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The New York Times
Thursday, April 22, 1943

TEXTS OF THE STATEMENTS ON JAPAN

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 21 - The texts of President Roosevelt's statement on the execution of some of the American fliers who raided Japan and of the State Department's communication to Japan follow:

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

It is with a feeling of deepest horror, which I know will be shared with all civilized peoples, that I have to announce the barbarous execution by the Jaranese Government of some of the members of this country's armed forces who fell into Japanese hands as an incident of warfare.

The press has just carried the details of the American bombing of Japan a year ago. The crews of two of the American bombers were caputred by the Japanese.

On October 19, 1942, this Government learned from Japanese radio broadcasts of the capture, trial and severe punishment of those Americans. Continued endeaver was made to obtain confirmation of those reports from Tokyo.

It was not until March 12, 1943, that the American Government received the communication given by the Japanese Government stating that these Americans had in fact been tried and the death penalty had been pronounced against them. It was further stated that the death penalty was commuted for some but that the sentence of death had been applied to others.

This Government has vigorously condemned this act of barbarity in a formal communication sent to the Japanese Government. In that communication this Government has informed the Japanese Government that the American Government will hold personally and officially responsible for these diabolical crimes all of those officers of the Japanese Government who have participated therein and will in due course bring those officers to justice.

This recourse by our enemies to frightfulness is barbarous. The effort of the Japanese war lords to intlmidate us will utterly fail. It will make the American people more determined than ever to blot out the shameless militarism of Japan.

I have instructed the Department of State to make public the text of our communication to the Japanese Government.

State Department's Note

Text of the United States Reply
To The Japanese Government,
April 12, 1943

The Government of the United States has received the reply of the Japanese Government conveyed under date of Feb. 17, 1943, to the Swiss Minister as Tokyo to the inquiry made by the Minister on behalf of the Government of the United States concerning the correctness of reports broadcast by Japanese radio stations that the Japanese authorities intended to try before military tribunals American prisoners of war, for military operations, and to impose upon them severe penalties, including even the death penalty.

The Japanese Government states that it has tried the members of the crews of American planes who fell into Japanese hands after the raid on Japan on April 18 last, that they were sentenced to death and that, following commutation of the sentence for the larger number of them, the sentence of death was applied to certain of the occused.

The Government of the United States has subsequently been informed of the refusal of the Japanese Government to treat the remaining American aviators as prisoners of war, to divulge their names, to state the sentences imposed upon them or to permit visits to them by the Swiss Minister as representative of the protecting power for American interests.

The Japanese Government alleges that it has subjected the American aviators to this treatment because they intentionally bombed non-military installations and deliberately fired on civilians, and that the aviators admitted those acts.

The Government of the United States informs the Japanese Government that instructions to American armed forces have always ordered those forces to direct their attacks upon military objectives. The American forces participating in the attack on Japan had such instructions and it is known that they did not deviate therefrom. The Government of the United States brands as false the charge that American aviators intentionally have attacked noncombatants anywhere.

Japan's Methods Questioned

With regard to the allegation of the Japanese Government that the American aviators admitted the acts of which the Japanese Government accused them, there are numerous known instances in which Japanese official agencies have employed brutal and bestial methods in extorting alleged confessions from persons in their power. It is customary for those agencies to use statements obtained under torture, or alleged statements, in proceedings against the victims.

If the admissions alleged by the Japanese Government to have been made by the American aviators were in fact made, they could only have been extorted fabrications.

Moreover, the Japanese Government entered into a solemn obligation by agreement with the Government of the United States to observe the terms of the Jenevi Prisoners of War Convention. Article I of that Convention provides for treatment as prisoners of war of members of armies and of persons captured in the course of military operations at sea or in the air. Article LX provides that upon the opening of a judicial proceeding directed against a prisoner of war, the representative of the protecting power shall be given notice thereof at least three weeks prior to the trial and of the names and charges against the prisoners who are to be tried. Article LXI provides that no prisoner may be obliged to admit himself guilty of the act of which he is accused.

Article LXII provides that the accused shall have the assistance of qualified counsel of his choice and that a representative of the protecting power shall be permitted to attend the trial. Article LXV provides that sentence pronounced against the prisoners shall be communicated to the protecting power immediately. Article LXVI provides, in the event that the death penalty is pronounced, that the details as to the nature and circumstances of the offense shall be communicated to the protecting power, for transmission to the power in whose forces the prisoner served, and that the sentence shall not be executed before the expiration of a period of least three months after such communication. The Japanese Government has not complied with any of these provisions in its treatment of the captured American aviators.

Demands Information

The Government of the United States calls again uon the Japanese Government to carry out its agreement to observe the provisions of the Convention by communicating to the Swiss Minister at Tokyo the charges and sentences imposed upon the American aviators, by permitting the Swiss representatives to visit those now held in prison, by restoring to those aviators the full rights to which they are entitled under the Prisoners of War Convention, and by informing

the Minister of the n mes and disposition or place of burial of the bodies of any of the aviators against whom sentence of death has been carried out.

If, as would appear from its communication under reference, the Japanese Government has descended to such acts of barbarity and manifestations of depravity as to murder in cold blood uniformed members of the American armed forces made prisoners as an incident of warfare, the American Government will hold personally and officially responsible for those deliberate crimes all of those officers of the Japanese Government who have participated in their commitment and will in due course bring those officers to justice.

The American Government also solemnly warns the Japanese Government that for any other violations of its undertakings as regards American prisoners of war or for any other acts of criminal barbarity inflicted upon American prisoners in violation of the Rules of Warfare accepted and practiced by civilized nations, as military operations now in progress draw to their inexorable and inevitable conclusion, the American Government will visit upon the officers of the Japanese Government responsible for such uncivilized and inhumane acts the punishment they deserve.

于九百甲三年三月十三日二至,初今水園政府是等水園人事已与,報道二岁了確認了得少人,繼續的努力十十七夕,米國人,建掛,裁判及以嚴酷工,處罰三國年知少見,東京三人米國人,建掛,裁判及以嚴酷工,處罰三國年知少見,東京三人 一台水图爆整機、路泉面加日水側二桶八五月 实裁判二附之之死刑,直告的彼得一对之子下也是自,日本政府 千九百四十二年十十月十九日二我政府 只今各新聞八三年前一十八十八日本爆擊許報了傳一千馬上 か他、若干名三対シテハステニ石死刑,宣告が適用もクラテアッタ 通告可受取以夕,以上八更上此一死刑八若干名三对三子成刑也是 小述ベテアック 八日本一一一一大放送二日り、丁二 1野鐵丁心處利了光表也不

EXHIBIT

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百日本政府通告方

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府,官吏是等極悪非道,犯罪三对以個人的主公的三七百難之久,右通告中于アイ力放府八三三関與三月人人子,日於政難之人

人的三毛公的三毛賣

省二命三方。村工对人以我方通告,主 林役スプラー骨が決意ラ国スンとナアラウ。 春々ラ威嚇セントスル日本軍部将領運、努力八全り失敗こ各々ノ政婦ない大人日本軍部将領運、努力八全り失敗こ 文文公表之北极國務

J.P. S. Doc. 3274 千九百甲三年四十一百时日本政行时之合衆國四春一九百甲三年四十一百时日本政行时之合衆國四春

同公便三傳今岁日本政府一回答了受領多。 一对少軍事裁判二於千審理少且死刑可以含公嚴酷十刑合衆國政府,日本當局者加下八方,任傷可以學事行動

金果殿村八来國軍隊三村元指示小帝三八三軍隊等,行為了認為上立張之子九 三班軍事施設了深襲之故意一作歌扇易力的歌 等方部問己八月前八月初 レタと白ノの東西ラのマケク 空する前方教教教人工上的室す 政有八次下残餘,以外那行士 日本政府、昨年四月六日、日本空襲、後日本側 一一一生了一点上及已被等一半数以上が成刊 アメリカ飛行機搭乘員,裁判ショト彼等死 日本政府八下人了力流行士的改意 代表上了猫西公使 二下サレタリ史ラセルコト 一对口日本政府的西部 得馬上三頭扱力工人 コトラボンマテキル、合衆國 かり又はいる小写 北京多文花

米國電路ハカ、山命今多受了居り又做等かっしって日本政府三通告元 日本三対元以歌を三路的ラニッノ政歌了の電車自標三指向北等二十多のからすれる 行きは日こナカッタコトへなうしラキル 多方非難虚遇為打計記 八指電道ラは、人 テろり又は生すかコレニ 后歌國政府八个人 歌到 男人了及歌

日本政府為明了上主張一度一月八日本政府諸機関が日本政府為明了上主張元行為ラアナリが飛行士が記 理强二八八人人路事歌的十年 仍等功物四在心者三時間 道十六位月中上夕多致 自白上午スルモノラ金

競党シテ

日か生然手士はなりたしませんり 我軍衙門 中部探問人下海河人 我图加城地看一对礼部記手 スペキコトコ 白本政府一主張久心自 由了三部 好 四子三郎とり 即午饭等人 るちサレテハナる 你海軍軍工員 海蒙 定動門事 物定になり 一生的新 工八七型旗 用公二公司 一般事 判二馬 言品供 せうし

P. 5

前三、執行スペカラサルコトラ規定シラテル。日本政府小捕へラ ,性質及ど太次二、イテ詳細ラ利益保護国三通也不養了服務シタ軍隊,所属又心國三傳達及為三、犯罪 宣告之少判决八直十二利益保護国通知也可以十二十 十二下及ごり判決分心通知後少少モ三ヶ日期间满所了 少かがか死行工、取扱上是等 可規定三年工心第六十六條,死刑宣告場合二八八學 コトラ許サルベキコトラ規定シテチル。 引得以べき下及心利益保護国代表が裁判二立会 第六三條、被告一彼選擇心有資格、無護人援的 ,規定,何了三天從以于平 第六十五條八學處馬打

通知河南下不

イノテアル。

死刑,判决,到行也可以外儿又心 遵守又一千日本政府的定与実行又一千三月再四日本政 久遺骸,理葬場所到通知不下一依り條約,規定 大完全几权利以後得以九二十二依少,以一人瑞西公使以其等,就行士二、饭等が得庸條约,十二百处與八二人 人大麦。現在投獄中上于居心者与訪问又上三十分許又下辰之夕判决了在東京端西公使三通知又儿二十二依小端西 何二要求スル。 合衆国政府八丁八少为飛行 火其等一张行士三、 人大表現在投獄世二十五七十一方的河 丁八张行工,好名處分老 工二对文心起新理由上下寸

着用,好員为冷酷三天般宫之儿が如中是一定十几行為上 若シ右三言及マルソ通知ョリ明ラカデアラウ中久日本跃 等一事件上三方得為上十七十一十八万里和服

府官吏ニンノ通己刑罰ョ以テ政府八九九非文明、北人道的行軍事行動がノス動且不可避的行事事行動のアノス動且不可避 施一一者心野爭落規三違反三ナアイン力学奏三加ラ上其、他如何上海聲到过三之又八文明國家、認以实其、他如何上海達都三対三十之又八文明國家、認以实 アノリカ政府、マメリカノ浮奏三国元日本政府、保証、 八十時機二於テ己ラ官吏ラ法二限ラシ處ルべき時機二於テ己ラ官吏子法の記を過り 府八己う改造 敗德,暴露三远看路 月不可避的終局可見犯時下分力自每何三对二十天,现在是行工对二十天,现在進行中, ラス二般ラシをがせてこトスルモ シマッテルノテアレハ、アメリカ政 シナアメリカ学を勢ニルヘラレ 犯行三段孫心田本政府 アリンメ、ない

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報イントスルモノデアルコトス

ОБВИНИТЕЛЬ ОТ СОЮЗА ССР в Международном Военном Трибунале в Токио

IPS doc#3274

Victory for 'Moderates' in the Naming of Shigemitsu, Say Chinese Observers

WOULD CONSERVE GAINS

Japanese 'Middle' Group Said to Aim to Get Peace After Consolidating Conquests

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. CHUNGKING, April 21-In connection with the Tokyo Cabinet changes announced yesterday Chinese Government sources here today said the appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu as Foreign Minister, following similar changes in the Finance and Greater East Asia ministries, indicated a considerable strengthening of the former "moderate" group relative to the fascist militarists.

Both of those groups back Japan's war, the difference between them being at present tactical. While out-and-out militarists want continual expansion, the so-called moderates argue that the Allied strategy of defeating Germany before concentrating against Japan offers Japan an opportunity to consolidate her present occupied territories and develop and conserve energies for future conquests.

The "moderates," therefore, advocate holding the "west wall" of the Burma-India borders and a "south wall" paralleling New Guinea but not advancing farther. Meantime, they argue, Japan should exploit and pacify occupied China while using political, economic and military means to increase the difficulties of blockaded free China, They also would avoid aggravating relations with Soviet Russia.

The ultimate objective of the "moderates" is to launch peace offensives both against China and the Western Powers, offering as an alternative a long and exhaust- texts of President Russervit's ing war.

The Chinese informants say Premier Hideki Toja is inclined to of the American there who raided favor this group in the present Japan and of the State Departjuncture. thus having completed mours summanion to Japan the classical evolution of Japan's follow: fire-breathing reactionaries, who almost invariably fall under the influence of large financial groups

after achieving government office. It is important to realize that these Japanese "moderates" and "liberals" are not really moderate or liberal but simply advocate different tactics based on the conviction that while Japan's present offensive possibilities have reached the limit, the circumstances for the development of defensive pow- The press has just carried the er, which would later serve as a details of the American bombine basis for increased armament production for further aggression, are at present more favorable.

NEW PENALTIES SET FOR JAVA PRISONERS

Batavia Radio Tells of Rules for Captured Allied Nationals

The Nethyrlands News Agency reported yesterian; snoting the Japaness-controlled Between Java gadio, that Japanese enthurities in the Netherlands Fost Soons had set up new turn to "come" allegacing references as to be Northy to-Bend, British and Antonion Service seniors, including the morth penalty. The United Press and

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SIX AIRMEN CAPTURED DURING THE RAID ON TOKYO



Sergeant Harold A. Spatz Lieutenant Dean E. Hallmark



Lieutenant Robert J. Meder



Lieutenant William G. Farrow



Lieutenant Robert L. Hite



Texts of the Statements on Japan

He The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 21-The statement on the execution of some!

President's Statement

It is with a feeling of deepest horror, which I know will be shared with all civilized peoples. that I have to announce the barbarous execution by the Japanese. Government of some of the members of this country's armed forces who fell mo Japanese hands as an incident of warfare.

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Demands Information

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ARNOLD PLEDGES MEN TO REVENGE

Commander of U. S. Army Air Forces Vows Destruction of Japan's War Lords

SAYS FLIERS DIED HEROES

General Urges Americans to Redouble Their Efforts to Smash Foe in Orient

WASHINGTON, April 21 (A)-General Henry H. Arnold pledged the Army Air Forces tonight to the utter destruction of Japan's "inhuman war lords" in vengeance for the execution of American fliers captured after last year's raid on Tokyo.

"We must not rest-we must redouble our efforts," the Air Forces commander said in a message to all his personnel a few hours after President Roosevelt had disclosed that the Japanese had acknowledged having put to death some of the eight Americans-they did not say how many-and treating other captured fliers as criminals, denying them all rights as prisoners of

General Arnold made it clear that the Japanese inhumanity would not deter this country from further raids on Tokyo, underlining in his message the word "first" in referring to last year's bombing. Saying that the victims of the Japanese had died as heroes, General Arnold dispatched the following message to every air base in combat theatres and in this country:

"In violation of every rule of military procedure and every concept of human decency, the Japanese have executed several of your brave comrades who took part in the first Tokyo raid. These men died as heroes. We must not rest -we must redouble our efforts un-

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FRANK SINATRA

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WALTER O'KEEFE

Master of Ceremonies

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til the inhuman war lords who committed this crime have been utterly destroyed.

"Remember those comrades when you get a Zero in your sight—have their sacrifice before you when you lineup your bomb-sight on a Japanese base.

"You have demonstrated the Japanese cannot match you in aerial combat or in bombardment. Let your answer to their treatment of your comrades be the destruction of the Japanese air force their lines of communication and the production centers which offer them opportunity to continue such atrocities."

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Windfall for "Little Dels" pure wool herringbone that a Made into a three harther to a Wonderful details - like trouse open-vent back for the or Imings Seafoam, summer :

"LITTLE DEB" SHOP -Alto available in the E.

BUY WAR BONDS



basis for increased armament production for further aggression, are at present more favorable,

NEW PENALTIES SET FOR JAVA PRISONERS

Batavia Radio Tells of Rules for Captured Allied Nationals

The Netherlands News Agency reported yesterday, quoting the Japanese-controlled Batavia, Java. radio, that Japanese authorities in the Netherlands East Indies had set up new rules to "punish" allegedly rebellions nots by Netherland, Britun and American prisoners, including the death penalty. The United Press said.

The Netherland agency reported the broadcast from Melbourne. where it was heard Tuesday.

The Batavia radio was quoted as having said that "new provisions provide punishment for (1) violence or intimidation by a group of prisoners, (2) murder or injury of supervisors or wardens, (3) resistance, dischedience or insuit to officers, (4) conspiring to disobny orders.

"The penalties for such acts." the broadcast said, "conform to the general system of criminal law. which provides for execution in certain cases."

The Tokyo radio said yesterday that Japanese authorities had virfually completed plans to group enemy nationals living in China in stipulated cones where they will lead "regularly programmed lives Text of The Linter States Regul in squads," The United Press added.

MME. CHIANG SHOCKED

Calls for Speedy Retribution for Execution of Fliers.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, from her place of retirement in the Hudson River Valley, issued a statement yesterday, distributed by the Chinese News Service, condemning the execution of American thera by Japan and calling for the latter's apredy defeat.

The statement follows:

"The execution of the American fliers by the Japanese shocked all decent people everywhere. But this act comes as no surprise to us Chinese, who have witnessed the calculated cruelties perpetrated by the enemy on our own people through the years, and especially for the past nix years.

"This latest flagrant violation of international and humane laws should sies the determination of the United Sations to bring immediately 'm task the enemy, who knows no law but brute force. Every day of passive theorizing as night that the Japanese had capto the date in the vague future when the Japanese will be dealt seriously and effectively atrengthens Japan's stranglehold on the territories and resources which she will pervert to make herself a world Frankenstein.

and soon, further atrocities of this the Rome French-language broad- vengeance of the farmers, who had kind are not alien to the brutal cast, recorded in New York, said become the target of the sportive nature of the Japanese militarists." that the six men had been shot pastime of the American aviators."

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This recousie by our enemies to frightfulness is harbarous. The offert of the Japanese was lords to intimidate as will litterly fail-It will make the American people more determined than ever to blot and the emproless militarism

I have applied the Department of Frate to make public the text of our communication to the Japanere Gavernment

State Department's Note

TO THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CONTRACTOR A 1901; 12: 1943

The Government of the United States has received the ceply of the Japanese Government conveyed under date of Feb. 17, 1943. to the Swiss Minister at Tokyo to the toquiry made by the Minister on behalf of the Government of the United States concerning the correctness of reports broadcast by Japanese radio stations that the Japanese authorities intended to try before military tribunals American prisoners of war, for military operations, and to impose upon them severe penalties, including even the death

The Japanese Government states that it has tried the manthers of the crews of American planes who fell into Japanese hands after the raid on Japan on April 18 last, that they were sentenced to death and that, following comGovernment that instructions to American armed forces have always ordered those forces to direet Preir uttacks upon military objectives. The American forces marticipating in the attack on Japan had such instructions and it is known that they did not deviate therefrom. The Government of the United States brands as false the charge that American aviators intentionally have attacked noncombatants anywhere. Japan's Methods Questioned

With regard to the allegation of the Japanese Government that the American aviators admitted the acts of which the Japanese Government accuses them, there are numerous known instances in which Japanese official agencies have employed brutal and beatial methods or exturting alleged confessions from persons in their power It is eustomory for those agencies to use statements abtained under torture, or alleged

If the admissions alleged by the Japanese Government to have hone made by the American aviators were in fact made, they could only have been exterted fabrications.

Moreover, the Japanese Governmount watered into a soleren obligutton by agreement with the Government of the United States to observe the terms of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention. Article I of that Convention provides for treatment as principle of war of members of arming and of persons explured in the course of military operations at weat or in the air. Article LX provides that upon the opening of a judicial proceeding directed against a prisoner of war, the representative of the protecting power shall be given notice thereof at least three weeks prior to the trial and of the names and charges against the prisoners who are to be tried. Article LXI proprovides that no prisoner may be obliged to admit himself guilty of the act of which he is accused.

Article LXII provides that the accused shall have the assistance of qualified counsel of his choice and that a representative of the protecting power shall be permitted to attend the trial. Article LXV provides that sentence pronounced against the prisoners shall be communicated to the protecting power immediately. Article LXVI provides, in the event that the death penalty is pronounced, that the details as to the nature and circumstances of the offense shall be communicated to the protecting power, for transmission to the power in whose forces the prisoner served, and that the sentence shall not be executed before the expiration of a

REPORTS 6 FLIERS HELD

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"Unless we defeat her utterly received in garbled form because ness soldiers saved them from the

| down by Japanese anti-aircraft guns and were in a plane "of P-40 Rome Radio Says Japan Cap- type," The P-10 is a single-seat fighter plane,

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WAR BOND PERFORMANCE*

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solemnly warns the Japanese

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means more this year! Graciousness, not extravagance . . . thoughtfulness, not showiness. This is the spirit we've put in our Easter greetings for you this year. Simple Easter egg-shaped boxes, filled with an inspiring assortment of our really superb velvet-smooth chocolates. Attractive vanity or jewel boxes, treasurable gifts themselves, filled with precious layers of dainty chocolates and tidbits. We feel sincerely that too much candy is inappropriate today, but that these moderate amounts, beautifully packaged, are a perfect expression of the Easter spirit.

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CABINET SHIFT HELD TOKYO BID FOR TIME

Victory for 'Moderates' in the Naming of Shigemitsu, Say Chinese Observers

WOULD CONSERVE GAINS

Japanese 'Middle' Group Said to Aim to Get Peace After Consolidating Conquests

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. CHUNGKING, April 21-In connection with the Tokyo Cabinet changes announced yesterday Chinese Government sources here today said the appointment of Mamoru Shigemitsu as Foreign Minister, following similar changes in the Finance and Greater East Asia ministries, indicated a con-

siderable strengthening of the

former "moderate" group relative

to the fascist militarists. Both of those groups back Japan's war, the difference between them being at present tactical. While out-and-out militarists want continual expansion, the so-called moderates argue that the Allied strategy of defeating Germany before concentrating against Japan offers Japan an opportunity to consolidate her present occupied territories and develop and conserve energies for future conquests.

The "moderates," therefore, advocate holding the "west wall" of the Burma-India borders and a "south wall" paralleling New Guinea but not advancing farther. Meantime, they argue, Japan should exploit and pacify occupied China while using political, economic and military means to increase the difficulties of blockaded

"moderates" is to launch peace offensives both against China and the Western Powers, offering as an alternative a long and exhaust- texts of President Roosevell's ing war.

The Chinese informants say favor this group in the present Japan and at the State Departthe classical evolution of Japan's follow: fire-breathing reactionaries, who almost invariably fall under the influence of large financial groups after achieving government office.

It is important to realize that these Japanese "moderates" and "liberals" are not really moderate or liberal but simply advocate datferent tactics based on the conviction that while Japan's present offensive possibilities have reached the limit, the circumstances for hands as an incident of warfare. the development of defensive power, which would later serve as a basis for increased armament production for further aggression, are at present more favorable.

NEW PENALTIES SET FOR JAVA PRISONERS

Batavia Radio Tells of Rules for Captured Allied Nationals

The Netherlands News Agency reported yesterday, quoting the Japanese-rontrolled Batasia, Java. radio, that Japanese authorities in the Netherlands East Indies had set up hew yours "- "punish" allegedly relation and by Netherbend, Brittin and Assertion price. comes, including the death penalty, The Poster Price sand.

The Nethermal severy espected the broadcast from McDourne, Where it was brand Torontay.

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SIX AIRMEN CAPTURED DURING THE RAID ON TOKYO



Sergeant Harold A. Spatz



Lieutenant Dean E. Hallmark



Lieutenant Robert J. Meder



aggravating relations with soviet Texts of the Statements on Japan

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 21-The statement on the execution of some Premier Hideki Tojo is inclined to of the American fliers who raided Juncture, thus having completed ment's communication to Japan

President's Statement

It is with a feeling of deepest horror, which I know will beshared with all civilized peoples. that I have to announce the barbarous execution by the Japanese Government of some of the members of this country's armed forces who fell into Japanese

The press has just carried the details of the American bombing of Japan a year men. The reews of two of the American bombers

were captured by the Jaranese. On October 19, 1912; this Government bound from Japanese radio brandensts of the expture; trial and service remissioners of those Americana Continued endenver was made to abtain confirmuition of those reports from

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- "iting that these Americans and in fact been tiled and the death penalty, tool been pronounced significat. There . It was littliber stated that the drath penalty was communical for some but that the sent most fault stored been upplend be suffered.

The Charactement has Niparousby condervered blue arm of hugburity in a formal committee caller sent to the January - Direct breest. In their communication this Goveronest has ofermed the Japa- . ness Government that the American theerenmen will hold personally and officially responsible for these diabolical crimes all of those officers of the Japanese Government who have participated therein and will in due course bring those officers to

This recourse for our enemies effort of the Japanese war lords

mutation of the sentence for the larger number of them, the sentence of death was applied to certain of the accused.

The Government of the United States has subsequently been informed of the refusal of the Japanese Government to treat the remaining American aviators as prisoners of war, to divulge their. names, to state the sentences imposed upon them or to permit visits to them by the Swiss Minister as representative of the protecting power for American inter-

The Japanese Government alleges that it has subjected the American aviators to this treatment because they intentionally bombed non-military installations and deliberately fired on civilians, and that the aviators admitted

The Government of the United States infortes the Japanese Government that instructions to American armed forces have always ordered those forces to direct their attucks upon multary objectives. The American forces participating in the attack on Japan had such instructions and it is known that they dol not deviare therefrom. The Hovernment of the United States brands as talse the charge that American sylators injentionally have attacked nancombalants anywhere.

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Moreover, the Japanese Government entered into a sidemu obligation by agreement with the Covernment of the United States. phervy tim terms of the

peried of at least three months after such communication. The Japanese Government has not complied with any of these provisions in its treatment of the captured American avlatora.

Demanda Information

The Government of the United States calls again upon the Japanese Government to carry out its agreement to observe the provisions of the Convention by communicating to the Swiss Minister at Tokyo the charges and sentences imposed upon the American aviators, by permittire the Swiss representatives to visit those now held in prison, by restoring to those aviators the full rights to which they are entitled under the Prisoners of War Convention, and by informing the Minister of the names and disposition or place of burial of the bodies of any of the avistors sgainst whom sentence of death has been parried out.

If. as would appear from Ha communication under reference, the Japanese Government has deaccorded to such acts of burbuilty and manifestations of depravity as to murder in cold blood uniformed members of the American armed forces made prisoners as un incident of warfare, the Amerwan Government will hold persomally and officially responsible for those deliberate crimes all of those officers of the Japanese Government who have particlpated in their commitment and will in due course bring those of-

Tivers In limitee. The American Gavernment also sulemnly warns the Japanese Covernment that for any other violations of its undertakings as regards American prisoners of war my far any other acts of criminal burfarity inflicted upon American prisoners in violation of the Rules of Wastore accepted and practiced by civilized nations, as military operations now in progress draw to their inexorable and inevitable condusion. the American Government will visit upon the officers of the Japanese Government responsible for such uncivilized and inhumone acts the punishment they deserve.

ARNOLD PLEDGES MEN TO REVENGE

Commander of U. S. Army Air Forces Vows Destruction of Japan's War Lords

SAYS FLIERS DIED HEROES

Redouble Their Efforts to Smash Foe in Orient

WASHINGTON, April 21 (A)-General Henry H. Arnold pledged the Army Air Forces tonight to the utter destruction of Japan's "inhuman war lords" in vengeance for the execution of American fliers captured after last year's raid on Tokyo.

"We must not rest-we must redouble our efforts," the Air Forces commander said in a message to all his personnel a few hours after President Roosevelt had disclosed that the Japanese had acknowledged having put to death some of the eight Americans-they did not say how many-and treating other captured filers as criminals, denying them all rights as prisoners of

General Arnold made it clear that the Japanese inhumanity would not deter this country from further raids on Tokyo, underlining in his message the word "first" in referring to last year's bombing. Saying that the victims of the Japanese had died as heroes, General Arnold dispatched the following message to every air base in combat theatres and in this country:

"In violation of every rule of military procedure and every concept of human decency, the Japanese have executed several of your brave comrades who took part in the first Tokyo raid. These men died as heroes. We must not rest -we must redouble our efforts un-

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til the inhuman war lords who committed this crime have been utterly destroyed.

"Remember those comrades when you get a Zero in your sight—have their sacrifice before you when you lineup your bomb-sight on a Japanese base.

"You have demonstrated the Japanese cannot match you in aerial combat or in bombardment. Let your answer to their treatment of your comrades be the destruction of the Japanese air force their lines of communication and the production centers which offer General Urges Americans to them opportunity to continue such atrocities."

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NEW PENALTIES SET FOR JAVA PRISONERS

Batavia Radio Tells of Rules for Captured Allied Nationals

The Netherlands News Agency reported yesterday, quoting the Japanese-controlled Batavia, Java, radio, that Japanese authorities in the Netherlands East Indies had set up new rules to "punish" allegedly rebellious nels by Netherland, Britten and American prisoners, including the death penalty, The United Press said.

The Notherland agency reported the broadcast from Melbourne, where it was heard Tuesday.

The Batavia radio was quoted as having said that "new provisions provide punishment for (1) violence or intimidation by a group of prisoners. (2) murder or injury of supervisors or wardens, (3) resistance, dischedience or insult to officers, (4) conspiring to disobey orders.

"The penaities for such nets," the broadcast said, "conform to the general system of criminal lawwhich provides for execution in certain cases."

The Tokyo radio said yesterday that Japarese authorities had virticulty completed plans to group Japanese Government. enemy autionals living in China in stipulated cones where they will lead "regularly programmed lives in squads." The United Press added,

MME. CHIANG SHOCKED

Calls for Speedy Retribution for Execution of Fliers

Mmc. Chiang Kal-shok, from her place of retirement in the Hudson River Valley, issued a statement yesterday, distributed by the Chinese News Service, condemning the execution of American filers by Japan and calling for the latter's speedy defeat.

The statement follows:

"The execution of the American ffiers by the Japanese shocked all decent people everywhere, But this act comes as no surprise to us Chinese, who have witnessed the calculated cruelties perpetrated by the enemy on our own people through the years, and especially for the past aix years.

"This latest flagrant violation of international and humane laws should step! the determination of the United Nations to bring immedistely is task the enemy, who knows no law but brute force. Every day of passive theorizing as to the date in the vague future when the Japanese will be dealt with seriously and effectively atrengthens Japan's stranglehold on the territories and resources Press reported. which she will pervert to make herself a world Frankenstein.

and soon, further atrocaties of this the Rome French-language broad- vengeance of the farmers, who had kind are not alien to the brutal cast, recorded in New York, said become the target of the sportive nature of the Japanese militarists." that the six men had been shot pastime of the American aviators."

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This recourse by our enemies to frightfulness is larebarous. The offort of the Japanoze war lords to intimidate us will utterly fail, It will make the American people more determined than ever to blot out the shameless militarism of Japany

I have instructed the Department of State to make public the lext of our communication to the

State Department's Note

TEXT OF THE UNITED STATES REPLY To THE JAPANES IN GOVERNMENT. APRIL 12, 1943

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