

Doc 2846

DOCUMENT 2846

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,)
)
 * AGAINST *)

A F F I D A V I T

ARAKI, SADA0, et al.)

I, YAMAZAKI, Shigeru, make oath and say as follows:

Q What is your name?

A YAMAZAKI, Shigeru.

Q. What is your present address?

A No. 3 Ninokamae, Iwateyama-Machi, Miyagi Prefecture.

Q What was your position with the Prisoner of War Control Bureau in Tokyo?

A I was the Deputy Chief, the ranking number two official.

Q Since when and until what time did you hold that position?

A From January 1942 until the end of February 1943.

Q Sometime in July of 1942 do you recall a meeting of newly appointed commanders of prisoner of war camps held under the auspices of the Prisoner of War Control Bureau in Tokyo?

A Yes.

Q Do you recall any written instructions by Prime Minister Tojo which were given and discussed at the meeting?

A Yes.

Q What were the written instructions about?

A The written instructions directed the commanders of prisoner of war camps to use white prisoners of war for menial labor and work details in order to impress the people of the localities in which the prisoner of war camps were located with the superiority of the Japanese over the white peoples. The idea was to degrade and humiliate the whites as much as possible.

Q Did you have a copy of the order?

A Yes, it was printed, bore the name of Premier Tojo, and a copy of it was sent to me. I left it with my successor when I was transferred.

Q Do you know where the printed order is now?

A Copy of the written order we had in our office was burned with other papers during the conflagration of Tokyo. *I think so.*

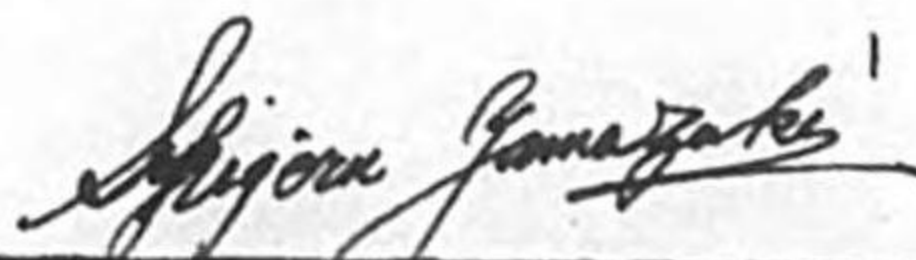
Q Do you know where the idea of using white prisoners of war for this purpose actually originated?

A Yes. It was the idea of General UEMURA, Mikio, the Chief of the Prisoner of War Control Bureau. He submitted his idea to Premier Tojo of using white prisoners of war for menial labor to impress the natives of the occupied areas what the Japanese can do to the whites.

Q How do you know it was General UEMURA's idea?

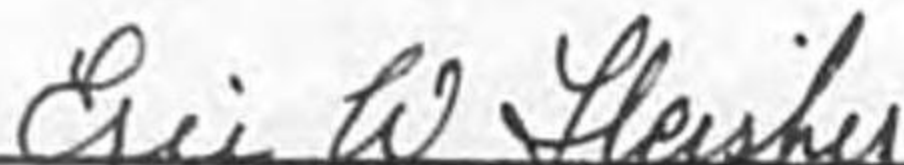
A I know because the General who was my immediate chief told me of it and that he was going to submit his idea to Premier Tojo. General UEMURA envisaged two main objectives for his plan: first, to increase production; second, to lower white prestige in Asia.

- Q Do you know personally of Premier Tojo's reaction to General UEMURA's idea?
- A I have not discussed the matter with Premier TOJO but apparently the Premier agreed to it because he signed the order. General UEMURA however told me that he anticipated the order based on his idea would be issued by the Premier.
- Q What was General UEMURA's attitude toward this plan?
- A He was proud of it as he had originated it.
- Q What type of work specifically were the white prisoners made to do to carry out General UEMURA'S plan most effectively?
- A By making them perform heavy labor.
- Q Does that include coolie labor, such as loading and unloading cargoes into and from hulls of ships?
- A Yes.
- Q I show to you IPS document #2696; will you state if you are familiar with it?
- A I am familiar with the plan to use white prisoners for labor but not with this particular order.
- Q Can you state on what it was based?
- A This order was based on the written order issued by Premier TOJO which I have already mentioned.

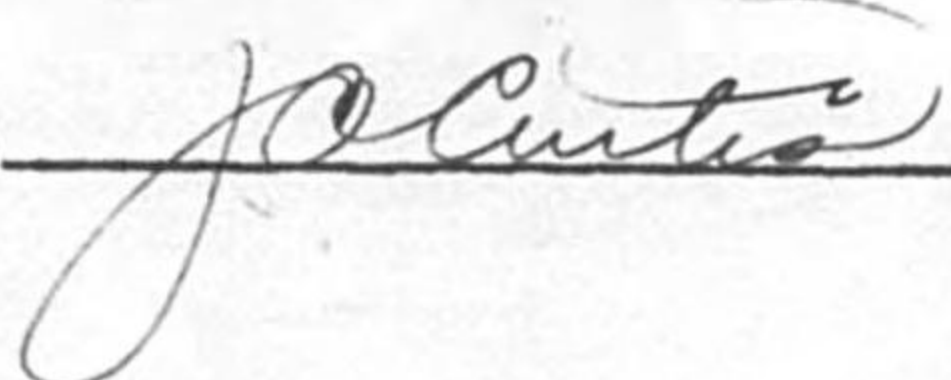


YAMAZAKI, Shigeru

Sworn and subscribed to before the undersigned officer by the above-named YAMAZAKI, Shigeru, at the War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan, this 7th day of November, 1946.

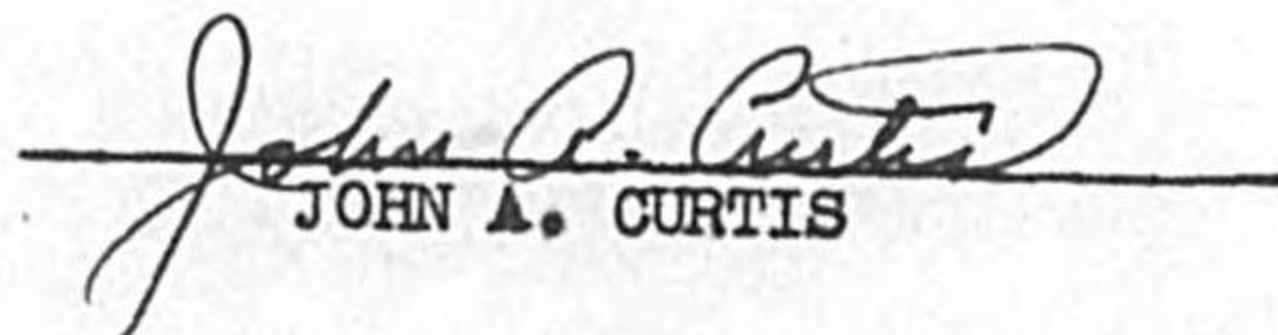


ERIC W. FLEISHER
2d Lt., A.U.S., M.I.

WITNESS:  2d Lt. M.I.


DOCUMENT 2846

We, JOHN A. CURTIS, and SEEICHI YAMASAKI, certify that we are fully conversant in both English and Japanese; that we were present when YAMAZAKI, Shigeru read the attached affidavit in English; that YAMAZAKI, Shigeru was asked if he understood fully the content of the affidavit; he replied that he did, being able to read the English language.


JOHN A. CURTIS


SEEICHI YAMASAKI

Dated the 7th day of November, 1946,
at War Ministry Building, Tokyo, Japan.

Witness: 
2^d Lt AUS MI
Investigator, IPS

證據書類第二八四六號

極東國際軍事裁判所

米國側其他「對」荒木貞天其他口供書

和山崎シゲルハ宣誓シテ左通陳述ス

貴方ノ姓名ハ何ト言ヒマスカ。

山崎シゲル。

貴方ノ現任所ハ何処デスカ。

宮城縣岩手町「ニカ」前三番地

問 東京信房監督局ニ於ケル貴方ノ地位ハ何デシタカ。

答 和ハ局長代理、等故ハ次席官吏デシタカ。

問 何時カラ何時マデ貴方ハ其ノ地位ニ居リシタカ。

答 一九四三年一月ヨリ一九四三年二月末迄デシタカ。

問 貴方ハ一九四二年七月ノ或時、東京信房監督局ノ主催デ行

ハレタ新規ニ任命サレタ信房收容所長ノ會合ヲ想出シマスカ。

答 ハイ。

問 東條首相ニ依テ与ヘラレ、且其ノ會合デ討議サタノ何キ文書ニ依

ル訓令ヲ貴方ハ想出シマスカ。

答 ハイ。

問 其文書ニヨル訓令ハ何ニ関スルモノデシタカ。

答 其文書ニヨル訓令ハ信房收容所所在也、住民ニ日本人ガ白

色人種ニ優越セルコトヲ印象ヅケル為ニ白人信房ヲ卑賤ナ

労働及労働班ニ使用スル様ニ信房收容所長ニ指示シタカシ

タ其ハ白人ヲ出來ル限リ見下ゲ且屈辱ヲ与ヘ様トスル考アリシカ

問 貴方ハ其訓令ノ寫ヲ持ッテ居リシタカ。

答. ハイ、其ハ印刷シテ東條首相ノ名前ヲ載テ居リマシタ。ソレニテ其一通ガ私ニ送ラレマシタ。私ハ私ガ轉任ノ際私ノ後任者ニ其トテ置イテ来マシタ。

問 貴方ハ其ノ印刷シタ訓令ハ今何処ニアルカ知ラテ居リマスカ。

答 我々事務室ニアル文書ニヨル訓令ノ一通ハ東京ノ火災中他ノ書類ト共ニ燬失シタト私ハ思ヒマス。

問 貴方ハ白人俘虜ヲ此目的ヲ使役スル考ガ實際何処カラ出カ知ラテ居リマスカ。

答. ハイ、其ハ俘虜監督局長ニシテラニキオト將軍ノ考テシタ。彼ハ日本人ガ白人ニ對シテトナシ事ガ出来ルカラ正領地域ノ住民ニ印象ヲ与ル為ニ白人俘虜ヲ早賦ニ労働ニ使用スルコトニ就テ彼ノ考ヲ東條首相ニ具申シマシタ。

問 貴方ハ其レガニシテ將軍ノ考デアルト云フコトヲ如何ニテ知ラテ居リマスカ。

答 私人ノ直接ノ上官デアルト將軍ハ其事ニ就テ語り且彼ガ其ノ考ヲ東條首相ニ具申シヤトシテ居ルト私ニ話シマシタカラ私ハ知ラテ居リマス。ソレニテ將軍ハ彼ノ計画ニハ一ノ主ナル目的ヲ認メマシタ。即チオト一ハ生産力ヲ増強スル為第一ニハ要細要ニ於テ白人ノ威信ヲ低下セラルベシトアリマス。

問 貴方ハニシテ將軍ノ考ニ對スル東條首相ノ反響ノ直接ニ知ラテ居リマスカ。

答 私人ノ東條首相ト其事柄ヲ討議シタ事ハ下リセカ彼ガ訓令ニ署名シテ処カラ見ルト明カニ首相ハ其レヲ承諾シマシタ。然レシテカラ、ソレヲ將軍ハ私ニ彼ノ考ニ基イテ首相カラ命令ガ発セラルルカヤト豫ル心

ニタト語りマシタ。

問 此ノ計画ニ對スルウニラ將軍ノ態度ハトテシタカ。

答 彼ハ其レヲ案出ニテ其ノ目慢ニテ居リマシタ。

問 此ノ將軍ノ計画ヲ最モ効果的ニ実行スル為ニ、特ニ如何ナル種

類ノ仕事ヲ且人停廢ガサセラシマシタカ。

答 彼等ニ意勞働ヲサセルトニ依ラテシタ。

問 其ハ船艙ニ何物ヲ積込ミ又其カラ荷卸スル様ナ苦カノ労働

ヲ令ンデ居リマスカ。

答 ハイ

問 貴方ハ其方ニ檢査初書類オニ六九六号ヲ提示シタ。

貴方ハ其レヲ知ラテ居ルカ如何ヲ述ベテ下サイ。

答 私人停廢ヲ労働ニ使役スル計画ヲ知ラテ居ラスガ、此特別ノ命

令ハ知ラセシ。

問 貴方ハ其レ如何ニ基イテ居タカラ陳ベル事が出ヌマスカ。

答 此ノ命令ハ和カ既ニ説明シタ東條首相ヨリ發セラレタリ又書ニ

ミル命令ニ基イテ居リマシタ。

ヤマサキニゲル / 四者名 /

下記將校ノ面前ニ於テ一九四六年十一月七日

日本、東京、陸軍省ニ於テ前記ヤマサキ、ニゲル宣誓シ

署名セリ

米國陸軍情報少尉

エリック・W・フライシャー / 署名 /

証人陸軍情報少尉

J. A. カーティス

署名 /

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Sci

ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

x 7/17

SERIAL NO 853

26 Apr 45

INTERROGATION REPORT NO 692

1. Attached is a report on information gained from 12 Japanese prisoners.

2. Information in this report has been obtained from PsW whose unit and apparent intelligence did not warrant complete interrogation by fully competent interrogators.

3. Student interrogators were used and only that information which appeared reasonable and accurate to Examiners checking the work has been reproduced here. Its value should be assessed and its distribution restricted accordingly.



ALGMCD/TYE/GD/rs/va/4/j

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~~*[Signature]*~~
SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,
Colonel, S.C.,
Co-ordinator.



ATIS SERIAL 853 - Page 1

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ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

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INTERROGATION REPORT NO 692
SERIAL NO 853

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7,000 Block applies to Navy
9,000 Block applies to Air

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TYB/mts/10

BRIEF OF
INTERROGATION REPORT NO 692
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Combined report, 12 low-grade prisoners.

By Dec 43 railway service had been halved in JAPAN.

Allied submarine attacks: Three transports sunk two days from PALAU Oct 43. Four transports sunk in PHILIPPINES waters Apr 44. YOSHIDA MARU sunk in FORMOSA Strait Apr 44. Four ships sunk in BASHI Straits, Apr 44.

Miscellaneous identifications of ships, units and personalities.

TOYO Textile Training Institute taught handling of machinery used in textile manufacture, Sep 41.

Allied prisoners: Airman seen at MADANG Dec 43. Camp at CHIANGWAN-CHEN, SHANGHAI, Nov 43. 2,000 prisoners at ZENKOJI, NAGANO-KEN end Jan 42.

Japan Pneumatic Tool Company, TOKYO: 500 employees, Aug 42, producing 10 pneumatic riveters, three or four air compressor motors and four or five air turbines daily. Sketch of layout.

6
App B

211 Infantry Regiment lost estimated 30-40% of troops by starvation on MOROTAI, Dec 44-Jan 45. 12 personalities. Organization chart.

7
App C

YOKOGAWA Electrical Company Limited, TOKYO, Aug 43: Produced rubber generator housing and distributor units. 130 of 200 units produced daily in prisoner's section passed inspection.

8

Organization Chart, 12 Army.

Interesting Item: 18 Army Headquarters issued order 10 Dec 44 permitting troops to eat Allied dead, but not their own. Four men were executed for violation of this order.

3,4

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INTERROGATION REPORT NO 692

PART A

Prisoner WADA Bunyu; Australian No JA(USA) 100636; US Internment No 51J-2560, a 1st class private of 2 Company, 32 Engineer Regiment, 32 Division. Surrendered with leaflet to United States troops at MORATAI Island, 1 Feb 45.

Railways Up to the time of his induction in Dec 43 prisoner was employed for two and one half years in the maintenance section of the Railway Department at ODAWARA, KANAGAWA-KEN.

Troops, equipment and munitions were moved by ship and were seldom transported by rail as there was an acute shortage of coal, and rail services had been cut to half.

Coal stocks at ODAWARA were exhausted.

There were no restrictions on travel but owing to the reduced service accommodation was hard to obtain.

New rails were scarce and old ones were being used as replacements.

Military conscription had reduced the number of skilled workers available and in an endeavor to keep pace with necessary maintenance all holidays had been cancelled.

Prisoner did not know of any new rail construction.

PART B

Prisoner WAKATSUKI Tokutaro; Australian No JA 160016; a leading private of 13 Infantry Regiment attached to 3 Independent Mortar Battalion, surrendered to Australian troops at JABA River, BOUGAINVILLE, 21 Jan 45.

Allied Submarine Attack Oct 43 convoy MANILA-BOUGAINVILLE two days out from PALAU was attacked by Allied submarines. Three unidentified transports were sunk. Remaining transport in which were 1,000 troops of unidentified units proceeded to BOUGAINVILLE via DAVAO.

PART C

Prisoner OKAMOTO Kiyoshi; Australian No JA 160002; a sergeant of 6 Company, 2 Battalion, 13 Infantry Regiment; was captured by Australian troops, JABA River, BOUGAINVILLE, 20 Dec 44.

Chronology

29 Jul 43 Prisoner and approximately 160 noncommissioned officers were transferred from 12 Infantry Regiment to 13 Infantry Regiment at MURUGAME, KAGOGAWA-KEN, SHIKOKU.

10 Aug 43 Prisoner and party of noncommissioned officers left MOJI in unidentified transport.

3 Sep 43 Arrived RABAUL.

27 Sep 43 Left RABAUL in cruiser AMAGIRI, and arrived TARLENA, BOUGAINVILLE. Prisoner assigned to 6 Company, 13 Infantry Regiment as corporal.

12 Infantry Regiment, 11 Division SHIKOKU 29 Jul 43 Was acting as a depot unit. Prisoner heard division was later known as ZENTSUJI Division and the 12 Infantry Regiment as WESTERN 32 Force.

Personalities

13 Infantry Regiment BOUGAINVILLE.

KANZAKI

Major, commanding officer, 1 Battalion.
Nov 44.

INOUE

1st lieutenant, 6 Company, while escaping from Australian troops with prisoner was caught in current of JAPA River and swept out of sight, 20 Dec 44.

KATO

1st lieutenant. In Dec 44 prisoner heard this officer had been evacuated to a rear area hospital but died before reaching there.

MUGUAI Sector Defense BOUGAINVILLE Nov 44.

Units 1 Battalion, 6 Transport Regiment, Motor Transport Unit (KURAMOTO Unit), 6 Engineer Regiment, and part of TAKASAGO Gardening Unit (Formosan civilians).

Perimeter Defense Dec 44 6 Field Artillery Regiment was in perimeter between RAGUAI and AKU.

TOYO Textile Training Institute (TOYO BOSEKI KYOIKU SHO) Sep 41.
Located in UJIYAMAOGA, MIE-KEN.

Prisoner attended this school for 15 months.

Operation and handling of all types of machines used in textile manufacture was taught. Course extended over two years. Graduates of school were employed by the TOYO Textile Company (TOYO BOSEKI KAISHA) which was located approximately 400 m from the school.

PART D

Prisoner YANAGIZAWA Eiji; Australian No JA 162002, a leading private of 9 Company, 3 Battalion, 239 Infantry Regiment, ill with beriberi was captured by Australian troops at MARASUPE, near AITAPE, 25 Dec 44.

Personalities

41 Division WENAK Area.

MANO

Lieutenant general, commanding general. In Oct 44 fled with his staff into the hills beyond MALIN. Prisoner saw an order issued by MANO in Nov 44 but had no further knowledge of him.

Cannibalism On 1 Nov 44 in a speech to his troops, Maj Gen AOTU, 41 Division Infantry Group commander, stated that troops must fight the Allies even to the extent of eating them.

On 10 Dec 44 an order was issued from 18 Army Headquarters that troops were permitted to eat the flesh of Allied dead but must not eat their own dead. At the time rumors were prevalent that troops were eating their own dead. 15 Dec 44 four men were executed by order of Maj MORIMOTO, commanding officer of 2 Battalion for disobeying this order.

While wandering in the jungle prisoner came across four men of his unit whose bodies had been stripped of flesh. As there were no troops other than Japanese in the area he presumed the flesh was eaten by them.

In mid Dec 44 prisoner was shown some meat by his commanding officer who said it was human flesh and that anything that looked

like it was not to be eaten.

On 21 Dec 44 at MARUJIPPU, Maj MORIMOTO, 2 Battalion commander, shared out to his troops the flesh of two Australian soldiers who had been killed in action and joined them in eating it. As prisoner was ill he was unable to obtain a share.

Allied Prisoners At MADA G at the end of Dec 43 prisoner saw an American pilot who was about 6 ft tall and very thin. He was not wounded but was blindfolded and his hands were bound behind his back.

Prisoner heard this pilot was one of the crew of a B25 which had crashed returning from a raid on WERAK.

PART E

Prisoner SAITO Takutaro; Australian No JA 150116, US Internment No 51J-6160; a corporal of 6 Company, 2 Battalion, 222 Infantry Regiment, wounded in right thigh and ill with beriberi, was captured by United States troops at NOHORU Island off BIAK Island, 18 Aug 44.

Allied Prisoners SHANGHAI 11 Nov 43 there were approximately 30 Allied prisoners of war in an internment camp on the northern outskirts of the city.

Prisoner thought they were working in a factory as they were conveyed to the city in the morning and returned to camp in the evening.

The lines of communication transit camp at CHIANGWAN-CHEN was divided into two sections one of which was used as a compound for 22 Allied prisoners, Nov 43. Prisoners were conveyed to work in a motor truck.

PART F

Prisoner KOJIMA Gendai; Australian No JA(USA) 100511; US internment No 51J-6221, a Korean civilian employee of 222 Infantry Regiment, surrendered to United States troops at BIAK Island, 14 Nov 44.

693 Technical Unit MANCHURIA Mar 40-Nov 43 Unit was engaged in construction of roads and sewerage systems and was divided into two sections; engineer and construction, with 40 men in the engineer section and 260 in the construction section. Prisoner worked as a surveyor in the engineer section.

Ships

Transport MAESAN MARU approximately 10,000 tons DAIREN-DAVAO, 6 Nov 28-Nov 43.

Troops on Board approximately 1,000 troops of IKIOI 16400 Force.

Transport HAMBURG MARU approximately 10,000 tons DAVAO-MANOKWARI, 28 Nov-8 Dec 43.

Troops on Board 1,000 troops of IKIOI 16400 Force, transferred from MAESAN MARU.

Convoys

DAIREN-DAVAO 6 Nov-28 Nov 43, transport MAESAN MARU and one other transport escorted by one destroyer.

DAVAO-MANOKWARI 28 Nov-8 Dec 43, transport HAMBURG MARU escorted by one destroyer.

PART G

Prisoner SEKIGUCHI Yutaka; Australian No JA(USA) 100542; US Internment No 51J-6271, a superior private of 7 Company, 2 Battalion, 221 Infantry Regiment, ill with malaria, surrendered to United States troops at BIAK Island, 28 Nov 44.

Chronology

Middle

Apr 44 Left FUSAN in transport YOSAN MARU with nine other transports escorted by five or six unidentified destroyers.

Late

Apr 44 Arrived MANILA and stayed one day.

8 May 44 Arrived HALMAHERAS. Transports disembarked personnel at unknown places in KADE BAY.

About

25 May 44 2 Battalion and Regimental Headquarters left in two destroyers.

29 May 44 Arrived MANOKWARI.

10 Jun 44 2 Battalion left in 6 landing craft for BLIK Island.

Ships

Transport YOSAN MARU 5,000-6,000 tons FUSAN-HALMAHERAS middle Apr 8-May 44.

Troops on Board 221 Regimental Headquarters and 2 and 3 Battalions.

Armament Two antiaircraft guns, one forward, one aft.

Cargo 30 trucks and general stores.

Speed In convoy 7-8 knots.

Allied Submarine Attacks Apr 44 convoy FUSAN-HALMAHERAS was attacked by Allied submarines three days before due to arrive at MANILA. Attack occurred at night and one unidentified transport was sunk.

Three days out of MANILA convoy was again attacked at approximately 1000 hours and three transports were sunk. Escorting destroyers dropped depth charges and prisoner was told by a naval rating that two submarines had been sunk but he did not see any evidence of this. The majority of troops on board the sunken transports were rescued.

PART H

Prisoner SUMAGA Shigeo; Australian No JA(USA) 100541; US Internment No 51J-6270, a leading private of 2 Battalion, 221 Infantry Regiment, was captured by natives at BLIK Island and turned over to United States troops, 28 Nov 44.

12 Army, CHINA 1942 (See Appendix A)

Headquarters Units

12 Army Headquarters, TSINAN.

35 Division Headquarters, CHIEPHU.

36 Division Headquarters, TSENCHOW, SHANSI Province.

221 Infantry Regiment Headquarters, CHINGHO-CHEN.

219 Infantry Regiment Headquarters, SINSIANG.

1 Battalion, 221 Infantry Regiment, Headquarters, CHIEHKI.

2 Battalion, 221 Infantry Regiment Headquarters, CHIAOCHO.

HONGO Regimental District 1940. Prisoner received medical examination within this District but knew nothing of its organization or code number. He believed the purpose of regimental districts was mainly concerned with induction of conscripts.

Prisoner thought the commanding officer was responsible for accepting or rejecting of recruits on the basis of medical examination.

Personalities

12 Army, CHINA 1942

TSUJITASHI Katsuji

Lieutenant general, commanding general.

YABU

1st lieutenant, commanding officer, 2 Machine Gun Company, 2 Battalion, 221 Infantry Regiment.

YOSHINO

1st lieutenant, commanding officer 8 Company, 2 Battalion, 221 Infantry Regiment.

FUKAGAWA

Commanding officer 3 or 4 Company, 1 Battalion, 221 Infantry Regiment.

EASTERN 64 Force, CHIBA-KEN, 1940

MIYAZAKI

1st lieutenant, commanding machine gun company, TOBU 64 Force.

Others

RYOTOKU

Colonel, commanding officer HONGO Regimental District 1942.

Allied Propaganda Leaflets In Jun 44 prisoner saw a propaganda leaflet on BIAK Island. It was well composed and he was inclined to believe it although he had been told by officers that troops captured by the Americans were killed. However, he did not seriously consider surrendering as he believed reinforcements were on the way. No instructions had been received as to disposal of leaflets so he threw it away undestroyed.

PART I

Prisoner TAKEUCHI Hajime; Aust No JA(USA) 100291; US Internment No 51J-1479, a sergeant of 12 Company, 3 Battalion, 219 Infantry Regiment, was captured by United States troops at NUMBER, NOEMFOOR Island, 20 Oct 44.

Japan Pneumatic Tool Company (NIPPON KUKU KIKAI SEISAKUSHO) 1942. (See Appendix B) Plant was located at TOKYO-RO, KOMITA-KU, IMAIZUMI-CHO, 301. Prisoner worked at this plant Sep 41-Aug 42. There were approximately 500 employees.

Company produced air compressor motors, small air turbine motors and pneumatic riveters..

Motors and turbines were sent to the Yamamoto Company of OSAKA from where, after further work on them, they were delivered to the Navy.

Daily rate of production was 10 pneumatic riveters, three or four air compressor motors and five or six air turbines.

PART J

Prisoner UEDA Shohci; Aust No JA(USA) 100641; US Internment No 51J-2566, a superior private of 1 Battalion, 211 Infantry Regiment, was captured by United States troops at MOROTAI Island, 1 Feb 45.

Personalities

211 Infantry Regiment MOROTAI, Dec 44.

MORITA

Lieutenant colonel, commanding officer, killed by combat patrol.

HATTORI Kanri

Major, commanding officer 1 Battalion.

<u>ARAI</u>	Captain, commanding officer 2 Company.
<u>GOTO</u>	Captain, Regimental Headquarters.
<u>MURAKI Yoshio</u>	Captain, adjutant.
<u>HARA</u>	1st lieutenant, Regimental Headquarters. Killed in action.
<u>ISHIGURO</u>	1st lieutenant, 1 Battalion Headquarters. Killed in action.
<u>KONOSHIMA Shinjiro</u>	1st lieutenant, commanding officer 4 Company.
<u>NAGANO</u>	1st lieutenant, commanding officer 3 Company.
<u>TANAKI</u>	1st lieutenant, commanding officer 1 Company. Killed in action.
<u>UYESHIMA Tetsu</u>	1st lieutenant, commanding officer machine gun company.
<u>YASUADA On</u>	1st lieutenant, adjutant, 1 Battalion.

PART K

Prisoner MARUMO Kumeo; Aust No JA(USA) 100638; US Internment No 51J-2562, a superior private of 1 Battalion, 211 Infantry Regiment, suffering from malnutrition surrendered to United States troops at MOROTAI Island, 1 Feb 45.

211 Infantry Regiment (See Appendix C)

Losses 211 Infantry Regiment landed on MOROTAI with only two to three days provisions. Prisoner estimated that 30-40% of the men died of starvation during December and January.

Personalities

211 Infantry Regiment MOROTAI

<u>MORITA</u>	Colonel, commanding officer. Killed in action 25 Dec 44.
<u>TANAKA</u>	1st lieutenant, commanding officer 1 Company. Killed in action Dec 44.

Allied Submarine Attack Convoy SHANGHAI-HALMAHERAS, early Apr-early May 44, consisting of Transports YOSHIDA MARU, KIZUURA MARU and six other transports escorted by two destroyers was attacked by Allied submarines in middle Apr 44 in FORMOSA Strait. The attack was made at night and YOSHIDA MARU was sunk. Approximately half the troops on board were rescued by escorting destroyers.

Allied Prisoners At ZENKOJI, NAGANO-KEN, end Jan 42, prisoner saw approximately 2,000 Allied prisoners in a camp enclosed by a barbed wire fence.

Prisoners were housed in huts and wore shirts and shorts. Some of them were working in vegetable gardens and approximately 40 were employed in a small factory near the camp.

PART I

Prisoner ISHINBE Koichi; Aust No JA(USA) 100643; US Internment No 51J-2568, a 1st class private of 1 Company, 1 Battalion, 211 Infantry Regiment, surrendered to United States troops at MOROTAI Island, 29 Jan 45.

Allied Submarine Attacks Approximately 21 Apr 44 convoy in which prisoner was travelling was attacked by Allied submarines and one transport was sunk.

In BASHI Straits, approximately 26 Apr 44, convoy was again attacked at 1200 hours and three unidentified transports sunk. Prisoners heard that the KOIKE Force (Note: 210 Infantry Regiment) was on board one of these transports.

Torpedo Boat Attack MOROTAI Island. At dawn on the morning of arrival, 16 Nov 44, prisoner's party was forced to retreat inland because of machine gun and machine cannon fire from Allied torpedo boats.

YOKOGAWA Electrical Company Limited (YOKOGAWA DENKI KK) 1943. KOGANE-MAIHI TOKYO-TO. Prisoner worked for this company prior to call-up in Aug 43.

Company produced rubber generator housing and distributor units which prisoner thought were used in airplane engines as he heard they were sent to the Nakajima plant in TOKYO.

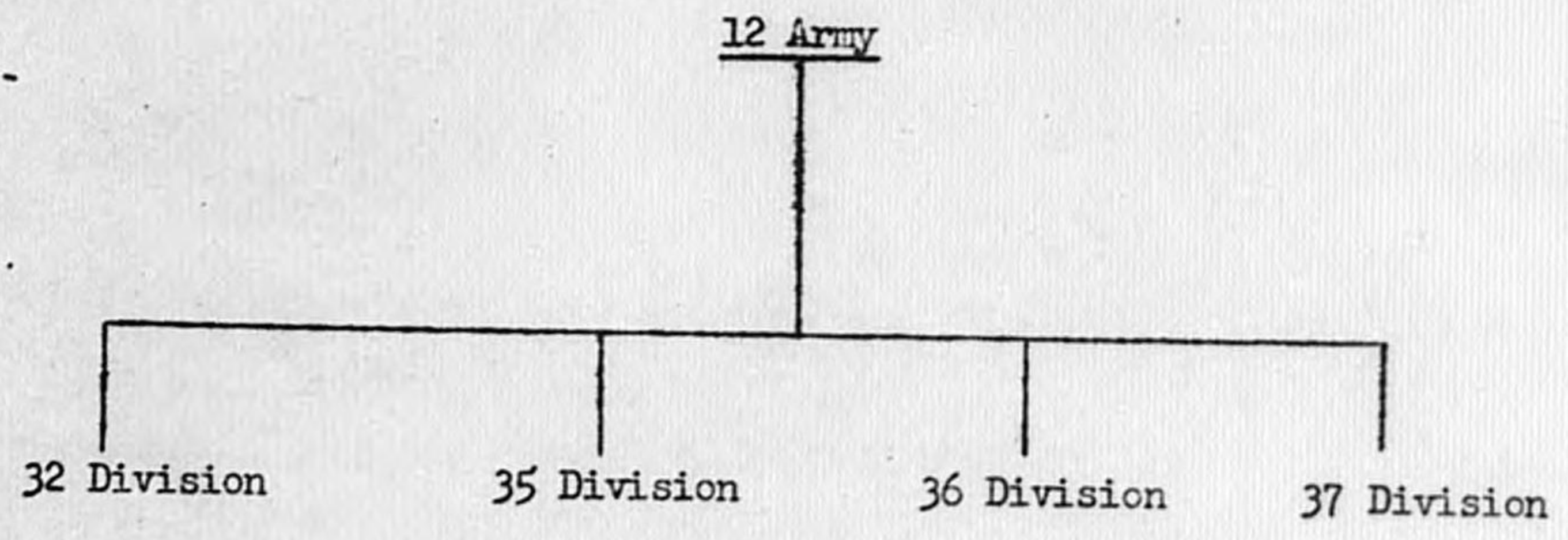
50 men were employed in prisoner's section where the daily production rate was approximately 200 units of which approximately 130 passed inspection tests.

APPENDICES

- A. Organization Chart, 12 Army.
- B. Sketch, plan of buildings, JAPAN Pneumatic Tool Company.
- C. Organization Chart, 211 Infantry Regiment.

ORGANIZATION CHART

CHINA
1942

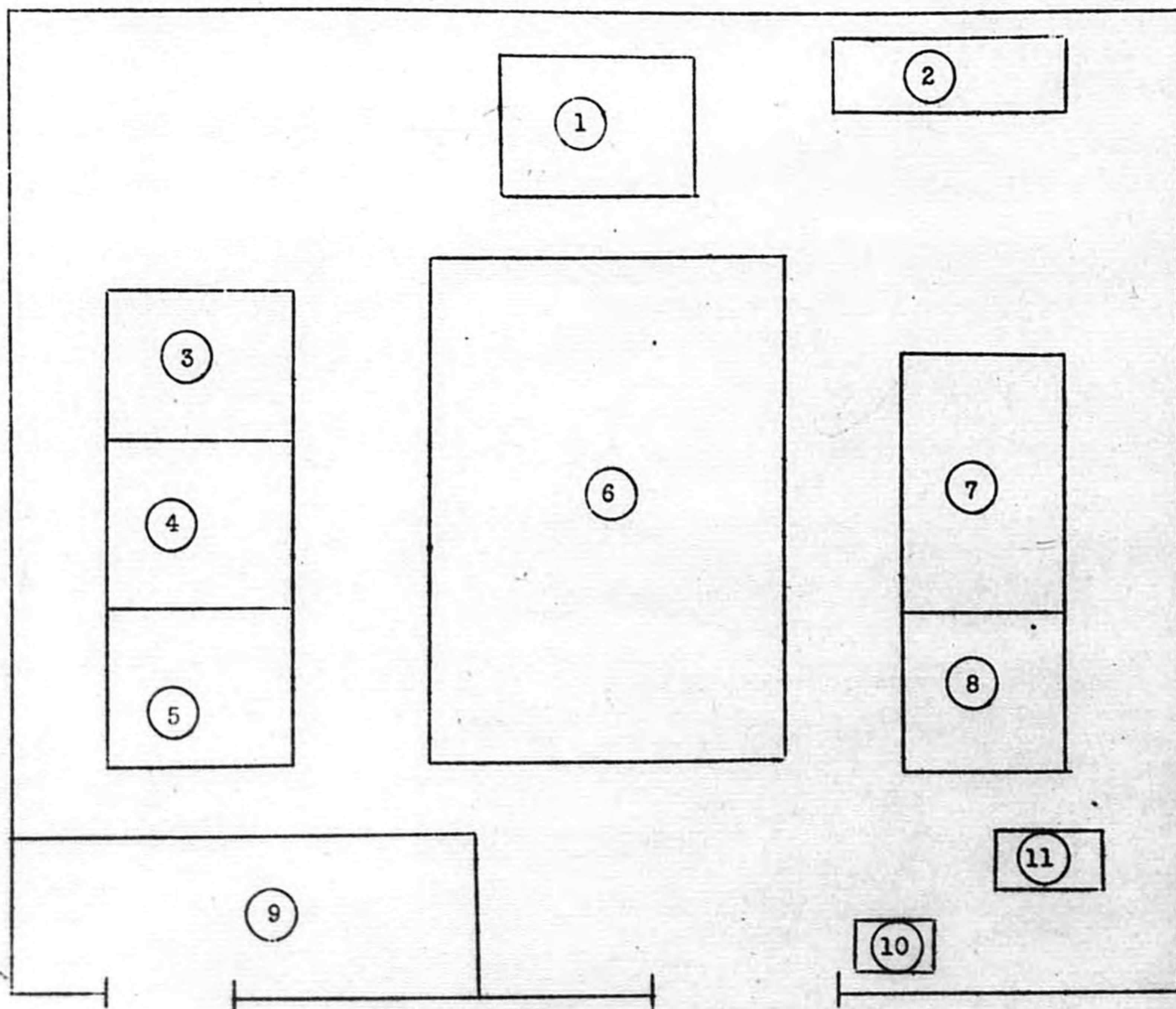


9

Details of organization having been supplied by a prisoner, should be assessed accordingly.

ATIS SMPA
SERIAL 853
APPENDIX A
See Part H

JAPAN Pneumatic Tool Company, TOKYO.



Sketch and numbered identifications having been made by a PW, should be assessed accordingly.

KEY

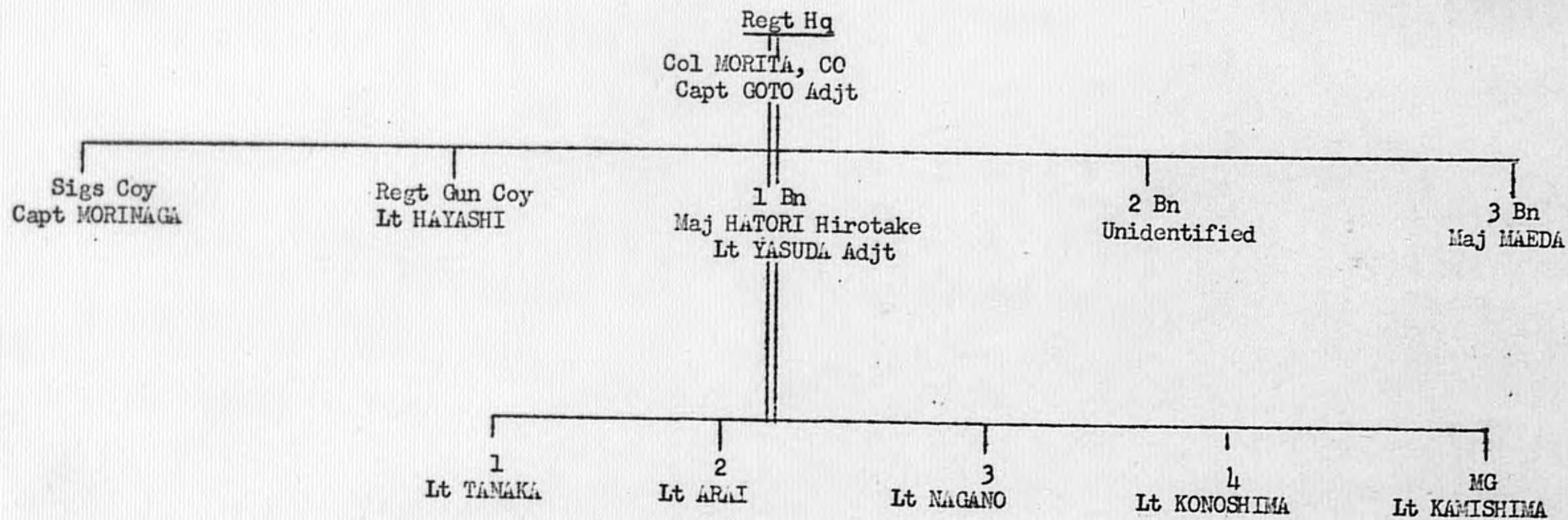
1. Cafeteria. Single-storey wooden building 10 m x 20 m.
2. Forge shop.
3. Storeroom.
4. Inspection Room.
5. Storeroom
6. Plant, Single storey wooden building. 45 m x 10 m.
7. Storeroom
8. Final Inspection Room.
9. Office. 12 x 20 m. 2 storey.
10. Night-watchmans shack.
11. Toilet.

ORGANIZATION CHART

211 Infantry Regiment

MOROTAI

Nov 44



Details of organization having been supplied by a prisoner, should be assessed accordingly.

ARTIS SWPA
SERIAL 853
APPENDIX C
See Part K

NOTE: The "Report No." refers to reports listed in
IPS Document 2747.

<u>IPS NO.</u>	<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
2790	69	Murder of approx. 200 non-combatant Filipino civilians at BAUAN, BATANGAS, P.I. Feb. 28, 1945
2791	174	Executions at Calbayog Samar, P.I. in July '43
2792	135	Murder, attempted murder, rape & unnecessary bombing of homes at Tiaong, Tayabas Prov.
2793	126	Massacre of Filipino civilians at Tapel, Gonzaga, Cagayan, Luzon, P.I. on 1 July 1945
2794	117	Massacre of more than one thousand civilians at LIPA, Batangas Province, Luzon, P.I.
2795	99	CABANATUAN (Tanaka Phase) September 1942-May 43.
2796	90	Killing of 320 Fil. civilians and the wounding of 4 more in vicinity of Taal, Batangas, Feb. '45
2797	96	Massacre of 300 civilians of Cuenca, Batangas, P.I.
2798	53	ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE
2799	189	Conditions-at Conditions at Corregidor
2800	197	Murders, looting and burning of CALAUANG, Laguna Prov. in Feb. 45.
2801	11	PHILIPPINE RED CROSS
2802	27	DE LA SALLE COLLEGE MURDER OF 89 FIL. CITIZENS NEAR TUGBOK, DAVAO
2803	166	Murder of 89 Fil. citizens near TUGBOK, Davao
2804	161	Additional Torture and murder at BACOLOD
2805	155	LOS BANCOS LOS BANOS INTERNMENT CAMP ATROCITIES
2806	73	Burning of Barrio of Nanipil
2807	1	Murder of Fil. civilians at DAPDAP
2808	76	BILIBID PRISON
2809	75	CAMP O'DONNELL
2810	74	Murder of 39 non-combatant Fil. civilians in town of Rosario, Batangas
2811	71	BOMBING OF MANILA
2812	70	PRICE HOUSE CASE
2813	88	MORETA HOUSE MASSACRE
2814	84	LIPA MASSACRE
2815	151	DESTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY in barrioes of Malvar, Batangas Province during Jan.Feb.Mar.45
2816	142	Murder of 11 Baptist teachers - CENTRAL PHILIPPINE COLLEGE - murder of 6 at CAMP HOPEVA
2817	109	FORT SANTIAGO
2818	180	Torture and murder of Dumanjug civilians in '44
2819	181	Tortures and murders at Dumanjug, Cebu in Mar 44
2820	262	Mistreatment and torture of civ. prisoners by Jap. Kempei-Tai at Dumaguete, Negres Oriental
2821	263	Murder of 90 Fil. civilians on shores of Tagbur os River and murder of 3 at Irauan, Palawan Is.
2822	265	Murder of 5 Fil. burning of Barrio Umages

<u>IPS NO.</u>	<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>
2823	267	Execution of 21 Fil. at Barrio Angad
2824	272	Murder of 3 at Calut, Butuan
2825	281	Murder of 29 at Ranao-Pilayan, Cotabato, Mindanao, on 7 June 44.
2826	285	DEATH March - Camp Keithley to Iligan, Lanao 4 July 1942.
2827	304	Execution of Charles PUTNAM, Thos. DAGGETT Capt. Vicente PINON and 6 unarmed Fil.
2828	300	Murder of 35 at Barrio MALAIBA, Vallehermoso, Negros Oriental, P.I. 12 Feb. 44.
2829	303	Murder of 30 at Barrio Calupa-an, San Carlos, Negros Occidental on 29 Aug. 1943
2830	207	Deaths of 37 Amer. pws at GAPAN - June 42.
2831	209	BATAAN GEN. HOSPITALS NOS. 1 AND 2
2832	291	Murder and rape near Jagna, Bohol - Oct. 45
2833	253	Atrocities at BOGO, CEBU - Nov. 44
2834	101	SAN JOSE BATANGAS MASSACRE
2835	137	CANNIBALISM in SITIO LILONG
2836	140	Punitive Expeditions on PANAY IS. against civilians in Sept. 43 and Oct. 43
2837	72	Report No. 72 of War Crimes Branch Re Murder of Two American Prisoners of War, CEBU City
2838	66	GERMAN CLUB MASSACRE
2839	106	Massacre of 194 at SANTO TOMAS & burning of town Report No. 290 Murder, Rape and Torture in Vicinity of Tagbilaran, Bohol, P.I., June to Sep 1942, July 1944
2840	290	DAVAO PENAL COLONEY
2841	233	Abduction of civ. at INFANTA, TAYABAS
2842	313	Murder, rape and torture in vicinity of TAGBILARAN, BOHOL - Sept. 42 and Jul. 44
2843	290	
2844	61	BAY VIEW
2845		Testimony of BASILIO UMAGAP, Report 19
2846		Affidavit of Shigeru YAMAZAKI re use of white prisoners
2847		Testimony of APOLINARIA DUE TUAZON (Hemma)
2848		Testimony of AMADEO CABE (Hemma)
2849		Testimony of NENA ALBAN (Hemma)
2850		ATIS Interrogation Report No. 692 - Statement of POW Yanagizawa Eiji.

2845-2850