "Be quiet -- be silent -- because the Americans arrived now". But the children cannot be silent -- they were crying. That Japanese Commander told the Japanese soldiers to get some food - package of biscuits, candies. They placed the food in the middle of the room. They placed a line there and they said "One of you run here in the middle and get the food". When the people ran over there, it exploded.
- Q What exploded?
 A I don't know whether the lamp with blackout paper. I don't remember that.
- Q Did it explode in the ceiling?
 A I do not know.
- Q Did the explosion hurt anybody?
 A Maybe -- I cannot see because there was plenty of smoke.
- Q Then what did you do?
 A I looked for my two daughters and my wife because they were covered by the iron.
- DA (Initialled)

(9)

(3) The Hague Declaration signed in 1899,

prohibiting the diffusion of asphyxiating or

deleterious gases.

(4) The Hague Declaration signed in 1899,

prohibiting the use of expanding bullets (so-

called dum-dum bullets)

(5) The Hague Declaration signed in 1908,

prohibiting the dropping bombs from balloons.

(Japan excepted)

(6) The Peace Treaty with Germany, Art. 171.

(Prohibition of production and importation

- Q Do you know the name of this commander?
 A I do not know the name but the plan is written.
- Q What kind of plane?
 A Like marine plane (fighter). He carried a low turbine engine.
- Q Did he have any markings on his collar?
 A I don't remember. There was also a sergeant.
- Q Do you know his name?
 A I do not know his name.
- Q Where did he live?
 A They both lived across Second Street.
- Q Across the street opposite Paul's in one of the buildings there?
 A Yes, sir.
- Q To what organization, company, division, did they belong?
 A I don't remember about the company - battalion. They were called Koreans (Koreans, unit).
- Q What did they do with you in this little room?
 A We were very many there in that room and they took us to a bigger room.
- Q How big was this bigger room?
 A The length is about 50 meters and the width is also 50 meters -- square.
- Q How many people did they put in that room?
 A In my mind only -- I think around 600 people.
- Q What happened in that room?
 A He said "Be quiet -- Be silent". The Japanese could talk little English. There was also one interpreter Bombay Indian who knows Japanese. He interpreted what the Japanese wanted to say. He said "Be quiet -- be silent -- because the Americans arrived here". But the children cannot be silent -- they were crying. That Japanese Commander told the Japanese soldiers to get some food -- package of biscuits, candies. They placed the food in the middle of the room. They placed a line there and they said "One of you run here in the middle and get the food". When the people ran over there, it exploded.
- Q What exploded?
 A I don't know whether the lamp with slackened paper. I don't remember that.
- Q Did it explode in the ceiling?
 A I do not know.
- Q Did the explosion hurt anybody?
 A Maybe -- I cannot see because there was plenty of smoke.
- Q Then what did you do?
 A I looked for my two daughters and my wife because they were covered by the iron.
- DE (Initialed)

8

of poisons.)

(7) The Five Powers Treaty signed in 1922

regarding submarines and poisonous gases.

(not effective)

(8) The Protocol signed on 17. Oct. 1925,

prohibiting the use of asphyxiating, poisonous,

or other gases and bacteriological war-

fare.

(9) The General Disarmament Conference in

Geneva concluded that ^{use of} chemical, incendiary

and bacterial weapons should be absolutely

Q Did you find them?

A Yes, sir. I placed them outside.

Q How did you get out of this room?

A I passed through the window.

Q You got out of the window?

A Yes, sir.

Q Your wife with you?

A Yes, my wife and my two daughters. I jumped out of the window to that street.

Q What street?

A Florida Street -- behind Velarde's house and Marasigan's house. I climbed the fence -- very high. I took my wife and my daughters -- one by one.

Q Then what did you do?

A When I was there, I saw many Japanese -- behind that street Tennessee, Florida and Nebraska streets. They were with fixed bayonets. The Japanese commander said that those people who escaped from St. Paul's were looters. The Japanese commander told the soldiers "Kill them". Then they got their machinegun.

Q Did you hear the Japanese commander say that?

A I did not actually hear him said that but by the way he was acting I believed that he was commanding the soldiers to kill the people.

Q Is this the same commander at St. Paul's College?

A I don't remember but same uniform.

Q How many stripes was on his arm?

A Three stripes and below an anchor.

Q Is he not a sergeant?

A I don't know.

Q Did the Japanese machinegun the people?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many soldiers machinegunned the people?

A Twenty soldiers.

Q How many people did they kill?

A I forgot already.

Q How many can you estimate?

A Around one hundred -- in Velarde and Marasigan house only. I don't know at St. Paul's.

Q Did you see the people killed?

A Yes, sir.

Q You saw it with your own eyes?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know any of these people killed?

A I don't remember their names -- I am afraid. I see to it that my wife and daughters were safe.

DG (Initialled)

(9)

prohibited, and preparatory training (except those for defence) for the use of these weapons should be prohibited, too.

(b) During the World War, each side charged the other ~~for~~^{of} violation saying that they used weapons which caused the ~~so-called~~ "unnecessary suffering." (See the part of "Chemical, incendiary and bacterial warfare", for the use of gases.)

(1) A dumdum bullet is a British invention being used in the expedition of African

natives, and has been prohibited by the

Hague Convention. The Russian army used the

bullets in the Russo-Japanese War, and in

the Italian-Turkish War each side blamed

the other for the use of them. During the Great

War, too, each side charged the enemy's

violation ^{for the} use of the bullets, but ~~the~~ both

of them insisted ^{upon} their own innocence

respectively.

the use of

(2) Another problem about explosive and

inflammable bullets was issued during the

(11)

Great War.

(3) The German Government made a protest

in Sep. 1918, that the American Army used

shot-guns. The American Government

explained, for defence to the above, that it

could not be that they ~~should~~ used such a

powerless weapon, and even if they ~~should~~

~~have~~ used them, that was ^{it} not against the

Hague Convention.

(C) Among the injurious measures against the

enemy engaged in battle, those mentioned in

Q Did you find them?

A Yes, sir. I placed them outside.

Q How did you get out of this room?

A I passed through the window.

Q You got out of the window?

A Yes, sir.

Q Your wife with you?

A Yes, my wife and my two daughters. I jumped out of the window to that street.

Q What street?

A Florida Street -- behind Velarde's house and Marasigan's house. I climbed the fence -- very high. I took my wife and my daughters -- one by one.

Q Then what did you do?

A When I was there, I saw many Japanese -- behind that street Tennessee, Florida and Nebraska streets. They were with fixed bayonets. The Japanese commander said that those people who escaped from St. Paul's were looters. The Japanese commander told the soldiers "Kill them". Then they got their machinegun.

Q Did you hear the Japanese commander say that?

A I did not actually hear him said that but by the way he was acting I believed that he was commanding the soldiers to kill the people.

Q Is this the same commander at St. Paul's College?

A I don't remember but same uniform.

Q How many stripes was on his arm?

A Three stripes and below an anchor.

Q Is he not a sergeant?

A I don't know.

Q Did the Japanese machinegun the people?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many soldiers machinegunned the people?

A Twenty soldiers.

Q How many people did they kill?

A I forgot already.

Q How many can you estimate?

A Around one hundred -- in Velarde and Marasigan house only. I don't know at St. Paul's.

Q Did you see the people killed?

A Yes, sir.

Q You saw it with your own eyes?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know any of these people killed?

A I don't remember their names -- I am afraid. I see to it that my wife and daughters were safe.

DG (Initialled)

(12)

(a) are to be applied chiefly to the cases of land

warfare. and those mentioned in (b) are ^{generally} 1

applicable also to naval warfare.

(3) Injurious Measures against the Enemy

not Directly Engaged in Battle.

(A) Land Warfare

Non-combatants who are not engaged in

~~the~~ hostile actions should not be injured

ⁱⁿ their bodies ^{not restricted} ~~in~~ freedom, except in special

circumstances, and private properties

belonging to them should be kept from

Q Did you find them?

A Yes, sir. I placed them outside.

Q How did you get out of this room?

A I passed through the window.

Q You got out of the window?

A Yes, sir.

Q Your wife with you?

A Yes, my wife and my two daughters. I jumped out of the window to that street.

Q What street?

A Florida Street -- behind Velarde's house and Marasigan's house. I climbed the fence -- very high. I took my wife and my daughters -- one by one.

Q Then what did you do?

A When I was there, I saw many Japanese -- behind that street Tennessee, Florida and Nebraska streets. They were with fixed bayonets. The Japanese commander said that those people who escaped from St. Paul's were looters. The Japanese commander told the soldiers "Kill them". Then they got their machine-guns.

Q Did you hear the Japanese commander say that?

A I did not actually hear him said that but by the way he was acting I believed that he was commanding the soldiers to kill the people.

Q Is this the same commander at St. Paul's College?

A I don't remember but same uniform.

Q How many stripes was on his arm?

A Three stripes and below an anchor.

Q Is he not a sergeant?

A I don't know.

Q Did the Japanese machine-gun the people?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many soldiers machine-gunned the people?

A Twenty soldiers.

Q How many people did they kill?

A I forgot already.

Q How many can you estimate?

A Around one hundred -- in Velarde and Marasigan house only. I don't know at St. Paul's.

Q Did you see the people killed?

A Yes, sir.

Q You saw it with your own eyes?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know any of these people killed?

A I don't remember their names -- I am afraid. I see to it that my wife and daughters were safe.

DG (Initialled)

(13)

injurious measures, with certain except-

ions within the limit of necessity of war.

(See the Regulations of Land Warfare Art. 23 Tern. II & I (g)

Art. 44 ~ 47 etc.)

Though ~~NA~~ hostages were taken during

the Great War, such measures are against

the international customs.

(1) In old days, hostages were taken

in every country. Napoleon caught Italian

people as a measure of maintenance of

of occupied areas

order, and the Prussian Government took

(14)

this step against French people at the time of the Prussian-French War. Again in the Great War, though it had been abolished recently, they took this method very fiercely.

(2) During the Great War, hostages were taken for various purposes.

(a) To make occupied people not resist

occupation forces or not ~~take~~ ^{take} such actions

as would be ~~which are~~ disadvantageous ~~to~~ the occupation

forces. (Shooting soldiers or destroying of rail-

Q Did you find them?

A Yes, sir. I placed them outside.

Q How did you get out of this room?

A I passed through the window.

Q You got out of the window?

A Yes, sir.

Q Your wife with you?

A Yes, my wife and my two daughters. I jumped out of the window to that street.

Q What street?

A Florida Street -- behind Velarde's house and Marasigan's house. I climbed the fence -- very high. I took my wife and my daughters -- one by one.

Q Then what did you do?

A When I was there, I saw many Japanese -- behind that street Tennessee, Florida and Nebraska streets. They were with fixed bayonets. The Japanese commander said that those people who escaped from St. Paul's were looters. The Japanese commander told the soldiers "Kill them". Then they got their machinegun.

Q Did you hear the Japanese commander say that?

A I did not actually hear him said that but by the way he was acting I believed that he was commanding the soldiers to kill the people.

Q Is this the same commander at St. Paul's College?

A I don't remember but same uniform.

Q How many stripes was on his arm?

A Three stripes and below an anchor.

Q Is he not a sergeant?

A I don't know.

Q Did the Japanese machinegun the people?

A Yes, sir.

Q How many soldiers machine-gunned the people?

A Twenty soldiers.

Q How many people did they kill?

A I forgot already.

Q How many can you estimate?

A Around one hundred -- in Velarde and Marasigan house only. I don't know at St. Paul's.

Q Did you see the people killed?

A Yes, sir.

Q You saw it with your own eyes?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know any of these people killed?

A I don't remember their names -- I am afraid. I see to it that my wife and daughters were safe.

DG (Initialled)

(15)

roads or electric's wires, (b) To secure

impositions and levies (c) To stagger

enemy's attacks (by arranging the hostages

people at the spot of enemy's attack.) etc

(3) It is said that the hostages were

of the town or the village
taken from influential persons, and some-

times women were among them.

Generally, hostages were treated

harshly. They were interned in certain

places and even killed in many cases

when the people of the concerned places

Q Did you find them?

A Yes, sir. I placed them outside.

Q How did you get out of this room?

A I passed through the window.

Q You got out of the window?

A Yes, sir.

Q Your wife with you?

A Yes, my wife and my two daughters. I jumped out of the window to that street.

Q What street?

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Q Did you hear the Japanese commander say that?

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A Yes, sir.

Q You saw it with your own eyes?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know any of these people killed?

A I don't remember their names -- I am afraid. I see to it that my wife and daughters were safe.

DG (Initialled)

(16)

violated the regulations. (Napoleon, in important cases, merely moved the Italian hostages to France, and did not give such a cruel treatment as ^{the} death penalty.)

(4.) Lawful or unlawful

Essentially, a hostage is to be punished as a result of other's offences which has nothing to do with himself, and this is clearly against the Regulations of Land Warfare Prohibitions of implications of punishment, and security of individual

(17)

life and property etc.)

It is to be allowed to take a person as hostage in the limit of humanity as the last step, for the purpose of controlling the resistance of the occupied people and keeping order of the occupied areas. However, the hostages for

the security of impositions and levies

is not lawful. Especially, it is ever

from the point of view of humanity and chivalry

an unallowable measure of war to place

hostages in the battle field to stagger the

(18)

enemy's attacks. Moreover, in regard to the

above, the measures to place prisoners of

war in the battle field to stagger ^{the} enemy

is also unlawful. (Prisoners of war should

be treated with humanity and not ~~be~~ join in

operations.)

(b) Sea Warfare.

There is a little difference in ~~the~~

sea warfare from that ~~of~~ on land. It is

a custom that when you catch an enemy's

ship, you can confiscate the concerned ship

Q Did you find them?

A Yes, sir. I placed them outside.

Q How did you get out of this room?

A I passed through the window.

Q You got out of the window?

A Yes, sir.

Q Your wife with you?

A Yes, my wife and my two daughters. I jumped out of the window to that street.

Q What street?

A Florida Street -- behind Velarde's house and Marasigan's house. I climbed the fence -- very high. I took my wife and my daughters -- one by one.

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Q Did you hear the Japanese commander say that?

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A Around one hundred -- in Velarde and Marasigan house only. I don't know at St. Paul's.

Q Did you see the people killed?

A Yes, sir.

Q You saw it with your own eyes?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know any of these people killed?

A I don't remember their names -- I am afraid. I see to it that my wife and daughters were safe.

DG (Initialled)

and take the crew as P.O.Ws. (The Regulations of Sea Warfare Art. 24, 29, & Chapt. 20 & 21 etc.)

For the above custom, however, a certain limit was given in the Second Hague Convention (Treaty of Limitation of Exercise of Right of Capture in Sea Warfare, Art. 3)

(4) Ruses

Ruses in war are regarded lawful measures, in the Regulations of Land Warfare, to be taken in order to gain advantages by letting enemies fall into errors. (Art. 24)

Q Did you find them?

A Yes, sir. I placed them outside.

Q How did you get out of this room?

A I passed through the window.

Q You got out of the window?

A Yes, sir.

Q Your wife with you?

A Yes, my wife and my two daughters. I jumped out of the window to that street.

Q What street?

A Florida Street -- behind Velarde's house and Marasigan's house. I climbed the fence -- very high. I took my wife and my daughters -- one by one.

Q Then what did you do?

A When I was there, I saw many Japanese -- behind that street Tennessee, Florida and Nebraska streets. They were with fixed bayonets. The Japanese commander said that those people who escaped from St. Paul's were looters. The Japanese commander told the soldiers "Kill them". Then they got their machinegun

Q Did you hear the Japanese commander say that?

A I did not actually hear him said that but by the way he was acting I believed that he was commanding the soldiers to kill the people.

Q Is this the same commander at St. Paul's College?

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Q You saw it with your own eyes?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know any of these people killed?

A I don't remember their names -- I am afraid. I see to it that my wife and daughters were safe.

DG (Initialled)

However, special means such as abuse of the sign of the Red Cross (Art. 23 tm. I (f)) casualties by betrayal (Art. 23 tm. I (b)) etc. are prohibited. During the Great

War, they used decoy-ships to attack German submarines; this is to be regarded as a kind of lawful ruse.

(5) Searching for Information

(a) Reconnaissance of Enemy's situations and terrain.

(b) Exercise of the necessary means

to detect enemy's situations and terrain

physical features is recognized as lawful.

On this Twentyfifth day of March, One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, John Cyril HILL of No. 5 Walgett St., 12 Melody Street, COOGEE - Occupation, Painter, makes oath and states as follows :-

- (1) Ex-NX53773, Private, 2/19 Btn. A. I. F. Captured at SINGAPORE on 15 February, 1942.
- (2) Arrived at KAWASAKI Prison Camp, KOBE, JAPAN in November 1942. Camp Commandant was Lt. MOROMOTO who from the start showed hate and brutality towards all prisoners. This Camp consisted of Dutch and Australians at first, English arriving later. We worked at KAWASAKI Shipyards under bosses who were brutal, and people who held their noses and spat at us. Various tortures included holding heavy articles at arms length over heads for very long periods. Guards responsible for these tortures were nicknamed, "Porky", "The Cat" and Nichawa. We were belted with heavy sticks and had to bow and salute for many hours at times.
- (3) In MOROMOTO'S absence a Corporal MAURETA was in charge of our prison camp. The rations were small and most of us lost a great deal of weight. Some of the men lost twenty or thirty pounds in weight and others died under this horrible treatment and were buried in a barrel without any ceremony. The barrel was an empty soya bean barrel with lid.
- (4) The Guard in charge of the food was known as "George Formby". We had our own cooks who were changed every month, being replaced by men unfit to work. The winter being freezing cold with a great deal of snow caused a heavy death roll.
- (5) About March 1943 a prisoner named "Black Sambo" from JAVA was sentenced to Gaol with an allowance of one small rice ball per day and one blanket. He was continually flogged and tortured. Lt. MOROMOTO was responsible for this continual ill-treatment of this particular prisoner who eventually died as a result of this torture. Those responsible were MOROMOTO and an Interpreter known as the "Snooper" who translated everything we said into something quite different so that we would be flogged and tortured.

(Continued)

Signature of deponent /s/ J. C. Hill

Witness /s/ J. Johnson..... Justice of the Peace.

(2)

(Hague Convention, Regulations of Land Warfare, Art. 24) Accordingly, it is allowed to use spies or make, without enforcement, hostile people produce information about army or defensive means of his country.

(Art. 44. See the part of neutrality in land warfare.)

(b) Spies:

In regard to spies, there are rules

as follows:

(1) Regulation of Land Warfare, Art. 29.

Anybody who collects or tries to collect

(AFFIDAVIT CONTINUED)

- (6) We rarely received anything from the Red Cross. If we did our food rations were cut at the Camp Commandants Instructions. At any inspection of our camp by Red Cross Officials it was the practice to place empty Red Cross milk tins and similar articles around our camp for the purpose of misleading these Officials as to the general conditions under which we existed.
- (7) The medical section of the camp was controlled by a Sergeant and two orderlies known as "Sleepy" and "Dopey" and all three were responsible for many deaths. Many of the prisoners were dying from tuberculosis and were kept working even when they were spitting blood and dying on their feet. The favourite tortures were tying our hands behind our backs and tightening with a stick until blood circulation stopped: standing out in the snow partly clad throughout the cold nights without food. Responsible Japs were one known as "Big Bill", a Sgt. Major known as "The Wild Steer" and one known as the "Snoep". There was another Interpreter in this camp known as the "Lair". He was partly English. His father was an Englishman and his mother Japanese. This man caused a great deal of trouble and cruelty in our camp.
- (8) I do not know the date we were taken from KAWASAKI Camp, KOBE to FUKUOKA Camp, where we were put to work in the coal-mines. We were in camp No. 27 FUKUOKA. The Guards at this camp were not as brutal as in the previous camp, although the rations were as short and the medical supplies were NIL. Sleeping quarters were good. During the whole time of our Allied bombing of KOBE and FUKUOKA we were not placed in Air Raid shelters. We were domiciled in huts about 100 men to each hut. Incendiary bombs often came through the roof but were quickly smothered by the prisoners before doing any damage or injury to personnel in the huts.
- (9) I cannot state specific dates in connection with my period in captivity as a prisoner of war in JAPAN.

Sworn by the abovesigned deponent)
John Cyril HILL at SYDNEY on the)
Twentyfifth day of March, 1947) /s/ J. C. Hill
(one thousand nine hundred and) Signature of deponent.
fortyseven.))

BEFORE ME /s/ J. Johnson
Justice of the Peace
for the State of New South Wales.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

H. C. Bishop
H. C. BISHOP
Captain, FA

(22)

information ~~secretly~~ secretly or under false pretence,

with intention to report to the other side, in

the operation sphere of the country concerned,

shall be regarded as ^a spies. Therefore,

a military man, without disguise, breaking

into ^{the} enemy's operation sphere in order to

collect information is not a spy. Besides,

whether he may be a military man or not,

a man whose duty is to deliver corres-

pondences addressed to his army or to his

enemy shall ^{be} not regarded as a spy.

I Clive Rodney Boyce of Towomba Mar
Hospital Willowburn Queensland Australia
formerly

Qx23518 Captain Boyce C.R. of 13 GH now discharged being duly sworn make
oath and state as follows:

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thousand nine hundred and forty three under the command of L.J.A. Byrne
Lt. Colonel AASC I arrived as a prisoner of war at Kobe House Sub-camp Osaka
POW camp being part of J Force having left Changi POW Camp Singapore Island
on the fourteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty three.
J Force consisted of three hundred prisoners which number included ten
Officers including myself as Medical Officer.

Soon after arrival at Meji Japan on the seventh day of June one thousand
nine hundred and forty three a party of fifty men being the most sick of J
Force were drafted to a camp in the neighbourhood of Meji leaving two hundred
and fifty of J Force to take up quarters at Kobe House.

J Force was essentially a Convalescent party selected from some thirty five
units at Changi and being called a Convalescent party we were promised by
Japanese authority prior to leaving Singapore that we were going to a Rest
Camp and not to a Work Camp; that we would have motor transport on arrival;
that the food would be good; that vitamins would be plentiful and that there
would be a six hundred bed hospital where we were going.

Details of Kobe House Camp are:

(a)

I. FOOD.

The usual and average ration of food per man was three small bowls of
rice and three similar bowls of thin vegetable soup per day. Total
daily rice was less than 15 ounces and the caloric value less than
3000 C.

Vegetables were cabbage, onion, tomato, egg plant, sea weed, potato,
sorghum seed, tops of sweet potato, various roots and at all times
either dried or fresh giant radish. The only vegetable every in any
quantity was potato of which there seemed to be a seasonal glut.

Beans and barley varied in quantity and times of issue.

The camp rule was that non-workers (the sick, the in-door staff and the
Officers) were to receive one half the ration described above; this
rule was however in the main circumvented in various ways.

Most working parties received extra rations while at work provided by
the companies for whom they worked.

Additional food for the whole camp was obtained from Red Cross parcels
which were distributed in December one thousand nine hundred and forty
three and again in December one thousand nine hundred and forty four
and the total Red Cross food averaged one parcel per man per year of
imprisonment.

Leakages in food supply occurred in the store run by the camp Nipponese
quarter master especially of meat and of fresh fish which foods we
were supposed to receive twice weekly. The total protein value of
fresh meat and fish was negligible in the total diet.

Many troops (especially the British who had the best jobs) worked among
food godowns and obtained valuable additions to their diet by looting;
some of the loot was brought back to the camp and some of it was enjoyed
by the sick and by the indoor staff.

2

(b) MEDICINES.

The Camp Hospital was a room forty feet by forty feet in an old wooden
building between the two warehouse barracks situated at a street corner
and immediately above the Nipponese administration Offices and below

This is page one of my Affidavit made
by me at Towomba on the ninth day
of October 1946

/s/ C.R. Boyce
.....
Deponent

/s/ Richards J.P.
.....
Justice of the Peace

(23)

The same is to be said about those sent by balloons for the purpose of transmission of correspondence and communication of armies or each local branch.

(2) The Draft of Air Combat Regulations, Art. 27,

The Hague Committee of the Revision of War Regulations

The crew of aeroplanes of hostile or neutral countries who collect or try to collect information secretly or under false pretence, while flying, with intention to report to the other side, in the territory or operation

I Gladie Rodney Boyce of Towombala
Hospital Willowburn Queensland Australia
formerly

Qx23518 Captain Boyce C.R. of 13 AGH now discharged being duly sworn makes oath and state as follows:

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Many troops (especially the British who had the best jobs) worked among food godowns and obtained valuable additions to their diet by looting; some of the loot was brought back to the camp and some of it was enjoyed by the sick and by the indoor staff.

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/s/ C.R. Boyce
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Deponent

/s/ Richards J.P.
.....
Justice of the Peace

sphere of the country concerned, shall be regarded as spies.

Art. 28

Spying acts committed by the crew or passengers of an aeroplane after ~~leaving~~ leaving the plane should be regulated by the Regulation of Land Warfare.

(C) Punishment of Spies

Though the spying acts are not against regulations of warfare, the injuries given upon the enemy are very serious; so usually

I Olive Rodney Boyce of Toowoomba
Hospital Willowburn Queensland Australia
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/s/ C.R. Boyce
.....
Deponent

/s/ Richards J.F.
.....
Justice of the Peace

(25)

The enemy country punishes spies severely.

(Naval Penal Code, Art. 22 Tim. II.)

(1) Spies caught in ^{the} act shall not be

punished without trials. (Regulations of

Land Warfare, Art. 30)

(2) Anybody who once acted as a spy

and returned to his army shall not be

charged for the spying acts which he has

committed before, when caught by the enemy

afterwards. (Regulations of Land Warfare Art. 31)

Anybody who acts as spy even by his

I Clive Rodney Boyce of Toowoomba No. 1
Hospital Willowburn Queensland Australia
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/s/ C.R. Boyce
.....
Deponent

/s/ Richards J.P.
.....
A Justice of the Peace

chief's order shall not ~~be~~ escape

some punishment. This point is not

the same with the cases of violation

of war regulations.

J. Willie Rodney Byce of Townsville
Hospital Willowburn Queensland Australia
formerly

0x23518 Captain Byce C.R. of 15 GH now discharged being duly sworn under oath and state as follows:

At approximately 1900 hours on the 2 eighth day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty three under the command of L. J. L. Byrne Lt. Colonel AASC I arrived as a prisoner of war at Kobe House Sub-camp Osaka POW Camp being part of J Force having left Changi POW Camp Singapore Island on the fourteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and forty three. J Force consisted of three hundred prisoners which number included ten Officers including myself as Medical Officer.

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2

2. ACCOMMODATION.

The Camp hospital was a room forty feet by forty feet in an old wooden building between the two warehouses. It was situated at a street corner and immediately above the Japanese administrative building.

This is page one of my Affidavit made
by me at Townsville on the ninth day
of October 1946

/s/ C.R. Byce
.....
Deponent

/s/ Richards J.P.
.....
Justice of the Peace

Miss Furukawa.

⑧

For full translation,

(pp. 76 - 77)

印
ノ
部
分

「才 = 海戦、場合 = 於此
交戦權、行使者」 以下

(4) 「國際法上、軍艦、特徴 +
認らるゝ是、迄」

證 明 書

余、中佐 G. Y. タラネンコ / FARRENKO G. I. / ハ社
會主義ソビエツト共和國聯邦陸軍ノ部員ニシテ、
茲ニ左記ノ如ク證明ス

記

1/2 page

(1)

Mayumi Furukawa

Part II Those who exercise the rights to
engage in hostilities in the case of Naval Warfare

(1) Warships

Regular forces in the case of naval
warfare are warships (including submarines)

In Japan,

it is ~~the~~ matter of course that war-vessels

and special-service-vessels provided in

Warship Law are included in this definition

of warships, and ships of other services

are also to be regarded as warships when

commanded by naval officers. Special

I Clive Rodney Boyce of Toowoomba Mer.
Hospital Willowburn Queensland Australia
formerly

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2

(B) MEDICINES.

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by me at Toowoomba on the ninth day
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/s/ C.R. Boyce
.....
Deponent

/s/ Richards J.F.
.....
Justice of the Peace

(2)

vessels shall be characterized as warships

when commanded by naval officers.

(II) Boats carried on warships

Boats which belong to a warship shall

be regarded as a part of the ship.

(III) Those who can exercise the right to

engage in hostilities besides warships

(Irregular Military Force)

(a) Hostile merchant ships which resist

~~against the enforcement by warships~~

Though those who can exercise the

their sleeping quarters. The ceiling was eleven feet from the floor and there were several windows in three of the walls. This room provided accommodation for seven to eight prisoner medical orderlies, one to two prisoner doctors and twenty patients who lived, ate and slept there. During the last twelve months three patients were insane (two British and one American) and they required constant attention.

Flies and mosquitoes were bad in summer and the room was very cold in winter. During the first winter which was mild two small charcoal fires were not allowed.

During the second winter with influenza, pneumonia and pleurisy patients for three days and nights the indoor room temperature was below freezing point the thermometer registering just below 0 degrees Centigrade at its highest and minus four degrees at its lowest for that period of seventy two hours. This was in the month of January one thousand nine hundred and forty five and during this month the average outdoor temperature for the daily 0700 work parade was minus two degrees C.

Surgical equipment supplied by the Japanese was one small pocket size instrument case such as a medical student has during his dissecting second and third years of medical studies. Frequently these would be asked for in vain and scalpels were improvised from some dental probes which Major Campbell had brought with him. (R.A. Campbell Major 2/40 Bat a dentist in civil life and OC AIF after the departure of Lt Col Byrne in July one thousand nine hundred and forty three did invaluable work with his dental instruments for the whole of the mixed camp of some six hundred and fifty prisoners). Local anaesthetics were present in abundance as war loot from China and the Nipponese did not seem to know what it was.

Medicines were provided in plenty at first being brought monthly from Osaka POW HQ by our camp Nipponese medical orderlies. After the first few months the supply fell off in quantity and in regularity of arrival until for almost the whole of the last twelve months the Nipponese gave us nothing.

Influenza in some form was always present and aspirin became increasingly rare; a stock of quinine was used and then a large quantity of magnesium carbonate was used up in treating influenza.

Diarrhoea was always prevalent and most of the time there was nothing to use for treatment. Some of the men were able to buy medicines for this from friendly civilians at work; some obtained medicines as loot and great risks were run in smuggling these into the camp.

Sepsis increased rapidly with malnutrition and thousands of boils, abscesses and carbuncles were opened with improvised scalpels; the common antiseptic used was some type of phenol compound provided by the Nipponese in concentrated form mainly for the cleansing of their own staff urinal. Seldom was it possible despite repeated requests to obtain disinfectants for the prisoners deplorable lavatories.

Bandages were in the main rags used and washed again and again and the bulk of these were brought in as loot. One or two Nipponese would obtain medicines for us purchased with money contributed by the prisoner Officers and these ran a great risk; occasionally the Camp Commandant would grant permission for the purchase of a special medicine.

American Red Cross Medical Relief Supplies were given to us in April one thousand nine hundred and forty four and again in November of the same year but not again until after the Nipponese capitulation when on demand three large cases of invaluable medicines and equipment were yielded. Increasing demands were made by the Nipponese on our stocks of American drugs and vitamins which we were most carefully husbanding for our own use.

This is page two of my Affidavit made by me at Toowoomba on the ninth day of October 1946

/s/ C.R. Boyce
.....
Deponent

/s/ Richards J.P.
.....
Justice of the Peace

(3)

right to engage in hostilities should be

limited to ~~the~~ warships or vessels in

hostile
the regular military forces, merchant ships

which resist ~~against~~ enemy warships when

~~it is~~ given ^{an order} ~~some enforcement~~ shall not

be charged for the violation of war regula-

tions if it ~~is~~ ^{take part in} hostile operations.

(b) Privateers

Privateers are ships which are given

Letters of Marque
~~charter of capture~~ and engaged in the

capture of hostile merchant ships, but

their sleeping quarters. The ceiling was eleven feet from the floor and there were several windows in three of the walls. This room provided accommodation for seven to eight prisoner medical orderlies, one to two prisoner doctors and twenty patients who lived, ate and slept there. During the last twelve months three patients were insane (two British and one American) and they required constant attention.

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Bandages were in the main any bits of rag used and washed again and again and the bulk of these were brought in as loot. One or two Nipponese would obtain medicines for us purchased with money contributed by the prisoner Officers and these ran a great risk; occasionally the Camp Commandant would grant permission for the purchase of a special medicine.

American Red Cross Medical Relief Supplies were given to us in April one thousand nine hundred and forty four and again in November of the same year but not again until after the Nipponese capitulation when a demand three large cases of invaluable medicines and equipment were yielded. Increasing demands were made by the Nipponese on our stocks of American drugs and vitamins which we were most carefully hoarded for our own use.

This is page two of my Affidavit made by me at Towomba on the ninth day of October 1946

/s/ C.R. Boyce
.....
Deponent

/s/ Richards J.P.
.....
A Justice of the Peace

(4)

this was abolished by the Paris Declaration
of 1856.

(Note) The U.S.A has not ratified the Paris
Declaration, so she can exercise privateers
lawfully. However, as the prohibition of
privateers should be regarded as a
principle of international law, she
U.S.A. will not dare use them.

(IV) Recognized Characteristics of Warships
from the Standpoint of International Law are
as follows: (See the Hague Convention,

their sleeping quarters.

The ceiling was eleven feet from the floor and there were several windows in three of the walls.

This room provided accommodation for seven to eight prisoner medical orderlies, one to two prisoner doctors and twenty patients who lived, ate and slept there. During the last twelve months three patients were insane (two British and one American) and they required constant attention.

Flies and mosquitoes were bad in summer and the room was very cold in winter. During the first winter which was mild two small charcoal fires were not allowed.

During the second winter with influenza, pneumonia and pleurisy patients for three days and nights the indoor room temperature was below freezing point the thermometer registering just below 0 degrees Centigrade at its highest and minus four degrees at its lowest for that period of seventy two hours. This was in the month of January one thousand nine hundred and forty five and during this month the average outdoor temperature for the daily 0700 work parade was minus two degrees C.

Surgical equipment supplied by the Japanese was one small pocket size instrument case such as a medical student has during his dissecting second and third years of medical studies. Frequently these would be asked for in vain and scalpels were improvised from some dental probes which Major Campbell had brought with him. (R.A. Campbell Major 2/40 Bat a dentist in civil life and CC AIF after the departure of Lt Col Byrne in July one thousand nine hundred and forty three did invaluable work with his dental instruments for the whole of the mixed camp of some six hundred and fifty prisoners). Local anaesthetics were present in abundance as war loot from China and the Nipponese did not seem to know what it was.

Medicines were provided in plenty at first being brought monthly from Osaka POW (P) by our camp Nipponese medical orderlies. After the first few months the supply fell off in quantity and in regularity of arrival until for almost the whole of the last twelve months the Nipponese gave us nothing.

Influenza in some form was always present and aspirin became increasingly rare; a stock of quinine was used and then a large quantity of magnesium carbonate was used up in treating influenza.

Diarrhoea was always prevalent and most of the time there was nothing to use for treatment. Some of the men were able to buy medicines for this from friendly civilians at work; some obtained medicines as loot and great risks were run in smuggling these into the camp.

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/s/ C.R. Boyce
.....
Deponent

/s/ Richards J.F.
.....
Justice of the Peace

(5)

Re: Characterization of merchant ships into warships)

"A ship which is, under an ensign (and a captain's flag), commanded by a commander appointed formally by authorities whose name is on the list of naval officers, and sailed by the crew which is under military discipline."

Armaments, kind and form of the ships are not necessary conditions to decide whether the ship be a warship or not.

their sleeping quarters. The ceiling was eleven feet from the floor and there were several windows in three of the walls. This room provided accommodation for seven to eight prisoner medical orderlies, one to two prisoner doctors and twenty patients who lived, ate and slept there. During the last twelve months three patients were insane (two British and one American) and they required constant attention. Flies and mosquitoes were bad in summer and the room was very cold in winter. During the first winter which was mild two small charcoal fires were not allowed. During the second winter with influenza, pneumonia and pleurisy patients for three days and nights the indoor room temperature was below freezing point the thermometer registering just below 0 degrees Centigrade at its highest and minus four degrees at its lowest for that period of seventy two hours. This was in the month of January one thousand nine hundred and forty five and during this month the average outdoor temperature for the daily 0700 work parade was minus two degrees C.

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This is page two of my affidavit made by me at Toowoomba on the ninth day of October 1946

/s/ C.R. Boyce

 Deponent

/s/ Richards J.P.

 Justice of the Peace

Mr. Yamada.

For full translation.

(Pages 84-90)

「和 病院船」 以下

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部
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2/5
4

1p. 84/

No. IV. Hospital Ships.

As far as hospital ships are concerned,

~~The~~ Treaty No. 10 of 1912 ~~is~~

provides that the principle of the GENEVA

Treaty shall be applied to naval

battles.

(I) Rescue of the Wounded and the Sick,

Army Medical Organs and Hospital

Ships.

(A) Land-based Fighters.

(1) The treaty concerning the protection

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- Q How many officers and soldiers did you see striking with their bayonets and swords?

of the wounded and the sick

is as follows:

(a) The GENEVA Treaty concerning

the amelioration of the conditions

of the wounded and the sick

of ~~the~~ troops at the front

which was signed in 1864.

(b) Revision in 1906.

(c) Revision in 1929.

(2) Attention must be paid to the

following points of the Treaty in

- Q Do you see him on that picture?
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1929.

(a) Even when one of the belligerent powers be not a signatory power of the Treaty, the Treaty shall still place the signatory powers under restraint.

/p. 85/

(b) The use of airplane was recognised.

(B) Naval Warfare.

In the First HAGUE Peace Conference,

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the treaty concerning Application of

Principle of the GENEVA Treaty

was concluded and in the Second

Peace Conference, it was revised.

(II) Outline of the Treaty concerning Application

of Principles of the GENEVA Treaty in

Naval Warfare. The gist of the

treaty is as follows:

(A) Hospital Ships.

(1) Types

(a) Military Hospital Ships (see

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Q Did they go up and down all the lines and rows?

A Yes, they did.

Q How were you able to see this?

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Q How did you receive your saber and pistol wounds?

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Article 1 of the Treaty.)

Military hospital ships, i.e.

ships built or equipped by

the government with the sole

purpose of rescuing the wounded,

the sick or the ship-wrecked,

whose names have been notified

to the belligerent power in

advance of their employment ^{either} in

case of opening hostility or

during the war shall be held

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in respect and shall not be
able to be captured, as long as
the war continues. ~~The~~ said
ships shall not be classed
with war ships with regard
to their stay in the neutral ports.

(b) Hospital ships equipped by
private concerns of the belligerent
powers (See Article 2 of the Treaty).

The hospital ships, the whole or
a part of which was equipped

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at ^a
~~with~~ the expense either of ~~the~~

private concern or,

~~the~~ authorized rescue

association, to which the

belligerent powers have given

governmental orders and whose

names have been notified to the

party in advance of their employment

either in case of opening hostilities.

or during the war, shall be likewise

held in respect and exempt from

capture. ~~The~~ said ships shall carry

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a document of the governmental

authorities who have certified

that they had been inspected by

~~the~~ said governmental authorities

~~as to~~ ^{as to} their equipment and

at the time ~~the~~ ^{case} of their setting sail.

(c) Hospital ships of neutral powers

equipped ~~with~~ ^{at} private expense

(See Article 3 of the Treaty).

~~the~~ hospital ships, the whole or

a part of which was equipped

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at the
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concerns or

of ~~the~~ authorized associations,

and whose names have been

notified by a belligerent power

to ~~its party~~ ^{the enemy} in advance of their

employment, either in case of

opening hostilities or during the

war, ~~under~~ ^{and having beforehand} the consent of the

government to which they belong,

~~beforehand~~ as well as under

the permission of one of the