

p. 53 Enemy hid in caves trapped and annihilated  
by the use of "red-shells".

Fighting around 西營鎮 on Feb. 22nd

Sect. VII Fight in self-defense against  
Guerrillas pp. 54-56.

p. 54. Use of a few "red-shells" by transportation  
troops drove back guerrilla troops.

Fighting around 季家庄 March 17th

p. 55 Discharge of "red-shells" by a sentry  
of a communication corps  
over arms drove back guerrilla  
troops and facilitated repair of the  
transmission line.

an occurrence on Aug. 29th.

around 桐城

p. 56. a device of exploding "Yellow  
Chemicals" collapsed the persistent  
attempt at cutting off the transmission line

1914

Each page gives a sketch of the site of fighting with a description of engagement.

Also a 3-column description is given including

1. General description.
2. Outline of fighting, no. of shells dropped, kind, etc.
3. Lesson derived.

p 1. ( Gives above all  
column 2 /

"The poison-gas completely enveloped the place (X) (Y); greater part of the enemy was in agony and groaned"

1914

Introduction says that this represents some characteristic examples of chemical warfare in the China incident, explanation is made with the aid of illustrations as far as practicable so that the instruction for the use gas; especially that "Red-shell type" might be made easy.

Date of the introduction - Nov. 3, 1942.

### Table of Contents

Section 1 attack on a position

Chapter I. "Red" and smoke.

(1) Discharge of red shells.

1. An example of discharging the shells in the enemy's front position to facilitate the side attack of the main force.

2. An example of causing the shells discharged at the flank to facilitate attack of the front of the main force and held the target and annihilate the enemy.

1914

Y. TANAKA

Note to "a collection of chemical warfare  
examples"

The term "あか" or "Red" signifies  
choking gas, and

the term "きいろ" or Yellow, blistering gas.

General Ryuichi TANAKA is the authority  
of above explanation.

It is apparent that above poison  
gas are charged in a cylindrical shell or  
bomb and dropped or discharged through  
guns etc.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 1914

17 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: "Examples of Chemical Warfare in The China Incident", booklet published by N. RASHINO Army School

Date: Not certain Original  Copy  Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes  No

Has it been photostated? Yes  No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: S. G. I. Army Arsenal

PERSONS IMPLICATED:

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Use of Poison Gas

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

This book is a collection of examples of the use of chemical warfare in the China Incident, especially in the "CHUGEN Campaign". It was drafted by the N. RASHINO Army School and is marked received by the Army Signal School (RIKUGUN-TSUSEN-G. KKO) 5 Dec 1942.

Summary of the introduction: The following are characteristic examples of chemical warfare in the China Incident. Illustrations are used as much as possible in order that instruction in the use of gas might be made easy. 3 Nov 1942.

There are fifty-six pages, each containing an example of use of poison gas. Each page is divided into a sketch of the situation and three columns of print. 1. General description. 2. Outline of fighting; number of shells used, type, etc. 3. Lesson derived.

Page 1, column 2: "The poison gas (DOKU GASU)

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Page 1

completely enveloped/TUITAI, - the greater part of the enemy was in agony and groaned."

Page II: The word DOKUGASU (Poison gas) is again found.

The following is a list of pages, dates of battles by month and day (years not given in text), area where gas was used, and type of gas used if mentioned. Pages giving no specific details are omitted.

/Analyst's Note: According to General Ryukichi T.N.K., the term "red" (LKI) signifies "choking gas", and the term "yellow" (KII) signifies "blistering gas"./

Section I

<u>Page</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	
1	Sept 24	Tuitai	
2	Oct 8	Yenlingshan	
3	Oct 11	Chungshanpor	Red Shells
5	May 8	Kuchiashan	
6	May 10	Machialing	
7	Apr 23	Tachuhui	Red Shells
8	Nov 6	Nanchinkuan	
9	Oct 13	Fenghsin	Red Shells
10	June 3	Tachouchen	
11	July 7	Chuwo	
12	Sept 28	Loshan	
14	Oct 2	Chen Chuang	
15	July 18	Chungfengchen	
16	Oct 1	Hungchai	
17	March 3	Yanghuoshan	
18	May 1	Sunchiachai	
19	June 1	Sanchiaoting	
20	Dec 30	Chenchiaho	Yellow Chemicals
22	Beginning of Feb	Tahangti	
23	Feb 13	Tungaiti	

Section II

<u>Page</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	
24	Mar 30	Yehtung	Red Shells
25	Nov 11	Wangchiawan	Red Shells

Section III

<u>Page</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	
26	Oct 1	Hsientsui	Red Shells
27	Oct 20	Changchiayen	Red Shells
28	Nov 11	Hangwangchuan	Red Shells
29	Mar 10	Chenchiapo	Red Shells
30	May 7	Fenghuoshan	Red Shells
31	Sept 18	Tachiaoling	

Section IV

32	Oct 16	Tsungtsu	Red Shells
33	June 24	Chingshan	Red Shells
34	Dec 22	Hsiungtsun	Red Shells
35	Sept 25	Ke-Tung	Red Shells
36	Dec 22	Tang-Chi	Red Shells
37	May 3	Changchiachi	Red Shells
38	June 12	Chenchiapo	Yellow Chemicals
39	Dec 22	Hwangchiachuan	Yellow Chemicals
40	Oct 7-11	Ni-Chang	Yellow and Red

Section V

41	May 9	Tang-Ho	Red Shells
42	May 26	Yieh-Chia-Shan	Red Shells
43	May 5	Chiao-Shang	Poison Gas
44	Oct 31	Chen-Tsung	Yellow Shells

Section VI

45	June 21	Kwan-Yin-Tang	Red Shells
46	Nov 17	Niu-Tao-Shan	Red Shells
47	Sept 16	Kwei-Shan	Red Shells
48	May 19	Kao-Shan	Red Shells
49	Oct 25	Tai-Chia-Shan	Red Shells
50	Feb 21 (?)	Shiu-Shui-Ho	Red Shells
51	May 3	Shen-Chuan	Red and Smoke
52	Sept 17	Kwan-Chow-Cheng	Red Shells
53	Feb 22	Si-Yin-Tsung	Red Shells

Section VII

54	Mar 17	Chi-Chia-Chuan	Red Shells
55	Aug 29	Tung-Cheng	Red Shells
56	----	-----	Yellow Chemicals

Analyst: 2d Lt Wilds