

The status of the activities of De Gaulle's group was likely to have been made clear gradually by the 28th of February; Klay /phonetic/, a jo. Lumor /phonetic/, a spy of the military commission of the DeGaulle's party, and Coceil /phonetic/, the manager of the French India China Bank, were then arrested and detained.

3. Regarding investigation and execution of Chinese residents in "Singapore".

Under the consideration that simultaneous advance of the various corps of the expeditionary forces into the city of Singapore should rather cause a difficulty in keeping peace and order of the city, the military order was given, on Feb. 17, to detail a force in a size of nearly three infantry battalions plus the 2nd detachment of Field Militia Police /KEPEITAI/ under the command of Major-General KAWAMURA, commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade; while the major part of the military operation forces was placed back to station at the northern suburb of "S" city, thus to have only small number of the unit put on duty for the guard of the city. The said guard commander, on the following day, viz. the 18th, visited the General Headquarters and did the required liaison.

(1) Posting

The posting at the beginning was as shown on the attached map showing the status of disposition, but afterward the guard was extended all over the island on March 2nd with a movement of military strengths occurring since then.

(a) Search for hostile Chinese. The investigation was executed during the 4 days period from Feb. 17 to 20 mainly on the basis of "a list of the anti-Japanese Chinese" which had been secured at "IPOH" and with reference to search materials of the roster of the detective bureau, criminal lists of the Police Office and the statement made by rescued Japanese. The police officials of the Malay detective bureau were caused to attend to this occasion.

(b) The number of persons searched during the first series lasting for 3 days, Feb. 21-23, about 5,000 persons; the second series, Feb. 18-March 3, about 1,500 persons; the third series at the end of March, about 300 persons. Among them, about 2,000 persons were released after the investigation.

(c) Reason for the search and the execution. There exists no written order given to the Guard Commander; it is, however, almost clear that the Guard Commander had issued orders to cope with the idea of the Army, and in the light of the situation of the hopping up operation throughout the MALAY peninsula, it is clear that the Guard Commander did not issue orders based on his own personal view. It is, however, very doubtful whether the mass execution of Chinese was due to the order of the commander-in-chief or not.

As Lieutenant-Colonel HAYASHI who was Chief of Staff in charge at that time died on the field, it is impossible to find the fact.

(d) Execution of the punishment. The objectives of the punishment constitute mainly those who communicated secretly with the enemy; those who led the hostile bombing of our airfields; those who did marking of targets of artillery gun fire; those who disturbed rear transport lines; those who did not change the attitude of opposition to Japan and self confessed the continuance of the act to oppose Japan at our investigation. These were the leaders of the Federated Association of Chinese Volunteer to oppose Japan, and member of Communists party in Malay; those who were punished strictly total about 5,000 up to the end of March.

4. The Present Situation of Regulating Operation in MALAYA Peninsula.

(1) The Present Situation of the Public Peace in MALAYA Peninsula.

We have already mentioned the conditions of the Chinese manoeuvring during our MALAYA operation. Even after the surrender of SINGAPORE many anti-Japan Chinese have entered secretly into cities and jungles and declaring communism and communicating with each other, some of them have continued to be active in order to develop the systematic anti-Japan movement under the strict and strong system and try hard to obtain weapons, ammunition, provisions, money and members, while looting our stock of weapons obtained in the battle field, killing secretly our soldiers and officers, and were acting independently in destroying the networks of communications and traffic and killing, threatening, looting good citizens. Though the battle was over there was great anxiety about the public peace in MALAYA.

(2) The Present Situation of Regulating Operation.

Our Army has recognized the importance and necessity of subjugation operations after the surrender of SINGAPORE and till nearly the end of February despatched the 18th Division to "JOHORE" Province, the 5th Division to other provinces in MALAYA outside of "JOHORE" Province from SINGAPORE Island and made each of them stand guard over the public peace in the district in charge also carrying out the subjugation operation against the anti-Japan Chinese.

The 5th Division divided the districts in its charge into several parts and made detachments take charge of portion.

"MALACCA" Province,
"NEGRISEMBILAN" Province
"SELANGOR" Province

11th Infantry Regiment
41st Inf. Reg.,
5th Artillery Regiment,
5th Transport Regiment



"PERAH" Province	42nd Inf. Reg.
"PAHANG" Province	5th Cavalry Regiment
"KEDAH" Province,	
"TRENGGANU" Province,	
"KELANTAN" Province	21st Inf. Reg.

The 5th and 18th Division commenced the subjugation operation from nearly the beginning of March. Carrying out the research and subjugation of anti-Japan Chinese in cities and jungles we caught wicked Chinese till the end of April: about 1,000 in "JOHORE" Province, about 1,500 in "SEREMBAN", "MALACCA", about 300 in "SELANGOR", about 100 in "PERAH", about 50 in "PAHANG", and about 200 in "KEDAH" and "PENANG", and confiscated many weapons, but after investigation released most of them the same way everywhere. There were, however, many cases in which at the arrest the Chinese resisted by firing guns, which induced us to return fire and persons on both sides were injured and killed. Many people (leaders) were there who committed suicide, recognizing their unfavourable circumstances

Since the beginning of May also, the anti-Japan Chinese still continued anti-Japan activities, hiding themselves from the eyes of the Japanese, and the public peace was often jeopardized. Our Army carried on subjugations and tried to keep the public peace, often traversing jungles and meeting with great difficulties and suffering considerable damages, but never succeeded in entirely sweeping away the anti-Japan Chinese.

The subjugation which is noted among those since May is that in the forest to the north of KWALA LOMPUR. Finding out a report that about 300 anti-Japan Chinese were planning the assassination of Japanese soldiers and the burning of Japanese barracks, we sent a punitive force to subjugate them, taking the initiative against them. After a battle the defeated Chinese fled away deep into the forests. In this battle, the bodies left dead in the field numbered 200.

(3) Conclusion.

In short, the regulating operation in the Malay Peninsula was not only for the Japanese Army itself, but was an action for the purpose of guarding the public peace which was carried on for the protection of the lives and properties of the ordinary citizens (including the ordinary Chinese, Malaysians, Indians, etc.) and though it is to be regretted that the circumstances in details, are not clear on account of lack of material it is plain enough that all those dead Chinese died by the bullets during the battles of subjugations. During these difficult subjugations a considerable number of victims appeared on our part also.

V. About the handling of this investigation of punishment of the Singapore Chinese.

I. The enemy's protest has not yet come, but the reports concerning this problem is as follows:

(1) The story by Major Moris Deeton /phonetic/ and Captain Thomas Ellis /phonetic/

"We were pushed into freight-cars and brought to Siam, after the fall of Singapore and were used in the construction of the railroad between Bangkok and Moumsin. Many died on account of hunger and the tropic diseases, the medicines for which were very scanty. According to the talk of a member of the Australian advance-party, all of 1840 in number except 34 members died before they reached the spot 130 miles off to the west.

(2) The report sent from London on Sept. 5. The announcement of the terrible cruel actions of the Japanese toward the prisoners of the allied powers and those detained people have caused the anxiety of thousands of families in the world. Every evening papers in London has



reported, "the Singapore radio has said that when a complete document is made public, the civilized world will be against the cruel deeds of the Japanese. A Chinese was forced to drink petroloum and a Japanese throw a kindled match into the mouth of the Chinese."

A great massacre of the Chinese troops and civilians by machine-guns took place in Singapore, and Dr. Bedler /phonetic/ the former physician of the Sultan of Johore believes that more than 150,000 Asiatics (not including military men) were punished or tortured to death by the Japanese secret police. The largest majority of them are Chinese and the doctor said that, in the small area of Dabon /phonetic/ alone, some 30 thousand were killed by the Japanese secret police, and that it was a matter of course that the Chinese hated the Japanese so much.

Telling the story of the ill treatment, the PWs released in Hongkong said that they received only a small portion of the packages sent by the Red Cross. (San Francisco Sep. 5.)

A correspondent on board of an American hospital ship reported the barbarism of the Japanese toward the Australian, British and Dutch prisoners who worked in oil-refineries and machine-factories.

Atrocities committed while the road construction was under way in Burma and Siam were also reported to the effect that "Even invalids were forced to walk to the place of constructional work and brock stones." (Sept. 5. Australia.)

According to the report reached the Army Headquarters in South-Eastern Asia, allied power prisoners were greatly suffering from malaria, beri beri, consumption and dysentery. (Sept. 5. San Francisco.)

3. Singapore internment camp.

A London broadcast reported on Sept. 6, about the Japanese atrocities at the Singapore internment camps as follows:-

(1) In Singapore 4,500 persons of all nationalities including men, women, and children were interned, but Red Cross has never been permitted to visit there. All males above 10 years old were compelled to undergo heavy labor and were supplied with rations even less than half of that issued by the "Malay" Prison Bureau as punishment before the war. When the rescue arrived at, all persons have just begun to roast snails.

(2) During the period of more than 3 years, there was only a single porive when a logical control was prevailed; this occurred in the period when the commandant was a Japanese "civilian."

3. There existed always the terrors of many atrocities and everybody was beaten day and night for not saluting properly.

4. Spy suspects were especially ill-treated. On October 2nd, 1943, the police started a barbarous search to find evidences of spy suspects in the camp. 57 men and women were confined in a small guard-room, and for many hours they were made to sit with their legs bent in Japanese style and without being given even a minimum of decency they were forced to stay there for many months. One European was tortured for 55 hours and the other was struck 144 times. There was a record with the full particulars of the devilish torture, which Richard Sharp, B. B. C. correspondent saw and recorded in which a Japanese poured water into the mouth and nostrils of one of the suspects and then pressed the swollen stomach of the latter with his foot or jumped on the upper part of the stomach. Some of the prisoners of war will bear the scars of the Japanese torture forever.

5. The captives released at Singapore talked of the ill-treatment: forced labor, worst food ration and beating.

(2) Judging from the attitudes adopted by the United States and British especially the public opinion prevailing in those countries the British protest against Japan is not so bitter as the United States at present, but Britain will file a protest on completion of further close investigation after the recovery of the ex-occupation area. It is, therefore, necessary for us to take a measure to cope with the situation.

1. Though it is not necessary to produce these investigation materials at present as long as Britain or the United States does not make any request and yet preparation should be made so as to meet the changing situation.

2. The execution of Chinese residents at Singapore to some extent was unavoidable considering the circumstances which arose at that time, but since the execution had reached a considerable number, Britain, (the United States) and China will announce it as a big massacre and will lodge a protest with us. So that it will also be necessary to make a preparation for the punishment of those responsible.



SECTION III

OUTLINE OF THE INVESTIGATION CONCERNING INHUMANE
ACTS (PRINCIPALLY AGAINST THE CHINESE PROBLEM)
DURING THE MALAYA (SINGAPORE) OPERATIONS

22 November 1945

Group No. 4

Addressed to: POW Affairs Investigative Dept.
POW Affairs Central Investigative Committee.

I

The Outline of the Protest and Reports by Great Britain
on Inhumane Acts in Malaya (Singapore) Area.

Although there were almost no protests from Great Britain, there were some highly exaggerated and superficial reports made in England after the conclusion of the war.

1. On 10 March 1942, British Foreign Minister Eden gave a formal explanation in the House of Commons on the outrageous acts of the Japanese following the surrender of Hongkong, of which the gist is as follows:

GIST: According to the reports of those who escaped from Hongkong, prisoners of war and citizens in Hongkong were treated inhumanly regardless of race. Fifty British soldiers were bound hand and foot and were then bayoneted to death.

Even after ten days from the surrender of Hongkong, the wounded were left on the battlefields, and the dead were not buried. Europeans and Asiatics alike were abused and killed without discrimination.

The Chinese quarters of the city became a nest of prostitutes. These outrageous acts can be compared to that of the great Rape of Nanking in 1937.

There were no windows, doors or lights in the prisoners' camps which were mere huts without sanitary facilities. Food was very poor, mortal diseases broke out, and deaths continuously occurred. Furthermore, the Japanese Government would not allow the representatives of the



Protecting Powers and the International Red Cross to visit the district.

We do not possess any information concerning the prisoners in Malaya. We only know that 75,000 Chinese had been captured in that area.

It is not true that the Japanese army act on the spirit of chivalry.

2. We have been notifying and protesting that we have deliberately studied the great quantity of evidence concerning the treatment of detained British nationals in East Asia which were obtained by the British Government on 2 September 1942 and which hold no ground for refutation, but there is nothing concerning Malaya.

3. Reports concerning Malaya (Singapore) are as follows although there is no protest against this area from the hostile power:

(1) Conversations of Major Morris Dayton and Captain Thomas "Epris":

"After the surrender of Singapore we were crowded into a freight car and were taken to Siam where we were employed in the construction of a railroad from Bangkok to Moulmein, but many died of tropical disease and from scarcity of medicine. According to what was related by the advance party of Australians, all but 34 of 1,840 soldiers died before reaching a point of 130 miles west. "

(2) The appalling announcements of Japanese atrocities towards prisoners of war of the Allied Powers and interned civilians, in the reports despatched from London on 5 September 1945 has given anxiety to many thousands of families throughout the world. Every evening paper in London reported that Singapore radio announced that "if the complete document is made public, the civilized world will protest against the atrocities of the Japanese. Chinese were compelled to drink petroleum and the Japanese threw lighted matches into their mouths".

Mass executions by machine-gun of Chinese army units and civilians were carried out in Singapore, and Professor "Eetsudora" who was the former physician of the Sultan of Johore, believes that over 150,000 Asiatics



(not including soldiers) were executed by the Japanese secret police or died of torture in Singapore. The greater part of these people were Chinese, and the professor further states that in the small area of "Dabon" thirty thousand were killed by the Japanese secret police and it is natural that the Chinese should abhor the Japanese as they do.

According to the tales of ill-treatment told by the prisoners set free in Hongkong, they had received only a very small part of the Red Cross parcels. (San Francisco, 5 September).

Correspondents on an American hospital ship have reported on the barbarous actions of the Japanese towards the Australian, British and Dutch prisoners working in oil refineries and machine factories. The atrocities committed on road construction in Burma and Siam were also reported. Even the sick were compelled to walk to the place where the road was being made and to break stones. (Australia, 5 September).

According to reports received at the South East Asia Headquarters, it seems that the prisoners of the Allied Powers had been suffering severely from malaria, beriberi, consumption and dysentery. (San Francisco, 5 September).

(3) London broadcasts of 6 September 1945 reported as follows on the atrocities of the Japanese in Singapore internment camps:

(a) "There were 4,500 men, women and children of every nationality interned in Singapore, but the Red Cross were never allowed to visit them. All men above ten years of age were forced to work but were given less than a half of the amount of food which the Prison Bureau of Malaya has given as a punishment before the war. When rescue came, they had begun roasting snails for food.

(b) "During the three years, it was only once that reasonable administration was exercised, and that was when the commander was a Japanese civilian.

(c) "There was always the constant fear of all kinds of atrocities and they were constantly being beaten for such simple crimes as not bowing correctly.



(d) "Those who were suspected of espionage received worse treatment. On 2 October 1943, the Japanese police commenced barbarous searches as evidence of suspected espionage was discovered in the camp. Fifty-seven men and women were locked up in a small guard room and were deprived of every decency. They were compelled to sit with their legs bent in the Japanese way for a long time and they were confined in that room for several months. A certain European was interrogated for fifty-five hours, and another was beaten a hundred and forty-four times. There is a minute record of the demoniacal tortures, and Richard Sharp, a correspondent of the B.B.C. who had read this record says that the Japanese, after pouring water into the nose and mouth of the prisoner, would press the swelling stomach with the foot or jump up and down on top of it. Some of the prisoners will carry the marks of Japanese tortures throughout their lives.

(e) "Prisoners set free in Singapore tell about their life of forced labour, terrible food rations, blows and ill-treatment.

"In short, this has caused no great problem until today, but considering the tendencies of the U.S.A. and Great Britain, especially the public opinion of both countries, England will thoroughly investigate this matter as soon as she regains her former territories and there is strong possibility of her launching protests against Japan. So we must also investigate and announce the true facts concerning these matters."

II

in Malaya (Singapore) General Situation/and the Management of the Natives by the Military before War

Before the Greater East Asia War broke out, Malaya, Singapore, in particular, was the center of policy and strategy in the south and was the nucleus of pressure against Japan. The activities of the natives in general, especially the Chinese, were very vigorous and the pressure was carried out in every sort of form, such as demonstrations, boycott and threats, so that there were soon more and more Japanese returning to Japan.



Thus Singapore naturally began to draw the attention of all the Japanese.

The military were keenly aware of the necessity of a speedy occupation of Malaya, especially Singapore, and as the operations in Malaya were the first to be started in the Southern operations and in view of the aim of the Greater East Asia War, it was necessary to assume an attitude of endearment towards the natives so as to exalt the justice of the Imperial Army throughout the world, and a determined attitude was taken towards those who interfered with the activities of the army. The military adopted the policy of strictly observing merits.

III

General Situation during the Operations

In our Malaya operations, we at first had nothing to give us trouble in the rear though we had much in China, but from Central Malaya on, Chinese emigrants began to be active in making trouble near battle-fields and specially in the rear and consequently our soldiers were very watchful against them.

(1) Trouble-Making of Chinese Emigrants in our Malaya Operations.

Near battlefields, the enemy got to know our plans of operation chiefly through frequent information from the Chinese emigrants, and our troops were placed at a great disadvantage or were shelled or bombed while in mass formation, the result being that we often lost a large number of soldiers to no purpose. In the rear of battlefields, our lines of communications were attacked; our lines of transportation and lines of military communication were destroyed; our munitions were destroyed; and our munitions, especially ammunition were delayed on their way to the battlefields and thus our Malaya Operations, much pressed for time, were often obstructed and beset with difficulties.

Examples are as follows:

(a) At the end of December, 1941, more than one hundred armed Chinese emigrants, assembled in plantations north of Taiping, attempted to put our line of communications out of order and to burn our munitions, but we got to know of it and dealt with them before



they could try anything.

(b) Towards the end of December, 1941, in a battle near Kanbahru, signal shells were often fired at night near our various artillery positions upon which the enemy concentrated their fire, killing a lot of our soldiers. We made a strenuous search and succeeded in finding two Chinese emigrants and putting them in custody they proved to be guilty.

(c) In the above battle, one battalion of the Ando Regiment took a very circuitous route by night from the west in order to cut off "Kanbahru" from the rear, but a signal shot was fired when they were passing a village and, our plan being thus known to the enemy, we were not only unsuccessful in cutting off "Kanbahru" from the rear, but also sustained a severe counter-attack while crossing the river southwest of "Kanbahru" (the neighbouring basin was swampy), and sustained heavy losses, our operation being a complete failure. No sooner had the signal shot been fired than a platoon was sent to search the village. They caught a Chinese emigrant who had failed to make a get-away, and who proved to be guilty.

(d) In battles near Gemas and Segamat in the middle of January, 1942, in battles near Kluang, "Yompen" and Batubahat at the end of January, 1942, and in the battle of Singapore at the beginning of February of the same year, signal shells were very frequently fired and our artillery positions, reserve units and higher headquarters often received concentrated enemy fire and sustained heavy losses. It was found that most of this was the work of Chinese emigrants.

(e) In the middle of January, 1942, when the enemy made an air-raid on Kuala Lumpur, a signal shell was fired from the airfield there; the enemy planes combed it, the result being that some of our planes were burned out, and a considerable number of soldiers were killed or wounded.

(f) In the middle of January, 1942, when the Imperial Guard Division crossed the Muar, Chinese emigrants indicated the crossing-point and directed the enemy's night bombing and we consequently had much difficulty in crossing the river and sustained heavy losses.

(g) From the middle to the end of January, 1942, while the Imperial Guard Division was fighting near Malacca and Batubahat, Chinese merchants secretly communicated with



enemy submarines in the seas off Malacca. They not only secretly brought in some spies from the submarines, guided and protected them but also made indications of the positions of our troops to make the enemy's ship bombardment easier and more effective. The result was that the Imperial Guard Division had a difficult and disadvantageous operation.

(h) At the end of January, 1942, near a battle near Batubahat, the Okaki battalion of the Imperial Guard Division was taking a roundabout route through a rubber plantation to invest Batubahat with the aim of cutting it off from the rear, when Chinese emigrants secretly informed the enemy, who made a mass counter-attack upon the battalion and completely isolated it; the battalion had the misfortune to be nearly annihilated, the commander and almost all the others being killed.

(i) From the middle to the end of January, 1942, Chinese emigrants felled trees across roads between Gemas and Selembang and between Labis and Segamat, brought our MT to a standstill, and poured a hail of fired upon them from behind the trees on both sides of the roads. As a result, our valuable munitions were plundered and prevented from reaching the fort, and our operation was placed at a great disadvantage.

(j) There were many obstacles to railway transportation, but among others, the railways were destroyed in plantations, south of Ipoh, and between Selembang and Gemas, just when we had to send munitions for our Singapore operations. It had a very great effect upon us, for we were forced to postpone the attack upon Singapore until Feb. 9th, though it had previously been fixed for Feb. 8th. Moreover, after we began to attack, we could not get our munitions in the quantities we required, and for want of ammunition, we were once in a very dangerous situation. The criminals who had caused these obstacles were caught and it was found that Chinese merchants had been chiefly responsible.

(k) Our lines of military communication were destroyed on innumerable occasions.

(2) Peace and Order of Singapore after the Surrender of British Troops.

Singapore was captured on the 15th of February, and at first, after action ceased, prospects for the order and



peace of the peninsula looked very good but a rumour spread that the British and Dutch troops would come to the rescue and there was the further agitation of some communists who had been released or escaped from prison and criminals at large which produced an undercurrent of uneasiness. In particular, as there was a gap of two or three days between the surrender of the British Troops and the entry of the Japanese troops into the city of Singapore, not only were weapons such as rifles, rifle ammunition, machine guns, revolvers and motor-cars with small type radio sets dispersed and hidden in the houses of Chinese emigrants, but foodstuffs and other materials were stolen; and moreover our lines of communication between our various Corps HQ in the outskirts and the city itself were frequently and deliberately severed, to the great disadvantage of our troops. It was also found that many Chinese emigrants in the outskirts and the center of the city had stolen foodstuffs, clothing and fuel and concealed them in the warehouses of their residence, in the ceiling and under the floor. As our forces were approaching the next stage in their operations and were very soon to withdraw the main strength of their troops, there was only a small number of our soldiers to be responsible for maintaining the peace and order of the city after the occupation. The rapidity of our Army's southward march had left a great many guerilla bases scattered on either side of the road, along the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. There were clear signs, moreover, that after the fall of Singapore many anti-Japanese Chinese emigrants who were scattered among the Riouw, Lingga, and Anambas Islands situated south of the Peninsula, were making bases of these islands from which they were preparing for future activities in concert with their sympathizers on Singapore Island and the Malay Peninsula. In view of the rumours of British Troops coming to the rescue once more, that kept sweeping the city, our troops felt it very important to strictly suppress all unfounded rumours and wild tales in Singapore Island and maintain the peace and order of the island of Singapore with all possible speed.

(Reference)

Details of the activity of the DeGaulle faction in Singapore since Feb. 28th have been clarified by degrees. Clare, a Jew, and Lumor, an agent of the Military Committee of the DeGaulle faction, and Colceil (?), manager of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine were detained and interrogated.



CHAPTER 4

Clearing of battle-fields and mopping-up operations after the capitulation of the enemy.

Believing that it would not only answer the purposes of our "Sacred War", but also bring about good results in further operations in the southern areas especially in the Sumatra and Andamans operations, which were our army's next tasks at that time—to set up a firm military administration in Malaya and especially in Singapore, as soon as possible after the capitulation of the British Army, our army at first stationed only Kempei in Singapore itself and avoided sending big units into the city. Major-General KAWAMURA Saburo was given command of No. 2 Kempeitai (with about 2 companies of auxiliary Kempei and armoured car and tank company from No. 5 and No. 18 Imperial Guards Divisions attached to them, and the necessary troops, and put in command of Singapore city, while the main force of the Imperial Guards Divisions were put in Charge of Singapore island (excluding the greater part of the city) and continued their work of clearing the battle fields rapidly and their mopping-up operations. By these means, our army tried to establish public order and at the same time prepared for the next round of operations.

Considering the importance of Singapore to the forces and the fact that it was infested with plain clothes bandits who had obstructed our military operations for the whole period of our operations in Malaya, our army decided on a strict attitude in dealing with the Chinese emigrants. On Feb. 17th, our army issued an Army Order and dispatched Major HAYASHI Tadao, a staff officer to Singapore garrison headquarters, mainly for the purpose of dealing with this matter.

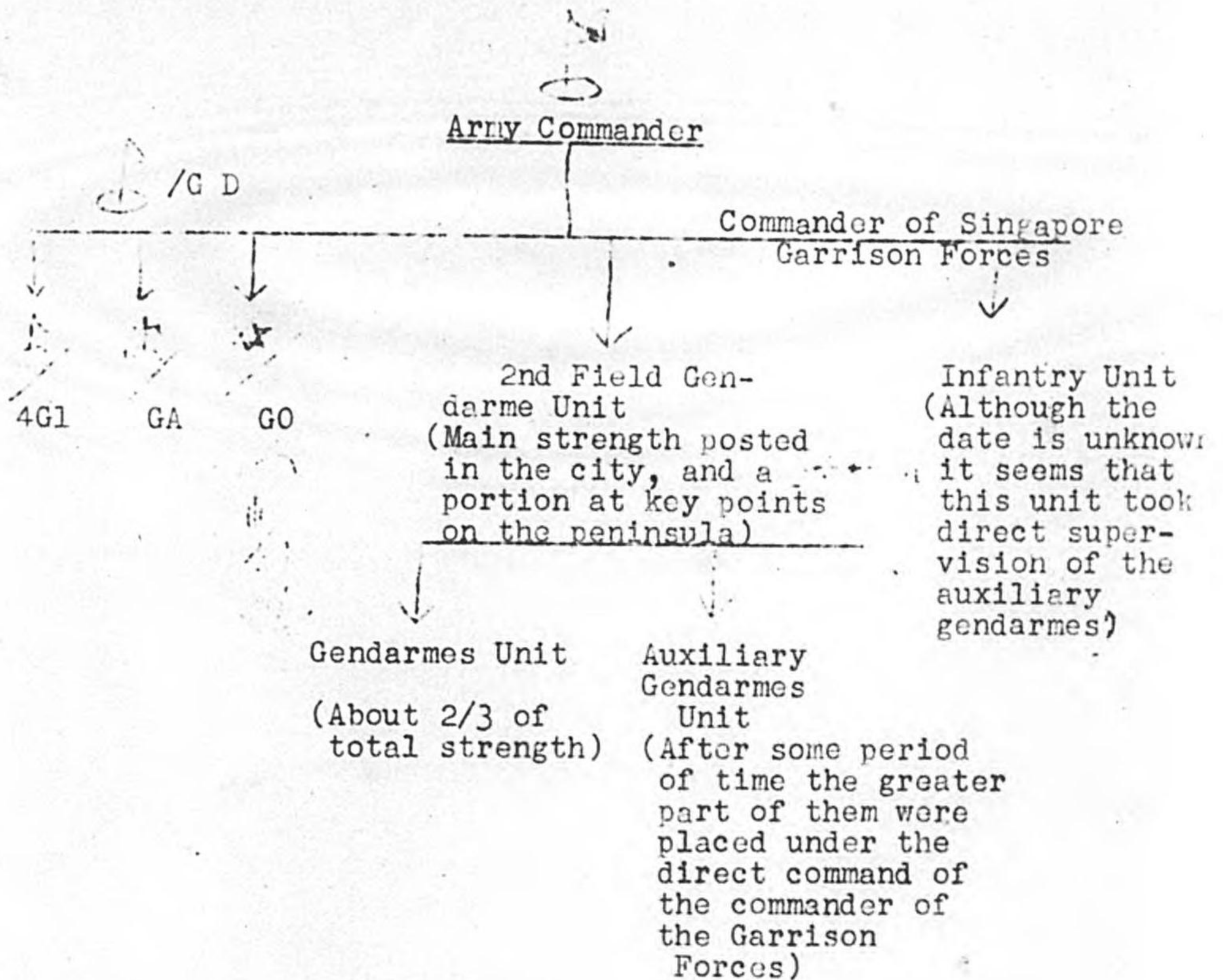
In the latter part of February the main strength of the 5th and the 18th Divisions successively moved to Northern Malaya and Johore State and assumed the same duties as those mentioned above.

1. The clearing of the battlefields and the mopping-up operations on Singapore Island.

Major-General KAWAMURA, Commander of the 9th Infantry Brigade, who had been newly appointed as the commander of the Singapore Garrison Forces, appeared at the army headquarters on the 18th. Besides making the necessary contacts, he issued, in view of the above-mentioned situation, an order to the 2nd Field Gendarme Unit, it mainly to clear the battlefields and mop up the enemies within the city. Moreover, the main strength of the Imperial Guards Division was transferred from its operational area to the key points on the island where it continued the clearing up of the battlefields and mopping-up operations.

(a) Outline of command system and detailing/of troops/





(Detailing of troops as per attached chart)

However, with the participation of the Imperial Guards Division in the Sumatra Campaign, the Singapore Garrison Forces assumed the patrol of the entire island on March 2.

(b) The outline of the clearing up of the battlefields and mopping-up operations.

The battlefields clearing-up and mopping-up operations which the various corps (including those corps subsequently transferred to other areas) conducted on Singapore Island following the surrender of the British Army were mainly as follows:

1. Mopping-up operations on the islands in the vicinity of Singapore Island.
2. The disposition of the wounded and dead of both sides.
3. The collection and arrangement of munitions and arms.
4. The arrangement and detention of war prisoners and internees totalling about 100,000.
5. Memorial service for the dead.
6. The disposition of enemy Chinese merchants hiding in (and out) of Singapore city.

The search for and the disposition of anti-Japanese Chinese merchants.

1. The army's policy toward the Chinese.

In view of the great obstructions to our operations put up by the anti-Japanese activities of Chinese subsequent to the operations in central Malay, we were obliged to change the original attitude toward the Chinese which we had held at the time of the outbreak of war. We were obliged to deal with the disobedient Chinese in a stern manner.

2. The collection of data concerning anti-Japanese suspects among the Chinese.

On the basis of mainly the register of anti-Japanese Chinese as well such other data as the register of the Detective Bureau, police office register of criminals, advice by rescued Japanese residents, and the information supplied by some of the anti-Japanese Chinese merchants who were arrested, a register of disobedient Chinese suspects was drawn up during the four days from February 17 to 20 and the suspects were detained at several places and detected beginning from the 21st. In making the detections we made sure of obtaining ^{accuracy} by using the above-mentioned registers as our basis and also obtaining the presence of the police from the Detective Bureau of Police Office.

The number of persons examined as suspects during the course of detections was roughly as follows:

First time	Feb 21 to 23 (3 days)	about 5,000
Second "	Feb 28 - March 3	about 1,500
Third "	End of March	about 300



After the examination for the detection of suspects about 1,000 to 1,500 persons were released and about 5,000 persons were apparently punished as anti-Japanese spies (those who guided the enemy in bombing airfields, gave indications of the direction of artillery shelling, attacked or disturbed the rear commissary lines, or guided such activities, the leaders of anti-Japanese organizations, members of the anti-Japanese Volunteer Army, and members of the Malay Communist Party)

(Annex 2)

II. The conditions in Singapore, according to the "Notes on the New Life of Chinese" by HU MAI, were as follows:

1. Field-Marshal Poohar reported on December 22 the war situation. There were criticisms among the inhabitants of Malay against the withdrawal from Penang).

2. Governor-General Thomas called a conference of the Government-General on December 25 and requested the Chinese to display their full strength in resisting the Japanese.

On the basis of this request, the HSING-HUA Anti-Enemy Mobilization General Association was established and held its inaugural meeting on December 27.

Three hundred seventy-two (372) organizations with total representatives of more than 2,000 attended this meeting.

3. Under the direction of the HSING-HUA Anti-Enemy General Association, a volunteer army with the Communist party as its mainstay, and also a defense army under the slogan of the people's three principles were established to cooperate in putting up resistance.

4. The conditions after the entry of the Japanese Army.

(A) Investigation of all Chinese between the ages of 15 and 60 was conducted from February 21.

(B) Governor-General Thomas issued the following proclamation:

Proclamation of the Governor-General of the Straits Settlements and Minister Plenipotentiary for Malay. issued

1. The commander of the Japanese Army has/the following bulletin.

(a) All existing administrative organs and economic structure will be allowed to be continued.

The personnel of these organs may hold their present positions for the time being.

(b) All enterprises affecting public welfare must be speedily restored and the employees must continue their work as usual.

(c) Communications and broadcasts by means of wireless telegraph and telephones are prohibited.

(d) Air defense regulations must be strictly observed as heretofore. This is particularly as in regard to black-out control.



- (e) All communications and connections with outside sources are strictly prohibited.
- (f) All public health organs and medical treatment works must be speedily opened and operated. If there are defects, improvements within the extent possible must be made immediately. All employees must carry on their work as usual and give protection as much as possible to the sick, wounded and prisoners.
- (g) The Japanese Army will surely protect the inhabitants. All inhabitants except those permitted to move by the Japanese Army, must remain at their present place of residence.
- (h) All hostile acts against the Japanese Army, such as spying military secrets and supplying intelligence to the enemy are prohibited.

2. The civil administration organs of this island intend to bring Singapore to a normal condition in cooperation with the Japanese Army. Accordingly, various commissions will be set up to help solve the following matters:

- (a) Administrative problems
- (b) Public health and sanitation problems.
- (c) Economic and financial problems.
- (d) War prisoners' problems.
- (e) Military administration problems, namely, the problems of peace and order, communications and the requisitioned production of munitions.
- (f) Marine problems.
- (g) Air-defense problems.

In addition to the foregoing commissions, a liaison commission will be established to handle affairs concerning the transfer of administrative rights over this island.

3. All citizens of Singapore must take the initiative to restore peace and order, hold themselves responsible for the clearing up of the filth, and prevent the spread of epidemics. This is the duty which we must not shirk for the sake of the wounded women and children and those who have no place to wander. I earnestly solicit your cooperation.



4. I hereby respectfully express my appreciation to you who have diligently performed your duties during the past several months and also express my deep appreciation to the citizens who have coped with the situation with calmness.

February 16, 1942 Thomas /s/

(Annex)

(C) The statement of the Commander of the SHONAN/Singapore/
Garrison Forces.

The Chinese of SHONAN port have been misled until this day by the propaganda of the Chungking Regime, cooperated with Britain, and continued political and economic assistance to the Chungking Regime. That is, the fact that they obstructed our operations and always played an active part in the front-line of anti-Japanese operations by organizing a volunteer army which joined the British Army and serving as guerrillas and spies, constitutes an obstruction to the construction of Greater East Asia and hence they should be called the traitors of East Asia.

However, upon the fall of Singapore, a part of them fled, but it is quite clear that others disguised themselves as law-abiding citizens and awaiting the chance to conduct guerrilla activities. If they are left as they are, it would be forever impossible to bring about a cheerful Malay. It is most essential at the present time to mop-up these traitorous Chinese and establish peace and order thereby bringing peace and security to the masses.

It is the intention of the Imperial Japanese Army to arrange a new order and establish the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under the glorious ideal of "hakko ishiu" / universal brotherhood / thereby hoping for the everlasting development of Malay. This is the declaration of the Commander of the Japanese Army. He who obstructs our righteousness is the arch enemy of mankind. Irrespective of whoever he may be, he will be dealt with firmly without mercy. But those law-abiding citizens who repent their past wrong and voluntarily join in the construction of a new order, which is our great ideal, and actively cooperate with us in developing a cheerful, free, and solid Malay, we will always treat them as universal brethren, irrespective of whether they are Chinese or other people. The Imperial Japanese Army will protect their property and is determined to ensure the growth and development of their posterity. Such is the true intention of the Imperial Japanese Army. If there are any persons who conduct undesirable activities, we will not forgive them but punish them sternly, whatever race they may belong to.



The masses should understand Japan's true intentions and engage in their occupations with their minds at rest. At the same time they should observe the following matters and heal the wounds of war to the best of their ability, thereby constructing a cheerful Malay and cooperating in the construction of Greater East Asia of the East Asiatic peoples.

1. Be diligent in speedily resuming work.
2. In case there are any enemy elements and other undesirable elements, they should be immediately disclosed or reported to the Japanese Army.
3. All forms of looting and outrages shall be punished.
4. Any person possessing or discovering arms and ammunition, even a single shot, must speedily hand them over to the Japanese Army.
5. Everyone should cooperate in cleaning the streets and restoring order.
6. Labour should be voluntarily furnished to the Japanese Army.

WHITE PHOTO DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS
U.S. ARMY
PROTESTANT CAMP

Commander of the Japanese Garrison Forces

- (Annex)
(D) The statement of the Commander of the Shonan Garrison Forces concerning the maintenance of peace and order on the island.

The Commander of the Japanese Army has been striving his best to restore and maintain peace and order on the island ever since the capture of Shonan Island. For this purpose, the Japanese Army authorities have permitted no Army to enter the city, but only the gendarmes, who bear the responsibility of protecting the citizens at large and distressed people. However, some rebellious elements disturbed the peace and conducted acts benefiting the enemy. Accordingly, the Army intends to strictly punish these evil and rebellious elements, persons possessing of military arms and persons who have committed outrages and looting, in order to maintain the peace of the entire inhabitants. The leader of the rebels who had been arrested, and a certain other person were killed by firing squad at a certain place on the 21st and 22nd, respectively.

The Commander of the Shonan Garrison Forces hereby serve public notice that persons who remain unrepentent and continue their evil acts shall likewise be strictly punished.

- (E) The proclamation of the military authorities concerning the return of the distressed Chinese to their homes.

In order to secure peace and order and promote the smooth adjustment of the demand and supply of necessities of life on Shonan Island, all Chinese now taking refuge should return to their original place of residence within 10 days from March 4.

Those who fail to return within this period without good reason shall be strictly punished.

III. The state of purging on the Malay Peninsula.

1. The state of peace and order on the Malay Peninsula.

The intrigues of the Chinese during the Malay campaign were as described already. Even after the fall of Singapore, numerous anti-Japanese Chinese hid themselves in cities and forests. Some of them, standing for communism, and maintaining mutual connections among them, continued active operations under a firm organization in order to carry on a systematized anti-Japanese movement. They made efforts to obtain arms, ammunition, provisions, as well as comrades-in-arms. Meanwhile, they looted the surrendered arms which we had assembled, assassinated our officers and men, destroyed our communication and transportation lines, killed, threatened and pillaged law-abiding citizens at large. Thus the state of peace and order on the Malay Peninsula after the war was still alarming.



2. State of purge.

Recognising the necessity of conducting purging operations of the Malay Peninsula following the fall of Singapore, the Army dispatched from Singapore by the end of February the 18th Division to Johore State and the 5th Division to the Malay Peninsula other than Johore State, to take charge of the peace and order in the respective districts and at the same time conduct purging operations against the anti-Japanese Chinese.

In the case of the 5th Division, the district assigned to it was subdivided as follows to be placed under the charge of its component units:

Mallacca and Negri Sembilan	
Provinces -----	11 I
Selangor Province ----	41 I, 5A, 5T
Pera Province -----	42 I
Pahang Province -----	5K
Keda, Penang, Trengganu, and Kelantan Provinces ----	21 I

The 5th and the 18th Divisions generally commenced purging operations from the early part of March, conducting mopping-up operations of anti-Japanese Chinese in the mountains and forests. By the end of April about 1,000 undesirable Chinese were arrested in Johore State, about 1,500 in Selanbang and Mallacca Provinces, about 300 in Selangor Province, about 100 in Pera, about 50 in Pahang and about 200 in Keda and Penang Provinces. Numerous arms were also seized. After examination, the greater part of these persons were released. However, casualties often occurred on both sides at the time of making arrests, since the Chinese fired at us, causing us to return fire also. Moreover, a considerable number (the leaders) killed themselves when they realized the situation to be against them.

Even after May the anti-Japanese Chinese continued underground activities, with the result that peace and order remained unsatisfactory. Our forces often penetrated through jungles and with considerable difficulties and damage to our side, carried on the punitive operations in order to secure peace and order, but failed to eradicate the anti-Japanese Chinese.

Of the purging operations after May the prominent one was the punitive operations in the forests north of Kuala Lumpur. Upon receipt of intelligence that about 300 anti-Japanese Chinese were scheming the assassination of our officers and men and the bombing of our barracks, we suppressed them by a forestalling attack. Following the battle, the remnant Chinese fled further deep into the jungles. About 200 dead bodies were left in the battlefield as the result of this battle.

In short, the purging operations on the Malay Peninsula represented peace preservation patrol activities to protect not only the Japanese troops themselves but also the life and property of the people at large (Chinese, Malaysians, Indians, etc.). Although we regret to say that we have no clear idea of the detailed situation owing to lack of data, the anti-Japanese Chinese who lost their lives were principally those who fell under our bullets, etc. during battle in the course of the purging operations. Our side also suffered considerable casualties in the course of the difficult punitive operations.

(Annex)

The collection of the contributions from the Chinese, which was carried out without reference to the arrests of Chinese in Singapore, seemed to be mainly a counter measure adopted to cope with inflation following the occupation of Malay.

Since the currency in circulation reached St. \$260,000,000 following the surrender of the British troops as compared with St. \$210,000,000 in pre-war days, it was decided to have the difference, St. \$50,000,000, donated. The donations were collected about the time of the transfer of General YAMASHITA to another post.

5. Judgments.

In short, it can be understood from the guiding policy of the Army Commander at the beginning of the war that utmost efforts were made to prevent and check the inhumane acts committed during the course of the Malay (Singapore) campaign.

(1). With regard to the question of the disposition of the Chinese in Singapore, it is clear that Commander YAMASHITA, following the surrender of the British Army, issued to the various commanders of the corps and of the Garrison Forces an order concerning the clearing up of battle-fields and purging operations (mopping-up operations) with the determination to eradicate spies and disturbers of peace and order, in view of the intensive obstructive measures and anti-Japanese activities of the Chinese during the campaign. However, no written order for the punishment of the Chinese alone exists. The Commander of the Garrison Forces at Singapore, on the basis of the above-mentioned order and the Army's intention, carried it out as a part of the operations for clearing up the battle-fields and of the purging operations. Judging also from the objective situation at that time and the state of mopping-up operations throughout the entire Malay Peninsula, it is clear that it was not based on the personal view of the Commander of the Garrison Forces. I should judge that, in punishing the Chinese, preparations were made beforehand and various measures adopted after entry /in to Singapore/ in order to ensure propriety.

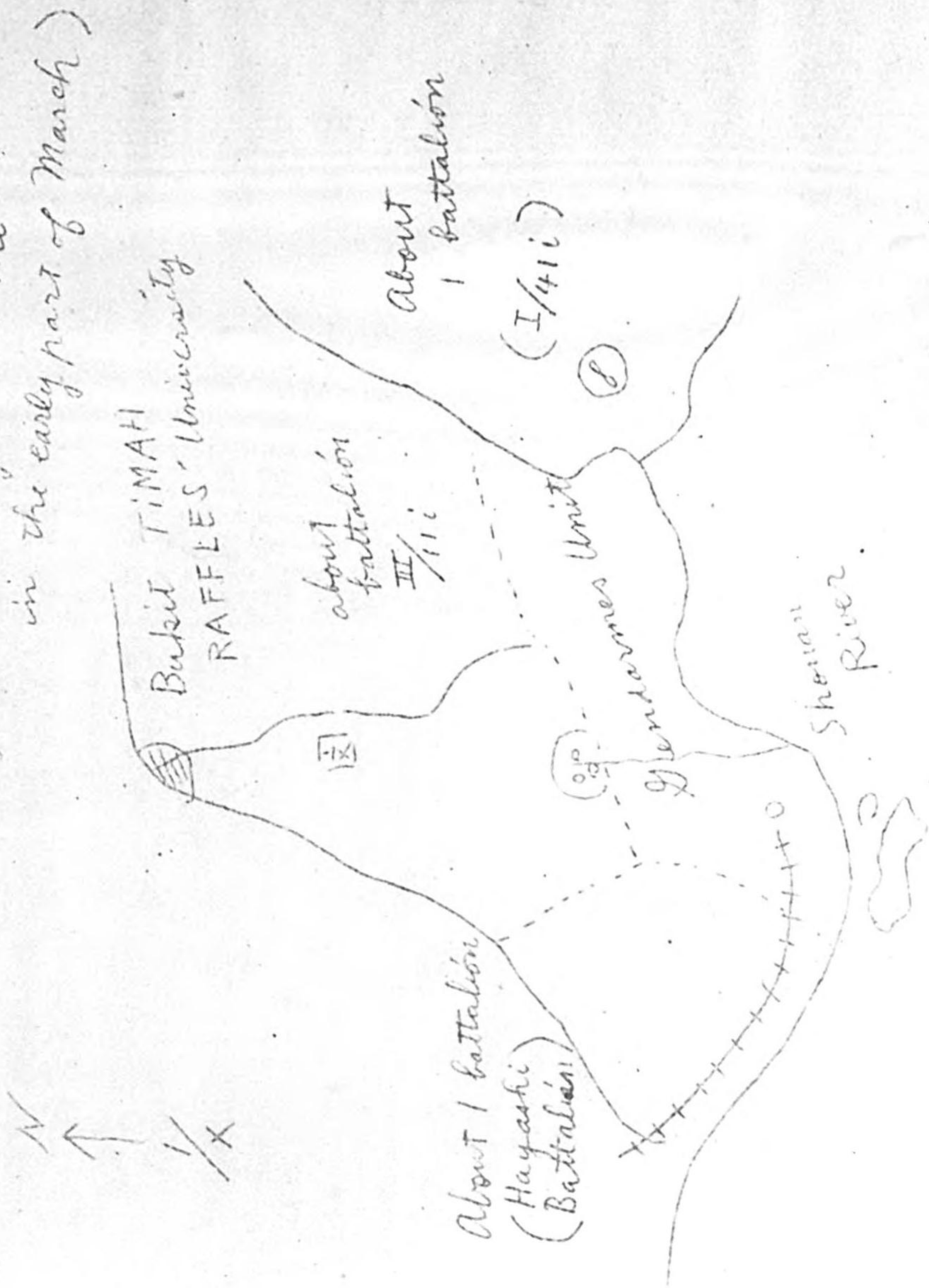




no 69

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These positions before entry into city
(However, detailing was changed in the
in the early part of March)



日記抜萃

Ex. 476

二月十八日

新嘉坡市警備司令官ヨリ命下ルル及
補助憲兵ヲ合ム憲兵隊ヲ併セ指揮シ同市ノ
警備ヲ担当セシメラル

一。軍司令部ニ出頭、警備ニ関スル命令及
指示ヲ受領シ新ニ林中佐參謀ヲ增加配
警備全般ニ関スル命令下達

二月十九日

市内ノ巡視並ニ既ニ市内ノ警備ニ係
大石憲兵隊ノ情况報告ヲ聴取ス

市民ノ掠奪等為己マズ、夕警備司令部ヲ

市内フォートカニング元英軍總司令部ニ移ス

同夕指示ニ基キニテヨリ約フヘキ不良

人一斉檢閲ニ関スル所要ノ命令ヲ下ス

特ニ不良分子ハ速ニ之ヲ一地區ニ集結一般

ト分離スヘキ件ヲ督促ス

COPY TO ROOM 6

二月二十一日 二十二日

一斉検索実施

2647

二月二十三日

二〇〇号隊長令同ヲ約ヒ各隊ノ検索状況ヲ聴取シ軍司令官ニ報告ス

二月二十四日

本白ヨリ三〇号軍政部支部長令同実施セラレヌニ立令ス

二月二十五日

軍司令官巡視市内警備状況ヲ視察セラル

三月一日

同日ヨリ千ヤンギ一地區ノ警備ヲ担任セシメラル
之カ爲 西ノヲ充テ置ス

三月四日

昭南島全部警備担任ヲ命セラル
軍指示ニ基キ昭南島避難民係任所へ
引上げヲ指令ス

2647

三月五日

ビンタン島守備隊より蘭兵千名附近島嶼へ
上陸ノ報アリ直ニ18Dノ林大隊(元補助憲兵)
ヲ派遣ス

三月七日

配属ノ林參謀GDノ转遣ニ伴ヒGDニ转属セシタル

三月八日

憲兵ハ本然ノ業務ニ関シ軍直トナレルニ伴ヒ
調整ノ命令下達ニ応ジ隊、鉄道隊ニ対シ
警戒備ニ関シ区処權ヲ附與セラル

三月九日

ビンタン島附近敵上陸ハ虚報、派遣ノ林大隊
帰来ス

三月十三日

旅團司令部及州ハ新任務ニ基キ轉用セラ
ル、2ト、ナリ 右準備ノ内示ヲ受ク

三月十七日

後任旅團長杉浦少將ニ対シ警戒備引継實施

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三月十八日

正午ヲ以テ教員備交代ヲ完了ス

步兵九旅團長河村少將日記抜萃

2647

二月十六日

補助憲兵トシテ小林少佐以下約一〇〇年前
十時迄ニ「ラツフルス」大宇ニ出ス
各隊ハ戰場掃除ヲ実施ス
此ノ日佯虜處理ノ爲ニ柴少佐ノ指揮スル部
隊ヲ出ス

二月十七日

指揮不便ノ爲「クラブハウス」ニ移転ス
同夜遅ク予ハ新嘉坡 警備隊長ト
ナリ川各一大隊及補助憲兵隊ヲ併セ指
揮シ市ノ警備ニ當ルヘキヲ命セラル

二月十八日

警備司令官トシテノ命令受領ノ爲十時
軍司令部ニ出頭ス
十二時「ラツフルス」大宇ニ到リ所要ノ命令ヲ
下ス林參謀ヲ配屬セラル

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二月十九日

十時ヨリ市内一般ノ狀況視察大石憲兵隊長
以下ノ狀況報告ヲ聴取ス（皇軍將兵ノ軍紀
ノ至ラサルヲ感ス）

夕頃司令部ヲフォートカンニングレニ移ス
二十一日ヨリ不良支那人一齊檢閲ノ命ヲ下シ
且速カニ之ヲ一地ニ集結スル如ク督促ス

二月二十日

軍ノ慰靈祭 慰狀授與式

二月二十一日

此ノ日ヨリ一齊檢閲實施午後師團慰靈
祭實施爾後中央地ニ隊ノ檢索狀況視察

二月二十二日

午前東地ニ隊狀況 莫非戰鬥員收容所及
北地ニノ狀況視察
午後岡部部隊 慰靈祭ニ立合ヒ爾後中央
地ニ隊ノ狀況視察

二月二十三日

十一時ヨリ隊長會報ヲ行ヒ檢索狀ヲ聽取ス處分人員總計約五千名ナリト重要分子ハ引續キ留置取調中ナリト
 夕師團ニ於テ會食、近ク各地分散ノ豫定ナリト
 予ニトリテノ送別ノ宴ナリ

記憶 二十三日隊長會同後司令部ニ報告ニ行
 キニ如ク記憶ニアリ

二月二十四、五、六日

軍政部長會議

二十五日軍司令官巡視立寄ラル

二十六日軍司令官訓示アリ今度ハ内面指導

デハナイ・ドシクヤレ

三月一日

此ノ日ヨリ「ヤンギール」ノ警備ヲ以テ交代ス

三月二日

「ヤンギール」俘虜檢閲本日昭南島全部ノ警備ニ関シ所要ノ命令ヲトス

三月四日

本日十二時昭南島全部ノ警備ヲ交代ス此ノ日ヨリ避難民退去ヲ行ハシム

三月五日

早朝「ビンタン」島ヨリ約一千ノ蘭兵上陸ノ土民報アリ依ツテ180ノ林大隊半部ヲ増加シ討伐ヲ準備セシム 六日虚報ナルト判明ス

三月七日

突如林務課GDニ転出ス

三月八日

憲兵服務規定制定ニ伴ヒ憲兵ノ配属ヲ派遣トシ各地ニ隊ニ兼務セシムル如ク命ス

三月九日

「ビンタン」島林大隊 歸還

三月十一日

正午過鹵獲彈藥集積所爆発又不良分子ノ策動封止ノ為非常警戒ヲ実施

スルト共ニ避難民ノ救護ニ努ム

三月十三日

本日軍命令ニヨリ本職及411八并ビ新任
務ノ爲近ク出發スヘキ命ヲ受ク

三月十四日

部隊集結ノ爲十五日ヨリ市川大隊ヲ以テ
急敬備ヲ交代セシムル爲ノ命令ヲ下ス

三月十六日

杉浦少將 来昭

三月十七日

事務引継

三月十八日

十二時ヲ以テ交代完了 軍司令官ニ中告

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大本營大東亞機密作戰日誌關係の項抜萃

以下記載セルの項ハ才二十五軍ヨリ大本營ニ報告
セラレタルモノナリ

但シ三月十三日之項ハ南方總軍ヨリノ報告ナリ

二月七日

軍ハ入城式ヲ行フコトナク直チ二次期作戰ニ轉移ス

二月十八日

1. 軍ハ河村旅團長ノ指揮スル歩兵約三大隊、才ニ野

戰憲兵隊ヲ以テ昭南市ノ警備ニ當ラシメ軍主力

ハ郊外ニ位置シ戰場掃除並ニ次期作戰ヲ準備シアリ

2. 50ノ各一中隊ハ「ブクム」「サンボ」島ニ上陸成功ス

二月二十日

50ノ佐々木大隊ハ「ビンタン」島ニ無血上陸

二月二十一日

義勇軍及才五列トシテ敵軍ニ参加セシ志願兵
及馬來人相當數アリ目下探索中

新嘉坡陷落直後收容セシ者

支那義勇兵一六、馬來義勇兵三六

二月二十四、五、六日

馬來作戰一段落ノ機會ニ軍政部支部長會同実施ス

二月二十七日

俘虜鹵獲兵器ヲ以テ昭南島防衛部隊ヲ編成ス

俘虜七万八軍ニ於テ悉ク之ヲ消化シ難キヲ以テ必要
方面ニ分散使用致シ度至急指示アリ度

二月二十八日

当地方ニ於ケル「ドゴール」派活躍状況漸次内容明ラカト
ナリツツアリ

「エタヤ」人「クレリア」「ドゴール」派軍ヲ委員會密偵
「ルモール」佛印銀行支配人「コーセル」抑留取調中

三月一日

軍今後ノ処置ニ重大影響アルヲ以テ目下收容シアル
俘虜ヲ馬來半島以外ニ收容セラルル意圖アリヤ
目下八五、〇〇〇人

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三月三日

新嘉坡ノ接收ハ順調ニ進捗シ二月末ヲ以テ委員ニヨル
接收業務完了

昭南市ノ状況

接收直後直チニ才一期肅正ニヨリ約五〇〇〇ノ不良分子
ヲ檢舉処分シ更ニ才二次肅正ヲ準備中ニシテ市民ノ
宣撫工作 業左ノ如ク軍政機関ノ活動亦軌道ニリツツアリ
(左記 通貨ノ件)

三月十三日

主力八〇七〇〇、吉田支隊八〇五四〇上陸成功

又南總作命八五

富部隊長ハ913長ノ指揮スル 411 二小 26Ps
ヲ渡部隊長ノ
指揮下ニ入ラシムヘシ

三月十七日

12

馬來作戰以來華僑ニ対シテハ嚴正ナル監視的態度ヲ
以テ臨ミ来レル処昭南島入城以來彼等ノ日本ニ対スル
関心漸ク深刻ナルヲ加ヘ来レルト其ニ義勇力軍等ノ抗
日派支那人ニ対スル强硬政策ノ実施ト相俟ツテ彼等ノ

2647

勳向ハ茲ニ決定的トナリ即チ生命財産及權益一切ハ
日本軍ノ活殺ニ委ネ自ラ之カ保持ヲナシツツ謹慎シ
テ命ヲ俟ツ態度ヲ採リ其ノ旨申出ヲナス若シ日本軍
司令官ニ於テ死ヲ許シ仁政業ニ安ニス(シトノ恩典ヲ
垂ルナラハ將來ノ忠誠ト財的負擔ヲ誓ヒ現有財産
ノ半ヲ獻納ス

現有財産ノ半ハ其ノ精神ノミヲ採リ現金五千万円ヲ以
テ之ニ代フ

以上ヲ以テ馬來ニ於ケル第一期華僑対策ノ實施ヲ終リ
更ニ第二段ノ方途ニ入ラシム

三月十八日

辻中佐ヨリ

ビルマ、比島方面ノ戦況ヲ視察シタル後三月末頃著任
致度

19 四月十日

馬來半島ノ治安ハ各警備隊ノ肅正ニヨリ逐次回復
シツツアルモ尚敵性華僑ノ蠢動其跡ヲ絶タス

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27/3 「セレンバン」 「マラツカ」 約一五〇〇名一斉檢閲兵器
多數押収取調ノ上大部釋放

29/3 「ヤヌ」 (フワンタン北十六村) 共產黨本據ヲ覆滅
シ黨員十五名逮捕(首腦者自殺)

2/3 「カツヤン」 東南十五村約五〇〇ノ共產黨員潜在
搜索掃蕩中

5/4 「タイピン」 抗日分子五三名檢閲

「バナン」 近ク一斉檢閲ノ豫定

四月十六日

当軍憲兵隊ニ於テ探索ノ結果英軍敗殘兵及有力
ナル華僑共產黨ノ一派(鄭介民アル模様)カ集團策
動シアルヲ探知シタルヲ以テ更ニ無線ノ所在確認ノ上之
ヲ檢閲スル豫定ナリ

No 15

DOC 2647

極

秘

昭和三十年十月二十三日
第四班

新嘉坡三於个儿車僑處斷狀況調書

一馬兼作戦ニ於ケル華僑ノ策動状況

馬兼作戦ニ於テ華僑ハノ終始ヲ通シ戰場附近殊ニノ後方ニ於テ活発ナル策動ヲ行ヒ我ガ作戦ヲ妨害シ或ハ我ガ作戦ヲ不利ナラシメタルコト甚シ 即チ戰場附近ニ於テハ主トシテ頻繁ナル通敵行為ニヨリ我作戦企圖ハ敵ニ察知セラレ極メテ不利ナル戦況ニ陥リ或ハ我部隊ノ密集地域ニ砲爆撃ヲ蒙リタメニ數多クノ我將兵カ無音心義ヲ犠牲ヲ払ヒタルコト一用ニ止マラス又戰場後方ニ於テハ兵站線ノ龍巻撃ヲ受テ通信線軍用通信線ノ破壊ノ軍需品ノ毀損等ヲ實施シ軍需品持ニ彈藥ノ戰場到着ヲ遲延セシメタメニ神速ヲ要セシ馬兼作戦ヲ妨害困難ナラシメタルコト屢ナリ 實例ヲ摘記スレバ左ノ如シ

(1)昭和十六年十二月下旬カンパル附近ノ戦團ニ於テ夜間屢我隊備隊砲兵陣地附近ニ信号彈揚リ其レト同時ニ敵砲兵彈集中シ無益ナル揚兵ノ犠牲者多ク於テ出セリ我方露エトナリ搜索セシ結果遂ニ巢一ヶ所ニ於テ二名ノ華僑ヲ逮捕シ大部分(一部ハ英軍)華僑ノ所存ナルコト判明ス

(2)右戦團ニ於テ安藤隊ノ大隊ハ遠ク西方地帯ヨリカンパルノ背後ヲ遮断セントシ夜間様動ヨリ大迂回ヲ實施セシ其巢通過部格ヨリ信号彈揚リ敵ニ其ノ企圖ヲ察知セラレ後方遮断不成功ニ終リタルニテラス拂曉ヨリカンパル西南方渡河(附近流域濕地帯)ニ乘シ敵ノ盪反撃ヲ受テ我作戦ハ畫餅ニ歸シ且多大ノ損害ヲ出セリ信号彈ノ揚カルト同時ニ約一小隊ヲ以テ部格内ヲ搜索セシメタル結果其七ニ損ネタル一華僑ヲ逮捕シ華僑ノ所存ナルコト判明ス

(3) 昭和十七年月中旬「ゲマス」及「セガマツ」附近、戦團同月、下旬「ケラン」「ヨンペン」「バトバト」同月、中旬「シンガポール」戦團ニ於テモ、敵機ニ信號彈揚リ砲兵陣地豫備隊等、司令部等ハ突如敵ノ集中砲火ヲ受ケ莫大ナル無意思ノ犠牲者ヲ出セリ是等ハ何レモ其ノ大部華僑ノ所為ナルコト判明セリ。

(4) 昭和十七年月中旬「カララランパール」ニ對スル敵ノ夜間空襲ニ方リ同地飛行場ニ信號彈揚リ敵機ハ之ヲ目標ニ燃焼シ我方飛行機若干機燃焼止ム員相当數ノ損害ヲ出セリ、信号彈ハ華僑ニヨリ行ハレタルコト之ヲ逮捕シテ判明ス。

(5) 昭和十七年月中旬近衛師團「ムアル」河渡河ニ際シ華僑ハ渡河點ヲ標示シ敵機ノ夜間爆撃ヲ誘導セリ乃ニ我渡河ハ極メテ困難トナリ且莫大ナル犠牲者ヲ出セリ

(6) 昭和十七年月中旬「マラッカ」バトバト附近、戦團間華僑ハ「コラッカ」海上ノ敵潜水艦ト通謀シ潜水艦ヨリノ謀者ヲ潜入誘導線護等ニ任スル外自らモ我部隊所在地等ヲ標示シ「マラッカ」海上ヨリスル敵ノ艦砲射撃ヲ容易且有利トラシメタリ。

右ヨリ近衛師團ノ作戦ハ極メテ困難不利トナリタルニミエラス艦砲犠牲トナリタル将兵、軍需品兵器等莫大ナル數量ニ及リ

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(7) 昭和十七年下旬「バトバト」附近ノ戦團ニ於テ近衛師團ノ大掃大隊ハ其ノ西北方ヨリ敵ノ背後ヲ遮断ス（ク護諜林中ヲ迂回包圍中華僑ノ通敵行為ニヨリ敵ノ知ルコトナリ

將ニ多數敵交撃ヲ受ケ孤立無援トナリ大隊長以下大部
令ノ將兵ハ戰死シ殲滅ノ悲運ヲ喫セリ

(8) 昭和十六年十二月末頃「タイセン」地方山林中ニ於テ華僑百數十
名ハ武器ヲ持テ立籠リ我兵站線ノ擾亂、軍需品ノ燒
夷ヲ企圖セシカ我々事ヲ探知シ之ヲ掃蕩セリ

(9) 昭和十七年一月下旬「ゲマス」セレンバン田「ラビスター」セカマ
ツト間ニ於テ華僑ハ厩路ニ倒木シ我自動車ノ運行ヲ
停止セシメ之ニ乘シ道路兩側ノ山林中ヨリ發射ヲ浴セタリ
幾多ノ我將兵ハ之カ犠牲トナリ貴重ナル軍需品ハ掠奪
セラレ且我々送ヲ妨害セラレ我々作戰ハ不利ニ陥ラシメラレタリ

(10) 鐵道妨害亦頻發致セシモ昭和十七年一月下旬「イポール」南方森林中
及「セレンバン」ゲマス田ノ山林中ノ鐵道破壊ハ偶々新嘉坡
作戰ノ軍需品ヲ送ノ取次多心時様ナリニテ極メテ重大ナル影
響ヲ蒙リ之カ為ニ「イポール」作戰開始ハ二月八日ヲ二月九日ニ
延期スルノ止ムヤキニ至リタルノミナラス作戰開始後軍需品
就中彈藥ノ前送補給意ノ如クナラス第一線ノ彈藥不
甚ニ一時作戰ヲ危殆ニ陥ラシムルノ結果ヲ招来セリ

右妨害ハ何レモ犯人ヲ逮捕シ華僑ノ主役ナルト判明セリ
(11) 軍用通信線ノ破壊ハソノ數多ク換洋ニ違ナシ
此ハ僅カノ例ニ過キサルモ「ライ」作戰間ニ於ケル不良華僑ノ
策動ハ諸ニ絶シ其ノ根ハ深ク我將兵ノ骨髓迄モ徹セリ

二月十五日「イポール」ハ陥セ格ヤリト雖モ戰術行動終了直後ノ
島ハ不安ノ空氣拭フクモナク特ニ英軍降伏ト日軍「市入」

城ト同ハ三日ノ間隙ヲ有シ此ノ間小銃同彈藥、射銃、拳銃
 無線小型自動車等ノ兵器カ華僑民家ニ分散隠匿セラレ
 アル状況逐次判明ルト共ニ郊外各兵團司令部部ト市内ト
 ノ通信線屢々故意ニ切斷セラレ、通トセルノ状態現出ス
 又市ノ郊外及市街内ヲ同ハズ華僑ニシテ人食糧、衣類、燃料
 等ヲ掠奪自宅内倉庫天井裏、床下等ニ秘匿シタル状況
 毛明瞭ナルニ至レリ此間軍ノ最モ考慮セルハ近ク次期作戰ヲ控メ
 有力兵團ノ抽出ハ目睫ニ迫リ小數兵カヲ以テ占領地ノ治安維
 持ニ任セサルハカラサル實情ナリニコト之ナリ軍ノ南下進撃ハ
 急ニ速度ニシテ「マレー」半島西海岸西側ニハ尙多クノ匪賊ヲ
 目サス工作據点存在セルノミナラス「ミンガポール」陥落後迄抗日
 華僑ニシテ同名島南方「リマ」諸島「クワンガ」島「アサンバ」諸島
 等ニ分散シ之等離島ヲ據点トシ「ミンガポール」半島同
 志ト策應シテ將來ノ活動ニ備ヘントスルノ形勢カ窺ハレ
 「英救援軍南来」聲ハ巷間屢々流布セラレシトコロニシテ莫ハ
 速ニ「ミンガポール」流言蜚語等ヲ嚴ニ取締リ治安ヲ確保スル
 ノ必要痛感ハスルニ至レリ

(参考事項)

二月二十日ニ至リ「ミンガポール」ニ於ケル「ドゴール」激騷状況漸次
 内容明カトナリタル模様ニシテ「ユグヤ」人「クレ」
 軍事委員等密偵「モリス」佛印銀行支那人「ゴセル」ヲ
 抑留取調ヲ行フ

三、在「シニガポール」華僑、檢索ト之カ處分ニ就テ

軍ハ進撃各兵團「シニガポール」一齊進入ハ却テ同市、治安維持、困難ナラシムト、考慮ノ下ニ作戦兵團、主カヲシテ「シ」市近郊以北ニ後退令駐セシメテ、數精銳部隊ヲ以テ市警備ヲ擔任セシムヘク、步兵第九旅團長河村少將指揮、下步兵約三大隊及第三野戰憲兵隊ヲ配備セシムヘク、二月十七日軍命令ヲ下達シ同警備司令官ハ翌十八日軍司令部ニ本頭ニ所要、連絡ヲナス所アリ

(一) 配備

初期ニ於ケル警備隊、配備別圖、如ク爾後兵力移動等アリテ三月二日全島、警備ヲ擔任スルニ至ル

(二) 抗日華僑、檢索

(1) 抗日華僑、容疑者名簿、作製

「イホー」ニ於テ入手セル「抗日華僑名簿」ヲ中ハトシ探偵局資料名簿、警署容疑者犯人名簿、救出在留邦人、申立等ヲ參考トシ二月十七日ヨリ二十日ニ至ル四日間ニ於テ実施セリ此、際馬來探偵局警署、容疑者立會セシム

(2) 檢索人員

- 第一次 二月二十日—二十三日 三日間 約五〇〇名
- 第二次 二月二十八日—三月三日 約一五〇名
- 第三次 三月末 約三〇〇名

(一) 市内調査の結果約二〇〇名ハ釋放セリ

(二) 檢索並處断ノ根據
警備司令官ニ與ヘラレタル軍命令ハ成文的ニ存在
セズ然レトモ警備司令官トシテハ軍ノ意圖ニ基キ
命令ヲ發セル經緯ハ略々明カニシテ「マレー」半島
全域ノ掃蕩作戰ノ狀況ヨリ見ルモ警備司令官
獨自ノ見解ヨルモノニ非サルコトハ明瞭ナリ
但シ之ニ草率過多量ノ處断ヲ軍司令官ノ真意圖
ナリニヤ否ヤ疑問ニテハ尚疑問ノ余地少カラスニテ當時主
任參謀ヲリシ故林中佐戰死ニアルヲ以テ其案情ヲ
把握スルヲ得ス

(三) 處断ノ實地

處断ノ對象トナリタルモノハ通敵行為者ヲ主體
トシテ飛行場爆撃誘導ヲ砲兵火力指向標示
實地者後方兵站線襲撃ヲ擾乱ヲ訊問ニ依
然抗日態度ヲ翻スコトナク且抗日行動續行ヲ自
供セルモノハ抗日義勇軍華僑聯合會幹部
馬來共產黨員ニシテ三月末迄ニ嚴重處断ヲ受
ケタルモノ約五〇〇名ナリ

四 馬來半島ニ於ケル肅正狀況
(1) 馬來半島ノ治安狀況

馬來作戰ニ於ケル華僑ノ策動状況ニ関シテハ前述マルトヨ
 ナルモ新嘉坡ノ陥落後ニ在リテモ多數ノ抗日華僑ハ都市
 ニ又山林中ニ潜入シテソノ中ニ共產主義ヲ標榜シテ相互
 運繋ヲ取リ確キタル組織ノ下統制ニ抗日運動ヲ展
 開スヘク活潑ナル活動ヲ續行シ盛ニ武器彈藥糧秣
 資金並ニ同志ノ獲得等ニ勉メマリ此ノ向我集積凶獲
 兵器ノ掠奪我將兵ノ暗殺通信線交通網ノ破壊
 一般良民ノ殺害脅迫掠奪等ヲ擅ニナシマリテ馬來
 半島ノ治安ニ戰後ニ在リテモ尚ホ底ハスヘキモノ大ナリニテリ

(2) 肅正状況

軍、新嘉坡陥落後馬來半島ノ肅正工作ノ要
 大ナルヲ認メ概ネ二月末迄ニ新嘉坡島ヲ第一
 八師團ヲジョホール州ニ第五師團ヲジョホール州以
 外ノ馬來半島ニ派遣シ夫々擔任地域ノ治安警備
 ニ任セシムルト共ニ抗日華僑ノ肅正工作ヲ展シム
 第五師團ニ在リテハ其ノ擔任地域ヲ更ニ左如ク部下
 部隊ニ分割擔當セシメタリ

- 「マラッカ州」 「ネグリセニビラン州」 11
- 「セラゴール州」 4/i 5A 5T
- 「ペラ州」 42j
- 「バハ州」 5K
- 「ケダ州」 「パナ州」 「トリンガヌ州」 「ケラント州」 2/i

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第五第十八師團ハ概ネ三月上旬ヨリ肅正工作ヲ開始
シ中街及山林中ノ抗日華僑ノ檢索掃蕩ヲ度施
シ四月末迄ニラジョール州ニ於テ約一〇〇〇ヲセリバン
「マラッカ」ニ於テ約一五〇〇ヲマランゴールニ於テ三〇〇
「ベラ」ニ於テ約一〇〇〇「ババン」ニ於テ約五〇〇「ケダ」及
彼南ニ於テ約二〇〇ノ不良華僑ヲ檢舉シ多數ノ
兵器ヲ押收各也トモ取調ノニ大部ヲ釋放セリ然
レ兵檢舉掃蕩ノ際華僑發砲ニテ抵抗シ我々
止ムヲ得ス應戰シ彼我共ニ損害ヲ出シタルコトヲ慮
ナリ尚ホ狀況不利ト觀念シ自決セル者(幹部)
相盾數アリ

相当数アリ

五月以降ニ在リテモ抗日華僑ハ地下ニ潜入シ依然抗日運動ヲ継
續シテ治安亦良好ナラス我軍屢々「ジャングル」内ヲ踏破シ多大ノ
困難ト相当ノ損害ヲ出ニツテ討伐ヲ実施シ治安ノ確保ニ勉メ
タルモ遂ニ抗日華僑ヲ一掃スルニ至ラス

五月以降ノ肅正中著名ナルハ「アラランブル」北方山林中ノ討伐ナリ
約三〇〇ノ抗日華僑我將兵ノ暗殺兵營ノ燒撃等ヲ企圖シ策
動シタル情報ヲ探知シ機先ヲ制シテ之ヲ討伐シ戦闘ノ後敗殘
華僑ハ更ニ山林深ク逃セマリ此ノ戦闘ニ於テ戰場ニ遺棄マラレシ
死体ニ〇〇ニ及ヘリ。

③ 結言

之ヲ要スルニ馬來半島ニ於ケル肅正ニ作ル日本軍隊自体ノ爲メ
ノミナラス一般市民(一般華僑、馬來人、印度人等)ノ生命財產擁
護ノ爲行ハレタル治安警備ノ行動ニシテ其ノ細部ハ狀況ハ資料ニ
乏シク明カナラサルヲ遺憾トスルモ抗日華僑ニシテ生命ヲ絶ケタル者ハ
悉ク討伐間ノ戦闘行動中ニ銃彈等ニ斃レルモノナリ困難ナル討
伐ニ於テ我方ニ於テモ相当數ノ犠牲者ヲ発生セリ。

五、新嘉坡ニ於ケル華僑處断ニ關スル本調査ノ取扱ニ就イテ

(一)現在迄ニ於ケル敵側抗議ハナキモ之ニ關スル報道在ノ如シ

①「モリス・デイトン」少佐及「トリス・エブリス」大尉談新嘉坡陥落後貨
車ニ押込メラレ「シヤム」ニ連行「バンコク」モールメン間鐵道建設ニ
使用セラレタル餓餓地ニ熱帯病醫藥不足ノ爲メ死亡者多シ濠
洲人先發隊員談ニ依ル總員一八四〇名中三四名以外ハ總ニ西方
一三〇哩ノ地点ニ連スル近ニ死亡斃レタリ。

② 九月五日、ロンドンニ登報道

聯合國捕虜及一般抑留者ニ対スル日本ノ殘虐行為ノ恐ルヘキ登
表ハ全世界ノ教ヲ家族ヲ心配セシメ居リ「ロンドン」各夕刊紙ハ新
嘉坡「ラヂオ」カ「完全ナル文書発表セラルトキハ文明世界ハ日本ノ殘
虐行為ニ又対スヘシ支那人ハ石油ヲ飲ムコトヲ強制セラレ日本人ハ
支那人ノ口ニ点火セラルマケラ投入レタリト述ヘ居ル旨報ス

新嘉坡ニ於テ支那軍隊及一般市民ノ機関銃ニ依ル大量殺戮行
ハレタルカ「シヨポール」ノ「ガルトン」ノ前診療醫「ベドラ」博士ハ新嘉坡ニ
於テ一五萬以上ノ亞細亞人(軍人ヲ含マス)カ日本ノ秘密警察ニヨリ
處刑セラレ又ハ拷問ニヨリ死セリト信ニ居リ右ノ大部分ハ支那人ニミテ
同博士ハ「ネニナル」小地域ノミニ於テ三萬人カ日本秘密警察ヨリ殺
サレ居リ支那人カ日本人ヲ斯クモ嫌惡スルハ当然ナリト述ヘ居リ
香港ニ於テ釋放マラレル捕虜ハ虐待ノ物語ヲ告ケタル處彼等ハ赤
十字小包ノ僅カ一小部分ヲ受領マルニテリ(九月五日桑港)

米病院船上ノ通信員ハ精油所及機械ニ場ニ於テ働キタル濠洲
英國及和蘭捕虜ニ対スル日本人ノ野蠻行為ヲ報シ居リ「ヒルマ」
及「泰」ニ於テ道路建設中ノ殘虐行為ヲ報セラレ病人スラ場迄歩
行シ石ヲ破ルコトヲ強ヒラレタリ(九月五日濠洲)

東南アジア司令部ニ到達マル報道ニヨリハ聯合國捕虜ハ「コラリヤ」
脚氣 肺病 赤痢 甚タ苦シミ居リタル趣ナリ(九月五日桑港)

③ 新嘉坡抑留所

九月六日倫敦放送ハ新嘉坡抑留所ニ於ケル日本側殘虐行為
ニ付左ノ如ク報カリ

新嘉坡ニ於テ八月ノ国籍ノ男女及小使四千五百名カ抑留マラシタル

處赤十字會管つて訪問ヲ許サレザリキナオ以上ノ凡テノ男子ハ強制勞働ヲ課セラレ戦前「コレ」監獄局カ罰トニテ與ヘタル割当量ノ半分以下ノ食事カ給セラレタリ救拔カ来リタル際一月ハ食料ニ蝸ヲ「ロースト」始メ居リタリ

2. 三年以上ノ期間ニ於テ唯一回合理的ナル統制ノ行ハレタル時期アリタリ、右指揮官ハ日本ノ「シヴィライアン」ナル時ナリキ

3. 無数ノ残虐行爲ノ恐怖カ不斷ニ存シ日夜一同ハ正シク御辭儀セサル事等、些細ナル犯行ノ故ニ打タレタリ、

4. 「スパイ」嫌疑者ハ特ニ虐待マラレタリ、一九四三年十月ニ日本警察官ハ「キヤンプ」内ノ「スパイ」嫌疑ノ證據發見ノ爲メ野蠻ナル搜索ヲ開始セリ、五十七名ノ男女カ小營舎ニ押込マラレ最下限度ノ「ディーヤンシー」

モ與ヘラレス長時同日本式ニ足ヲ曲ケタル儘坐スルヲ強ヒラレ數ヶ月間同所ニ居タリ一歐人ハ五十五時同訊問マラレ、他ノ歐人ハ百四十四回打タレ

タリ、更ニ「如キ拷問」ノ詳細記録マラレテ右文書ヲ見タル「ビー・シー」通信員「リチャード・ニャーブ」ハ日本人カ水ヲ口及鼻ニ注

キタミタル後、足ヲ以テ膨張セル胃ヲ圧迫シ又ハ胃ノ上部ヲ飛ヒタリト述ヘタリ一部ノ俘虜ハ一生涯日本側拷問ノ痕ヲ留ムヘシ

5. 新嘉坡ニ於テ釋放マシタル抑留者ハ強制勞働極悪ナル食糧割当、殴打、虐待、生活ヲ詭レリ、

(二) 米英、動向就中其国内輿論ヲ觀察スルニ目下ノ處英國ノ

對日抗議ハ米國ニ比シ低調ナルモ英國ハ舊占領地ノ奪回後

更ニ綿密ナル調査ヲ行ヒタル上抗議ヲ提ホシ来ルモノト判断セ

ラル從ツテ我オトニテモ豫メ之カ對策ヲ考究シ四圍ク要アルヘシ

1. 本調査資料ハ英(米)側ヲ申サテテ限リ今處ニ之ヲ提ホスルノ

No 27 .

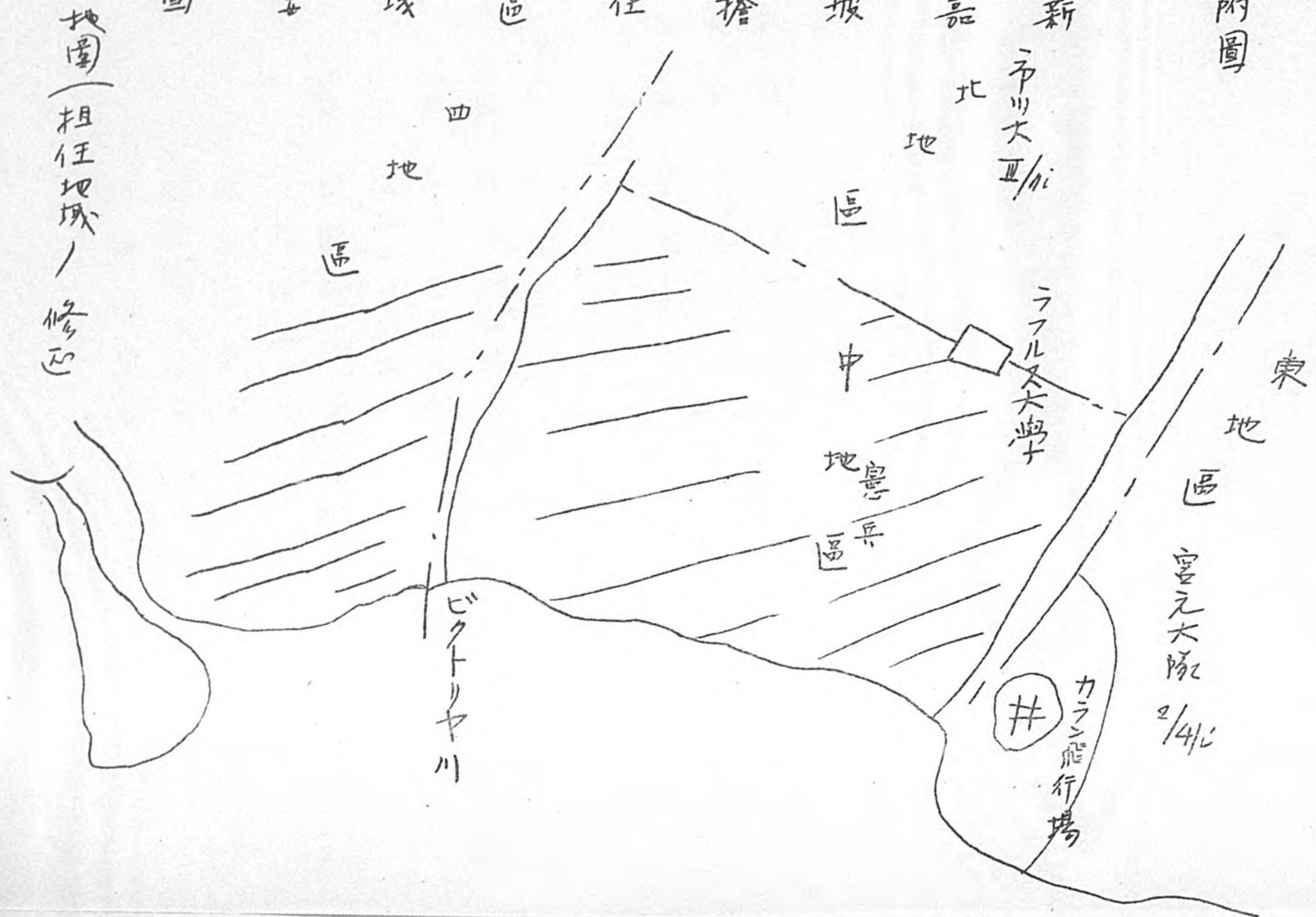
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要ナキモ情勢ノ推移ニ慮ニ得ルノ準備ヲ必要トス
又新嘉坡ニ於ケル某程度ノ準備處断ハ当時ノ客觀的狀勢
ヨリ見テ已カラ得カレモノアルモ相当數ニ達スル處断ニ関シテハ英
〔米〕支ハ之ヲ大處殺ト宣傳シ抗議ニ來ルヘカラ以テ責任者
處断問題ニ関シテモ一處研究シ置クノ要アルヘシ

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附圖 新嘉坡 擔任區域要圖



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原本

極秘

俘虜關係調查中央委員會
俘虜關係調查部

御中

馬來(新嘉坡)作戰間ニ於ケル非人道的行爲
(華僑問題ヲ主トス)ニ關スル調査概要

第四班

杉田大佐 (印)
大石大佐 (印)
橋詰中佐 (印)

昭和二十年十一月二十二日
第四班

25A



山下大將

參長 鈴木宗作中將

副長 馬奈木敬信少將

I高級 池谷半三郎大將

作戰 辻政信中佐

國武輝人少佐

林忠彦少佐

朝枝春繁少佐

西岡繁中佐

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情報 杉田 一 次 中 佐

〃 橋 詰 勇 少 佐

Ⅱ 高級 山津兵部之助 大 佐

兵 務 加藤 昌平 少 佐

本 郷 健 中 佐

解 良 七 郎 中 佐

堀 内 中 佐

一 昭南警備隊長 少 將 河 村 參 郎

二 野戰憲兵隊長 大 佐 大 石 正 幸

三 G D 西村 琢磨 中 將

四 5 D 松井 多久 郎 中 將

五 I 8 D 牟田 口 廉 也 中 將

第一 馬來(新嘉坡)方面ニ於ケル非人道的行爲ニ

關スル英國側ノ抗議並報道ノ概要

英國側ノ抗議ハ殆ンドナキモ終戦後英側ニ於テ極
メテ誇大ニ皮相ナル報道行ハレタリ

一 昭和十七年三月十日英外相「イーデン」ハ下院

ニ於テ香港降伏後ノ日本側ノ暴行ナルモノニ關

シ要旨左ノ通公式説明ヲナシタリ

要 旨

香港脱出者ノ報告ニ依レバ在香港俘虜及市民ハ人

種ノ區別ナク非人間ノ取扱ヲ受ケ居レリ、英國軍人五十名ハ手足ヲ縛セラレタル上銃剣ニテ殺害セラレタリ

香港降伏後十日ヲ経ルモ傷者ハ戰場ニ放置セラレ居リ死者ハ埋葬セラレス亞細亞人ト歐羅巴人トノ區別ナク凌辱セラレ殺害セラレタリ

支那人街ハ賣笑街ト化セラレタリ

右ノ如キ暴行ハ一九三七年ノ南京大虐殺ニ比スヘシ

俘虜收容所ニハ窓モ戸モ燈火モナク衛生設備ナキ小室ニテ食事ハ極メテ悪シク惡疫發生シ死者相次ク、尙日本政府ハ利益保護國代表及赤十字國際委員會代表カ同地ヲ訪問スルコトヲ拒否セリ

馬來ニ於ケル俘虜ニ付テハ情報ヲ有セス、七萬五千ノ支那人カ逮捕セラレタコトヲ知ルノミ。日本軍ハ武士道精神ニ基キ行動ストハ虚偽ノミ。大東亞地域ニ於ケル英國人被拘禁者ノ取扱ニ關

シ昭和十八年九月二日英政府カ入手シタル辯駁ノ餘地ナキ幾多ノ證左ヲ慎重検討セルコトヲ通報抗議シ來リアルモ「馬來」ニ關スル事項ナシ

馬來（新嘉坡）ニ於ケル敵側抗議ハナキモ之ニ關スル報道左ノ如シ

(I) 「モーリス・デイトン」少佐及「トマス・エ
ブリス」大尉談

新嘉坡陥落後貨車ニ押込メラレ「シヤム」ニ
連行「バンコック」「モールメン」間鐵道建
設ニ使用セラレタル方儀位竝ニ熱帯病醫藥不
足ノ爲死亡者多シ、溟洲人先發隊員談ニ依レ
ハ總員一、八四〇名中三四名以外ハ總テ西方
一三〇哩ノ地帯ニ送スル迄ニ死亡殆レタリ

(2) 昭和二十年九月五日「ロンドン」發報道ニ於
テ聯合國捕虜及一般抑留者ニ對スル日本ノ殘
虐行爲ノ悉ルヘキ發表ハ全世界ノ數千ノ家族
ヲ心配セシメ居レリ「ロンドン」各夕刊紙ハ
新嘉坡ノ「ラヂオ」ガ「完全ナル文書發表セ
ラルルトキハ文明世界ハ日本ノ殘虐行爲ニ反
對スヘシ、支那人ハ石油ヲ飲ムコトヲ強討セ
ラレ日本人ハ支那人ノ口ニ點火セル「マツチ」
ヲ投入レタリ」ト述ヘ居ル旨報シアリ

新嘉坡ニ於テ支那軍隊及一般市民ノ機關銃ニ
依ル大量殺戮行ハレタルカ「ジヨホール」ノ
「サルタン」ノ前診療醫「ベツトラ」博士ハ
新嘉坡ニ於テ一五萬以上ノ亞細亞人（軍人ヲ
含マス）カ日本ノ秘密警察ニ依リ處刑セラレ

又ハ誘問ニヨリ死亡セリト信シ居レリ右ノ大部分ハ支那人ニシテ同博士ハ「ダボン」ナル一小地域ノミニ於テモ三萬人カ日本秘密警察ニヨリ殺サレ居リ支那人カ日本人ヲ斯クモ嫌悪スルハ當然ナリト述ヘ居レリ

香港ニ於テ釋放セラレタル捕虜ハ虐待ノ物語ヲ告ケタル處彼等ハ赤十字小包ノ僅カ一小部分ヲ受領セルノミナリ（九月五日桑港）

米病院船上ノ通信員ハ精油所及機械工場ニ於テ働キタル深洲、英國及和蘭捕虜ニ對スル日本人ノ野蠻行爲ヲ報シ居レリ「ビルマ」及泰ニ於テ道路建設中ノ過度行爲モ報セラレ病人スラ道路工事場迄歩行シ石ヲ被ルコトヲ強ヒラレタリ（九月五日深洲）東南「アジア」司令部ニ到達セル報道ニヨレハ聯合國捕虜ハ「マラリヤ」、脚氣、肺病、赤痢ニ甚タ苦シミ居リタル意ナリ（九月五日桑港）

(3) 新嘉坡抑留所ニ關シテハ昭和二十年九月六日倫敦放送ハ新嘉坡抑留所ニ於ケル日本捕虜行爲ニ付左ノ如ク報セリ

(1) 新嘉坡ニ於テハ凡テノ国籍ノ男女及子供四千五百名カ抑留セラレタル處赤十字ハ嘗テ訪問ヲ許サレサリキ 十才以上ノ凡テノ男

子ハ強制労働ヲ課セラレ最前「マレー」監獄局カ罰トシテ與ヘタル罰當量ノ半分以下ノ食料カ給セラレタリ救済方來リタル際一同ハ食料ニ關シ「ロースト」シ始メ居リタリ

(ロ) 三年以上ノ期間ニ於テ唯一回合理的ナル統制ノ行ハレタル時期アリタリ右ハ指揮官カ日本ノ「シヴイリアン」ナル時ナリキ無敵ノ強行爲ノ恐怖カ不斷ニ存シ日夜一同ハ正シク御辭儀セサル等等ノ些細ナル犯行ノ故ニ打タレタリ

(ニ) 「スパイ」嫌疑者ハ特ニ虐待セラレタリ一九四三年十月二日日本警察ハ「キヤンプ」内ノ「スパイ」嫌疑ノ證據發見ノ爲野蠻ナル搜索ヲ開始セリ三十七名ノ男女カ小營倉ニ押込メラレ最小限度ノ「デイスンシー」モ與ヘラレス長時間日本式ニ足ヲ曲ケタル儘坐スルヲ強ヒラレ數ヶ月間同所ニアリタリ一歐人ハ五十五時間訊問セラレ他ノ歐人ハ百四十四回同打タレタリ悪處ノ如キ拷問ノ詳細記録セラレアリテ右文書ヲ見タル「ピ・ピー・シー」通信員「リチャード・シヤープ」ハ日本人カ水ヲ口及鼻ニ注キ込ミ

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タル後足ヲ以テ膨張セル胃ヲ壓迫シ又ハ胃
ノ上部ヲ飛ヒタリト述ヘタリ一部ノ仔鹿ハ
一生涯日本領海内ノ痕ヲ習ムヘシ

(ホ)新嘉坡ニ於テ釋放セラレタル抑留者ハ強制
労働極悪ナル食糧割當殴打虐待ノ生活ヲ語
レリ

之ヲ要スルニ現在迄ノ所大ナル問題惹起シアラサ
ルモ米英ノ動向就中其國內輿論ヨリ觀察スルニ米
國ハ舊占領地ノ奪回後更ニ綿密ナル調査ヲ行ヒ我
ニ對シ抗議スル可能性大ナルモノアルヘシト判断
セラルルヲ以テ我方トシテモ之カ真相ヲ調査發表
スルノ要至スヘシ

第二 開戦前ニ於ケル馬來（新嘉坡）方面ノ一般情勢ト住民等ニ對スル軍ノ處理方針

大東亞戦争開始前馬來就中新嘉坡ハ南方ニ於ケル政略ノ中心地トシ對日壓迫ノ中核ヲ形成シアリタルヲ以テ一般住民就中華僑ノ活動亦新嘉坡ニ於テ盛ニシテ對日壓迫ハ示威運動、「ボイコット」、脅迫恫喝等種々ノ形ニ於テ行ハレ在留邦人ノ歸國スルモノ漸次多キヲ加フルニ至リ自ラ國民ノ聽ハ新嘉坡方面ニ集注セラルルノ結果ヲ招來セリ

斯クテ軍ハ馬來就中新嘉坡ノ截定ヲ一刻モ速ナラシムルノ必要ヲ痛感シタルノミナラス馬來作戰ハ南方作戰ノ第一ニ着手セラレタルモノナルヲ以テ大東亞戦争ノ目的ニ鑑ミ皇軍ノ正義ヲ全世界ニ宣揚スルノ必要上住民等ニ對スル軍ノ態度ハ愛撫ヲ第一トシ軍ノ行動ヲ妨害スルモノニ對シテハ嚴然タル態度ヲ以テ臨ムコトトシ其理否曲直ヲ常ニ嚴正ナラシムルノ方針ヲ深ラレタリ

第三 作戰間ニ於ケル一般情勢ニ就テ

馬來作戰ニ於テハ支那大陸ノ作戰ト異リ當初後方ニ關スル考慮ナカリシモ中部馬來以後ニ於テハ華僑力戰場附近殊ニ其後方ニ於テ活潑ナル策動ヲ開始スル

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ニ至リ將兵ノ華僑ニ對スル警戒心ハ著シク増大セラ
ルルニ至リレリ

(1) 馬來作戰ニ於ケル華僑ノ策動狀況

戰場附近ニ於テハ主トシテ頻繁ナル通敵行爲ニヨ
リ我作戰企圖ハ敵ニ察知セラレ極メテ不利ナル戰
況ニ陥リ或ハ我部隊ノ密集地域ニ砲爆撃ヲ蒙リ爲
ニ數多ノ我將兵カ無意義ナル犠牲ヲ拂ヒタルコト
一再ニ止マラス又戰場後方ニ於テハ兵站線ノ襲撃、
交通線、軍用通信線ノ破壊、軍需品ノ毀損等ヲ實
施シ軍需品特ニ彈藥ノ戰場到着ヲ遲延セシメ爲ニ
神速ヲ要セシ馬來作戰ヲ妨害困難ナラシメタルコ
ト屢々ナリ

實例ヲ摘記スレハ左ノ如シ

(1) 昭和十六年十二月末頃「タイピン」北方山林中
ニ於テ華僑百數十名ハ武器ヲ持チテ立籠リ我兵
站戰ノ擾亂、軍需品ノ燒夷ヲ企圖セシカ我方專
前ニ探知シ之ヲ掃蕩セリ

(2) 昭和十六年十二月下旬「カンバル」附近ノ戰鬪
ニ於テ夜間屢々我豫備隊砲兵陣地附近ニ信號彈
揚リ其レト同時ニ敵砲兵彈集中シ無益ナル將兵
ノ犠牲者多數ヲ出セリ 我方隱氣トナリ搜索セ
シ結果遂ニ某一ヶ所ニ於テ二名ノ華僑ヲ逮捕シ

華僑ノ所爲ナルコト判明ス

(イ) 右戦團ニ於テ安藤聯隊ノ一大隊ハ遠ク西方地區ヨリ「カンバル」ノ背後ヲ遮斷セントシ夜間機動ニヨリ大迂回ヲ實施セシカ某通過部落ヨリ信號彈揚リ敵ニ其ノ企圖ヲ察知セラレ後方遮斷不成功ニ終リタルノミナラス拂曉ヨリ「カンバル」西南方渡河（附近流域濕地帯）ニ乘シ敵ノ溢反撃ヲ受ケ我作戦ハ奮闘ニ歸シ且多大ノ損害ヲ出セリ

信號彈ノ揚カルト同時ニ約一小隊ヲ以テ部落内ヲ搜索セシメタル結果逃亡シ損ネタル一華僑ヲ逮捕シ華僑ノ所爲ナルコト判明ス

(ロ) 昭和十七年一月中旬「ゲマス」及「セガマツト」附近ノ戦團同年一月下旬「クルアン」「ヨンペン」「バトバト」同年二月上、中旬新嘉坡ノ戦團ニ於テモ頻繁ニ信號彈揚リ砲兵陣地、豫備隊、高等司令部等ハ突如敵ノ集中砲火ヲ受ケ無意義ノ犠牲者ヲ出セリ
是等ハ何レモ其ノ大部華僑ノ所爲ナルコト判明ス

(ハ) 昭和十七年一月中旬「クアラランブル」ニ對スル敵ノ夜間空襲ニ方リ同地飛行場ニ信號彈揚リ敵機ハ之ヲ目標ニ爆撃シ我方飛行機若干機燃

彈、兵員相當數ノ損害ヲ出セリ

信號彈ハ華僑ニヨリ行ハレタルコト之等ヲ逮捕シテ判明ス

(イ) 昭和十七年一月中旬近衛師團ノ「ムアール」河渡河ニ際シ華僑ハ渡河點ヲ標示シ敵機ノ夜間爆撃ヲ誘導セリ爲ニ我渡河ハ極ステ困難トナリ且大ナル犠牲者ヲ出セリ

(ロ) 昭和十七年一月中旬乃至下旬近衛師團ノ「マラツカ」「バトバハト」附近ノ戰團間華僑ハ「マラツカ」海上ノ敵潜水艦ト通謀シ潜水艦ヨリノ諜者ノ潜入、誘導、保護等ニ任スル外自ラモ我部隊所在地等ヲ標示シ以テ「マラツカ」海上ヨリスル敵ノ艦砲射撃ヲ容易且有利ナラシメタリ右ニヨリ近衛師團ノ作戰ハ困難且不利トナリタリ

(ハ) 昭和十七年一月下旬「バトバハト」附近ノ戰團ニ於テ近衛師團ノ六柿大隊ハ其ノ西北方ヨリ敵ノ背後ヲ遮斷スヘク護謨林中ヲ迂回包圍中華僑ノ通敵行爲ニヨリ敵ノ知ルトコロトナリ爲ニ多數ノ敵ノ反撃ヲ受ケ孤立無援トナリ大隊長以下大部分ノ將兵戦死シ殲滅ノ悲運ヲ喫セリ

(ニ) 昭和十七年一月中、下旬「ゲマス」「セレンバン」間「ラビス」「セガマツト」間ニ於テ

華僑ハ屢々路上ニ倒木シ我自動車ノ進行ヲ停止
セシメ之ニ乘シ道路兩側ノ山林中ヨリ猛射ヲ浴
セ爲ニ幾多ノ我將兵ハ之カ犠牲トナリ貴重ナル
軍需品ハ掠奪セラレ且前送ヲ妨害セラレ我作戦
ハ不利ニ陥ラシメラレタリ

(2) 鐵道妨害亦頻發セシモ昭和十七年一月下旬「イ
ボー」南方森林中及「セレンバン」「ゲマス」
間ノ山林中ノ鐵道破壊ハ偶々新嘉坡作戦ノ軍需
品前送ノ緊急時機ナリシヲ以テ極メテ重大ナル
影響ヲ蒙ムリ之ガ爲新嘉坡作戦開始ハ二月八日
ヲ二月九日ニ延期スルノ止ムナキニ至リタルノ
ミナラズ作戦開始後軍需品就中彈藥ノ前送補給
意ノ如クナラス爲ニ第一線ノ彈藥ノ缺乏甚シク
一時作戦ヲ危殆ニ陥ラシムルノ結果ヲ招來セリ
右妨害ハ何レモ犯人ヲ逮捕シ華僑其ノ主體ナル
コト判明セリ

(1) 軍用通信線ノ破壊ハ其ノ數多ク檢査ニ違ナシ
(2) 英軍降伏後ニ於ケル「シンガポール」ノ治安狀況
二月十五日「シンガポール」ハ陥落セリト雖モ戰
闘行動終了直後ノ同島ハ表面治安ハ良好ナルヤニ
見エタルモ英蘭軍ノ來攻等眞シヤカニ傳ヘラレ釋
放脱獄セル共產黨員並兇暴犯人ノ蠢動等不安ノ底
流スルモノアリ特ニ英軍降伏ト日軍「シ」市入城

間ニハ二、三日ノ間隙ヲ有シ此ノ間小銃同彈藥、
 機銃、拳銃、無線小型自動車等ノ兵器カ華僑民家
 ニ分散隠匿セラレタルノミナラス食糧其ノ他物資
 ノ掠奪横行シ且郊外各兵團司令部ト市内トノ通信
 線屢々故意ニ切斷セラレ不通トナルノ状態現出ス
 又市ノ郊外及市街内ヲ闖ハス華僑ニシテ食糧、衣
 類、燃料等ヲ掠奪自宅内倉庫、天井裏、床下等ニ
 秘匿シアル状況モ明瞭ナルニ至レリ此間軍ハ近ク
 次期作戰ヲ控ヘ有力兵團ノ抽出ハ目睫ニ迫リ小數
 兵力ヲ以テ占領後ノ治安維持ニ任セサルヘカラサ
 ル實情ナリ又軍ノ南下進撃ハ急速度ニシテ「マレ
 ー」半島西海岸道兩側ニハ尙多クノ匪賊ヲ目サス
 工作據點存在セルノミナラス「シンガポール」陷
 落後抗日華僑ニシテ同島南方「リオウ」諸島「リ
 ンガ」群島「アナンバス」諸島等ニ分散シ之等離
 島ヲ據點トシ「シ」島並「マレー」半島同志ト策
 應シテ將來ノ活動ニ備ヘントスルノ形勢窺ハレ且
 「英救護軍再來」ノ聲ハ巷間屢々流布セラレシト
 コロニシテ軍ハ速カニ「シ」島ニ於ケル流言蜚語
 等ヲ嚴ニ取締リ速ニ治安ヲ確保スルノ必要ヲ痛感
 スルニ至レリ

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(参考事項)

二月二十八日ニ至リ「シंगाポール」ニ於ケル
「ドコール」派ノ活躍状況漸次内容明カトナリ
タル模様ニシテ「ユダヤ」人「クレミア」
「ド
コール」派軍事委員會密偵「ルモール」佛印銀
行支配人「コーセル」ヲ拘留取調ヲ行フ

第四 陣降伏後ニ於ケル戰場掃除並掃蕩作戰

軍ハ英軍降伏後一刻モ速ニ馬來就中新嘉坡ノ軍政ヲ確立スルコトヲ以テ所請聖戰ノ目的ニ合スルノミナラス爾後ノ南方作戰就中軍ニ當時附加セラレタル「スマトラ」「アングマン」作戰ニ好結果ヲ招來スヘキモノナルヲ信シ大部隊ヲ新嘉坡市内ニ進入セシムルコトヲ避ケツ、先ツ憲兵ヲ市内ニ進駐セシメ次テ陸軍少將河村參郎ニ第二野戰憲兵隊ノ主力（第五・第十八近衛各師團ヨリ約二ヶ中隊ノ補助憲兵並裝甲及戰車一中隊ヲ附ス）及所要ノ部隊ヲ併セ指揮セシメ主トシテ市内ヲ又近衛師團主力ヲシテ新嘉坡島（市内ノ大部ヲ除ク）ヲ擔當セシメ夫々迅速ナル戰場掃除並掃蕩作戰ヲ續行セシメ以テ治安ノ確立ヲ期スルト共ニ次期作戰ヲ準備セシムル所アリ

特ニ軍ニ於テハ新嘉坡ノ重要性ト同市カ亦馬來作戰間全期間ヲ通シ我作戦ヲ妨害セシ便匪ノ巢窟化シタルコトトヲ併セ考慮シ嚴然タル態度ヲ以テ華僑ニ對スヘキトナシ二月十七日軍命令ヲ下達シ且軍參謀陸軍少佐林忠彦ヲ新嘉坡警備司令部ニ配屬シ主トシテ之ガ處理ニ當ラシメラレタリ

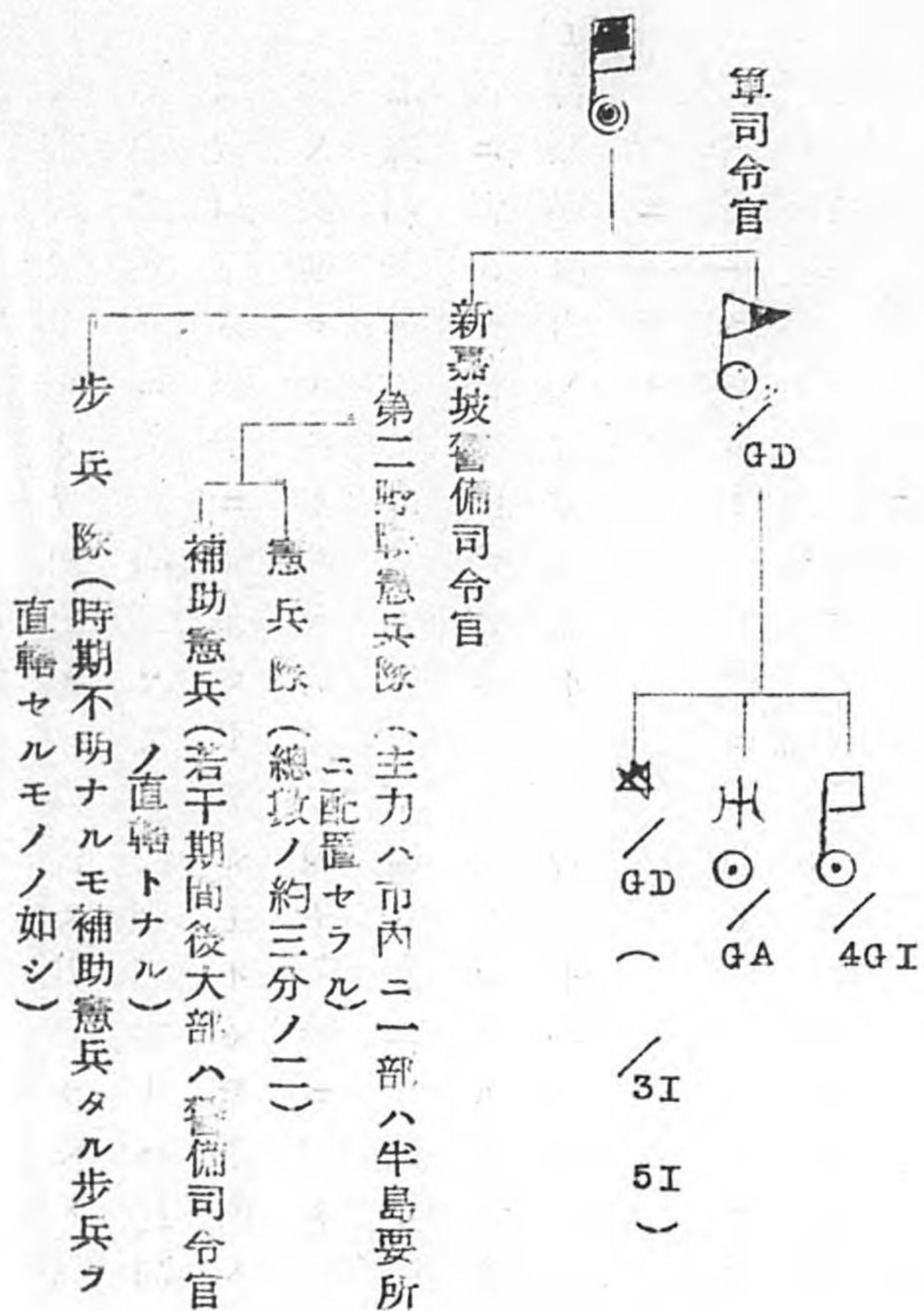
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第五及第十八師團主力ハ二月下旬逐次馬來北
部及「ジョホール」州ニ轉進シ前記同様ノ任
務ニ就キタリ

(1)

新嘉坡島内ノ戰場掃除ト掃蕩作戰トニ就テ
新ニ新嘉坡警備司令官ニ任命セラレタル歩兵第
九旅團長河村少將ハ十八日軍司令部ニ出頭シ所
要ノ連絡ヲナスト共ニ前記ノ如キ情勢ニ鑑ミ第
二野戰憲兵隊等ニ命令ヲ下達シ主トシテ市内ノ
戰場掃除並ニ掃蕩作戰ヲ又近衛師團主力ハ自己
ノ作戰地域ヨリ島内要點ニ兵力ヲ移動セシメ島
内ノ戰場掃除及掃蕩作戰ヲ續行セリ

(イ) 命令系統ト配備ノ概要



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配備別紙要圖ノ如シ

但シ近衛師團ノ一スマトラ一作戰参加ニ伴ヒ
三月二日新嘉坡警備隊ヲ全島ノ警備ヲ擔任ス
ルニ至レリ

(ロ) 戦場掃除及掃蕩作戰ノ概要

英軍降伏後新嘉坡島内ニ於ケル戦場掃除及掃蕩
作戰トシテ各兵團(移動前ノ兵團ヲ含ム)ノ實
施セル主ナルモノ左ノ如シ

1 新嘉坡島附近島嶼ノ掃蕩作戰

2 彼我死傷者ノ收容

3 軍需品及兵器ノ収集及整理

4 俘虜及抑留者約十萬ノ整理收容

5 慰靈祭

6 新嘉坡市内(外)ニ潜伏セル敵性華僑ノ處理

(ハ) 抗日華僑ノ檢索處理

1 軍ノ對華僑方針(中部馬來以後ニ於ケル華僑
ノ反日活動前述ノ如ク我作戰ヲ著シク妨害ス
ルニ至レルヲ以テ開戦當初抱懷セン對華僑態
度ハ變化ヲ余儀ナクセラレ反抗華僑ニ對シテ
ハ嚴然タル態度ヲ以テ臨ムノ止ムナキニ至レ
リ)

2 抗日華僑容疑者資料収集

「イボ」ニ於テ入手セル「抗日華僑名簿」

ヲ中心トシ探偵局名簿、警察署犯人名簿、救出在留邦人ノ進言、逮捕セル一部抗日華僑ノ申立ヲ資料トシ二月十七日ヨリ二十日ニ至ル四日間ニ於テ反抗華僑容疑者名簿ヲ作製シ二十一日ヨリ華僑ヲ救地區ニ收容一齋檢出ヲ實施セリ檢出ニ方リテハ前記名簿ヲ基礎トシ併セテ馬來探偵局及警察側ヲ立會セシメ確ニテ期シタリ

檢索ニヨリ容疑者トシテ取調タル人員概ネ左ノ如シ：

- 第一次 二月二十一日―二十三日日間約五〇〇名
- 第二次 二月二十八日―三月三日 約一五〇〇名

第三次 三月末 約三〇〇名

右容疑檢出者取調ノ上少クモ約一〇〇〇―一五〇〇名ハ釋放シ約五〇〇〇名内外ハ抗日通敵者トシテ（飛行場爆撃誘導、砲兵火力指向ノ標示實施者、後方兵站襲撃擾亂等ノ實施並指導者及抗日誌團體ノ首魁及抗日義勇軍、馬來共產黨員）處斷セルモノノ如シ

胡適著「華僑新生記」ニヨル新加坡ノ狀況左ノ如シ

(一)「ボバム」元師十二月二十二日取況報告ヲ實施ス

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(一)「パァン」撤退ニ關シ馬來住民ニ非難ノ聲アリ

(二)「トーマス」總督十二月二十五日總督府會議ヲ行ヒ全華僑ノ抗戰總力發揮ヲ要請ス
右ニ基キ星華抗敵動員總會設立セラレ十二月二十七日發會式ヲ行フ
集合セルモノ團體數 三七二

參加代表 二、〇〇〇人以上

(三)星華抗敵動員總會ノ指導ニヨリ共產黨ヲ中心トスル義勇軍竝ニ三民主義ヲ標榜シ別ニ守備軍ヲ設ケ抗戰ニ協力ス

(四)日本軍入城後ノ狀況

(イ)二月二十一日ヨリ十五才ヨリ六十才ニ亘ル全華僑ノ調査ヲ實施ス

(ロ)「トーマス」總督ノ佈告左ノ如シ

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海峽植民地總督
馬來欽差大臣

佈

告

- 一 大日本軍司令官ハ左ノ告示ヲ發表セリ
- (イ) 現在ノ行政機關及經濟機構ハ總テ之ヲ存續セシムベシ
- (2) 右機關ノ從業員ハ當分其ノ現地位ヲ保有スルコトヲ得
- (2) 公共福利ニ關スル事業ハ速カニ之ヲ復舊スベシ
- 從業員ハ平日ノ通り業務ヲ續行スベシ
- (3) 無線電信電話ニヨル通信及放送ヲ禁止ス
- (4) 防空條例ハ從前通り嚴守勵行スベシ
- (5) 特ニ燈火管制ニ於テ然リトス
- (5) 外部トノ通信連絡ハ一切嚴禁ス
- (6) 一切ノ公共衛生ニ歸スル機關及治療業務ハ速カニ開設運営スベシ若シ缺陷アラバ可能ナル範圍ニ於テ速ニ改良スベシ、各從業員ハ從前通り業務ヲ執行シ極力病者傷者及獄囚ノ保護ニ任スベシ
- (7) 日本軍ハ必ズ住民ヲ保護ス住民ハ日本軍ニヨリ移動ヲ許可セラレシ者ヲ除ク外現住所ニ留ルベシ
- (8) 日本軍ニ對シ軍事機密ヲ探偵シ諜報通敵等ノ敵對行為ヲ爲スコトヲ得ズ

ニ本島民政機關ハ日本軍ニ協力シ「シンガポール」ヲ常態ニ復セシメントス仍ツテ各種委員會ヲ設立シ下記諸案件ノ解決ニ資セントス

- (1) 行政問題
- (2) 公共衛生問題
- (3) 經濟財政問題
- (4) 俘虜問題
- (5) 軍政問題即チ治安、交通及軍需品供出問題
- (6) 海上問題
- (7) 防空問題

以上ノ外尙一聯絡委員會ヲ設立シ本島行政權移管ニ關スル事務ヲ處理セシムル

ニ全「シンガポール」市民ハ進ンデ治安ヲ恢復シ汚物清掃ノ責ヲ負ヒテ惡疫ノ蔓延ヲ防止スベシ之蓋負傷者、婦女子及流離所ヲ失ヘル者ノ爲ニ吾人ノ辭スベカラザルノ義務ナリ余ハ諸君ノ協力ヲ切ニ期待ス

四 過去數箇月來熱心ニ服務セル諸公務員ニ對シ余ハ茲ニ謹ンデ感謝ノ意ヲ表シ併セテ鎮靜事態ニ善處セル市民諸君ニ深ク感謝ノ意ヲ表スルモノナリ

一九四二年二月十六日

トーマス（署名）

(ハ) 昭南警備司令官聲明(二月二十四日)

昭南港ノ華僑ハ今ニ至ル迄重慶政權ノ宣傳ニ誤ラレ英國ト協力シ重慶政權ニ對シ政治經濟上ノ援助ヲ續ケ來レリ即チ立ハ義勇軍ヲ編成シテ英軍ニ參加シ或ハ暗中遊撃隊員並ニ謀者トナリ我が作戰ヲ妨害シ常ニ抗日第一線ニ活躍セシハ大東亞建設ヲ妨害スルモノニシテ東亞ノ反逆者ト謂フベキナリ然レドモ新嘉坡墜落スルヤ同時ニ其ノ一部分ハ遁走シ又一部分ハ僞リテ良民トナリ機ヲ見テ蠢動スルノ形勢ニアルハ極メテ明白濃厚ナリ若シ之ヲ放任センカ明朝ナル馬來ハ永久ニ實現スルコト能ハズ此等反逆ノ華僑ヲ掃蕩シ治安ヲ確立シ以テ民衆ノ安泰ヲ圖ルハ現下最モ喫緊ノコトナリ夫レ八紘一字ノ光輝アル精神ノ下ニ新秩序ヲ整ヘ東亞共榮圈ヲ確立シ以テ馬來永遠ノ發展ヲ希望スルハ我が皇軍ノ意圖トシテ大日本軍司令官ノ聲明スル所ナリ我が大義ヲ妨害スルハ人類ノ大敵ナリ何人タルヲ問ハズ斷乎トシテ處斷シ寸毫モ假借セスサント前非ヲ悔イ進ンデ我が大理想タル新秩序建設ニ參加シ明朝自由ニシテ且堅實ナル馬來發展ノタメ積極的ニ協力スル良民ニ對シテハ華僑タルト何人タルトヲ問ハズ常ニ一視同仁トス皇軍ハ其ノ生命財産ヲ保護シ必ズ其ノ子孫ノ育成發展

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ヲ期ス皇軍ノ眞意右ノ如シ若シ蠢動スルモノアラ
バ何色ノ民族タルヲ論セズ斷乎處斷シ決シテ寬恕
スルコトナシ

民衆ハ日本ノ眞意ヲ理解シ安ンジテ業ニ従フベシ
同時ニ左ノ條項ヲ遵守シ極力戰禍ノ創痍ヲ恢復シ
以テ明朗ナル馬來ヲ建設シ東亞人ノ大東亞建設ニ
協力センコトヲ期スベシ

一 速カニ復業ニ勵メ

ニ 若シ敵性並ニ不良ノ分子アラバ即刻捕殺シ或ハ

日本軍ニ通報セヨ

三 一切ノ掠奪暴行ヲ嚴罰ス

四 若シ武器及彈藥等ヲ所持若クハ發見セル者ハ一
彈ト雖速カニ日本軍ニ差出スベシ

五 市街ヲ清掃シ秩序ヲ恢復スルコトニ一致協力セ

ヨ

六 日本軍ノ爲進ンデ勞力ヲ提供セヨ

大日本軍整備司令官

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(ニ) 昭南警備司令官ノ本島ノ治安ヲ維持スルコトニ關スル聲明

大日本軍司令官ハ昭南島ヲ占據シテ以來極力本島ノ和平及秩序ヲ恢復維持スベク努メツツアリ即チ此ノ爲大日本軍當局ハ軍市内ニ入レシメス唯一般市民及難民ヲ保護スル責任ヲ負ヘル憲兵ノミヲ市内ニ入レシメタリ然ルニ若干叛亂ノ徒和平ヲ擾亂シ利敵ノ舉ニ出ヅ因ツテ軍ハ是等惡化及叛亂ノ徒軍用武器ヲ擁スル者、暴行掠奪ノ行爲アル者ニ對シ嚴重ナル處罰ヲ課シ全居民ノ和平ヲ維持セントス而シテ己ニ逮捕セル叛徒ノ領袖及某々人ハ本月二十一日及二十二日某處ニ於テ銃殺ニ處セラレタリ

茲ニ昭南警備司令官ハ今後尙改俊セヌ惡行ヲ續クル徒輩ニ對シテハ同様ノ嚴罰ヲ以テ臨ムコトヲ公告ス

(ホ) 華僑難民ノ歸郷ニ關スル軍當局ノ佈告(二月下旬昭南島ニ於ケル治安ノ確保ト生活物資需給ノ圓滑化ヲ圖ル爲避難中ノ全華僑ハ三月四日ヨリ數ヘテ十日以内ニ原住地へ復歸セヨ) 若シ正當ノ理由ナクシテ期間内ニ復歸セザル者ハ嚴罰ニ處ス

(3)

(イ) 馬來半島ニ於ケル肅正狀況

馬來作戦ニ於ケル華僑ノ索動狀況ニ關シテハ前
述セルトコロナルモ新嘉坡陷落後ニ在リテモ多
數ノ抗日華僑ハ都市ニ又山林中ニ潛入シテソノ
中ニハ共產主義ヲ標榜シテ相互連繫ヲ取り確乎
タル組織ノ下統制アル抗日運動ヲ展開スベク活
潑ナル活動ヲ續行シ盛ニ武器彈藥糧秣資金竝ニ
同志ノ護得等ニ勉メアリ此ノ間我集積鹵護兵器
ノ掠奪我將兵ノ暗殺通信線交通網ノ破壞一般良民ノ
殺害脅迫掠奪等ヲ擅ニナシアリテ馬來半島ノ治
安ハ戦後ニ在リテモ尙寒心スベキモノアリ

(ロ) 肅正狀況

軍ハ新嘉坡陷落後馬來半島ノ肅正工作ノ要大ナ
ルヲ認メ概ネ二月末迄ニ新嘉坡島ヨリ第十八師
團ヲ「ジヨホール」州ニ第五師團ヲ「ジヨホー
ル」州以外ノ馬來半島ニ派遣シ夫々擔任地域ノ
治安警備ニ任ゼシムルト共ニ抗日華僑ノ肅正工
作ヲ實施セシム

第五師團ニ在リテハ其ノ擔任地域ヲ更ニ左ノ如
ク部下部隊ニ分割擔當セシメタリ

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第五、第十八師團ハ概ネ三月上旬ヨリ肅正工作ヲ開始シ市街及山林中ノ抗日華僑ノ檢索掃蕩ヲ實施シ四月末迄ニ「ジョホール」州ニ於テ約一〇〇〇名「セレンバン」及「マラッカ」ニ於テ約一五〇〇名「セラングイル」ニ於テ約三〇〇名「ベラ」ニ於テ約一〇〇名「バハン」ニ於テ約五〇〇名「ケダー」及「ペナン」ニ於テ約二〇〇名ノ不良華僑ヲ檢査シ多數ノ兵器ヲ押収各地トモ取調ノ上大部ヲ釋放セリ然レ共檢査掃蕩ノ際華僑殺傷シテ抵抗シ我方止ムヲ得ス應戰シ彼我共ニ損害ヲ出シタルコト屢々ナリ尙ホ狀況不利ト觀念シ自決セル者（幹部）相當數アリ

五月以降ニ在リテモ抗日華僑ハ地下ニ潛入シ依然抗日運動ヲ繼續シテ治安亦良好ナラス我軍ハ屢々「ジャングル」内ヲ踏破シ多大ノ困難ト相當ノ損害ヲ出シツツ討伐ヲ實施シ治安ノ確保ニ効メタルモ遂ニ抗日華僑ヲ一掃スルニ至ラス

五月以降ノ肅正中著名ナルハ「クアラルンブル」北方山林中ノ討伐ナリ約三〇〇名ノ抗日華僑我將兵ノ踏殺兵營ノ燒燬等ヲ企圖シ策動シアル情報ヲ探知シ機先ヲ制シテ之ヲ討伐シ戰團ノ後敗殘華僑ハ更ニ山林深ク逃亡セリ此ノ戰團ニ於テ戰場ニ遺

棄セラレシ死體二〇〇名ニ及ヘリ
之ヲ要スルニ馬來千島ニ於ケル肅正工作ハ日本軍
隊自體ノ爲ノミナラズ一般市民（一般華僑、馬來
人、印度人等）ノ生命財產擁護ノ爲行ハレタル治
安警備ノ行動ニシテ其ノ細部ノ狀況ハ資料ニ乏ッ
ク明カナラザルヲ遺憾トスルモ抗日華僑ニシテ生
命ヲ絶チタル者ハ主トシテ討伐團ノ戰鬥行動中ニ
銃彈等ニ斃レタルモノナリ困難ナル討伐ニ於テ我
方ニ於テモ相當數ノ犧牲者ヲ發生セリ

（附 錄）

華僑ノ獻金問題ハ新嘉坡ノ華僑檢束ト關係ナク
實施セラレタルモノニシテ主トシテ當時馬來占
領後ノ「インフレ」對策ヨリ考慮セラレタルモ
ノノ如シ
即チ開戰前ニ於ケル通貨ノ流通ハ二億一千萬弗
ナリシカ英軍降伏後ニ於テハ二億六千萬弗ナリ
シヲ以テ其差五千萬弗ヲ獻金セルコトトナリタ
ルモノニシテ獻金問題ハ山下將軍離任頃ニ實施
セラレタリト

第五 判決

之ヲ要スルニ馬來（新嘉坡）作戰間ニ於ケル非人道的行爲ハ開戦頭初ニ於ケル軍司令官ノ指導方針ヨリスルモ極力之カ妨壓抑止ニ努メラレタル所ナレルハ首肯セララル所ナリ

(1) 新嘉坡ノ華僑處理ニ關スル問題ニ關シテハ作戰間華僑ノ各種妨害、反抗日策動甚大ナリシニ繼ミ通敵乃至治安擾亂者ノ一掃ヲ期シ英軍降伏後山下軍司令官ハ各兵團長及警備司令官ニ對シ戰場掃除、肅正工作（掃蕩作戰）ニ關シ軍命令ヲ下達セラレタルコト明カナルモ華僑處斷ノミノ命令ハ成文的ニ存在セズ而テ新嘉坡警備司令官ハ右命令並軍ノ意圖ニ基キ戰場掃除及肅正工作ノ一翼トシテ實施セラレタルモノニシテ當時ノ客觀的情勢竝「マレー」半島全域ノ掃蕩作戰ノ狀況ヨリ見ルモ警備司令官獨自ノ見解ニヨルモノニ非サルコトハ明瞭ナリ又華僑處斷ニ方リテハ豫メ之カ準備ヲナスト共ニ入城後各種ノ手段ヲ講シ之カ適正ヲ期セルモノト判斷セララル

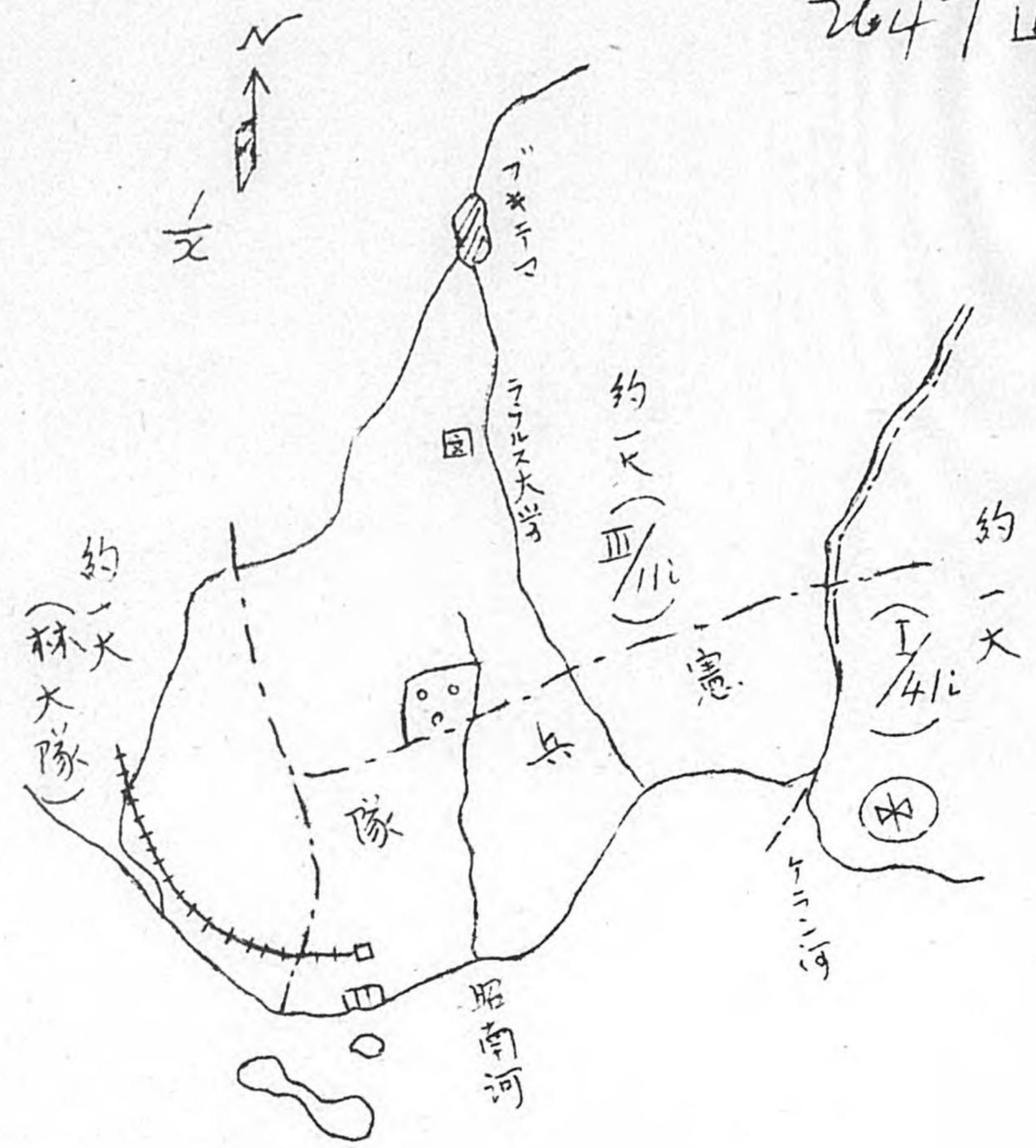
(2) 華僑ノ檢索及處斷ハ激戦後ニ引續キ實施セル戰場掃除、掃蕩作戰中ノ事件ナルヲ以テ適正ヲ期

シタリト雖モ平常時ノ尺度ヲ以テ之ヲ律スルコト困難ナルコトハ言ヲ俟タス而モ激側新聞等ノ報道ハ作戰間ノ戦病死者、爆撃ニ斃レタル一般市民ヲモ加ヘ且之ヲ極メテ誇張シアルモノト考察セラルルヲ以テ處斷セル遺憾、反抗日等不良華僑ハ約五〇〇〇名ト見ルヲ至當トセン

胡適ノ「華僑新生記」ニ於テモ作戰ヲ妨害シ良民ヲ煽動掠奪ヲ恣ニセル不良華僑ハ相當多量ナリシヲ記述シ此ノ間ノ消息ヲ窺ハシムルモノアリ（當時在新嘉坡華僑ハ約四十五萬内外ナリキ）
 (3) 本檢察並處斷ニ關シテハ關係幕僚ノ「行過ギ」無キヲ保シ雖キモ當時ノ主任參謀（新嘉坡警備司令部配屬參謀）林中佐參謀長鈴木中將戰死シアリテ實情把握ニ困難ナル點アルモ當時ノ軍作戦課長池谷少將作戰主任參謀辻大佐ニ付キ調査セハ或ハ更ニ明瞭トナラン

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入城當初、配備(但三月初旬配置変更セラレタリ)



訂正

參拾部

第二案
改訂
目的

馬來(新嘉坡)作戰ニ於ケル對華僑事件ニ關スル調書

昭和二十一年四月五日

陸軍關係調查部

第一 前言

本調書ハ昭和二十年十一月二十二日舊第二十五軍ノ關係幕僚ノ作製セ
ル調書ヲ整理シ補備セルモノナリ

第二 開戦前ニ於ケル馬來(新嘉坡)方面ノ一般
情勢ト住民等ニ對スル軍ノ處理方針

大東亞戰爭開始前馬來就中新嘉坡ハ南方ニ於ケル聯合國側政戰兩略ノ
中心地トシテ對日壓迫ノ中核ヲ形成シアリタルヲ以テ一般住民就中華
僑ノ活動盛ニシテ其ノ對日壓迫ハ示威運動、一ボイコット、脅迫、
洞窟等種々ノ形ニ於テ行ハレ爲ニ在留邦人ノ歸國スルモノ漸次多キヲ

訂正

訂正
要
林

加へ國民ノ視聽ハ新嘉坡方面ニ集注セララルルニ至レリ
斯クテ軍ハ馬來就中新嘉坡ノ觀定ヲ一刻モ速カナラシムルノ必要ヲ痛
感シアリタリ而シテ馬來作戰ハ南方作戰中第一ニ着手セラレタルモノ
ナルヲ以テ大東亞戰爭ノ目的ニ鑑ミ皇軍ノ正義ヲ全世界ニ宣揚スルノ
必要上住民等ニ對スル軍ノ態度ハ愛撫ヲ第一トスルニ軍ノ行動ヲ妨害
スルモノニ對シテハ嚴然タル態度ヲ以テ臨ムコトトシ其ノ理否曲直ヲ
常ニ嚴正ナラシムルノ方針ヲ採ラレタリ

第三 作戰間ニ於ケル一般情勢

馬來作戰ニ於テハ支那大陸ノ作戰ト異リ其ノ初期ニ於テハ後方警備ニ
關スル考慮ヲ要セサリシモ中部馬來進出以後ニ於テハ華僑力戰場附近
殊ニ其ノ後方ニ於テ活潑ナル策動ヲ開始スルニ至リシヲ以テ之ニ對シテ
警戒スルノ要増大スルニ至レリ

一 馬來作戰ニ於ケル華僑ノ抗日策動狀況

戰場附近ニ於テハ主トシテ頗繁ナル華僑ノ通敵行爲ニヨリ我方作戰

企圖ハ屢々敵ニ察知セラレ爲ニ我方作戦行動ハ不利ナル影響ヲ被リ
或ハ我方部隊ノ密集地域ニ砲撃ヲ蒙リ或ハ數多ノ我方將兵カ無意義
犠牲ヲ拂ヒタルコト一再ニ止マラス又戰場ニ於テ抗日華僑ハ兵站線
ノ襲撃、交通線及軍用通信線ノ破壊、軍需品ノ毀損等ヲ行ヒ軍需品
特ニ彈藥ノ戰場到着ヲ遲延セシメシ爲ニ神速ヲ要セシ馬來作戦ヲシ
テ其ノ遂行ヲ困難ナラシメタルコト屢々ナリ
右ニ關スル若干ノ實例ヲ舉タレハ別紙第一ノ如シ

ニ英軍降伏後ニ於ケル新嘉坡ノ治安狀況

昭和十七年二月十五日新嘉坡ハ陥落セリト雖モ戰鬪行動終了直後ノ
同地ハ表面治安良好ナルヤニ見エタルモ釋放脱獄セル共產黨員及兇
暴犯人ノ蠢動等不安ノ底流スルモノアリ特ニ英軍降伏ト日軍新嘉坡
占領間ニハ二、三日ノ間隙ヲ有シ此ノ間小銃、機銃、彈藥、拳銃、無線小
型自動車等カ所在華僑ノ間ニ分散隠匿セラレ又華僑ニ依ル食糧其ノ
他ノ物資ノ掠奪旺行シ且市内外ヲ通スル通信線ハ彼等ニ依リ屢々故

意ニ切斷セラレ連絡不能トナレリ尙軍ノ南下進軍中馬來半島西岸道
兩側ニテ抗日華僑ヲ以テ編成セル團體ノ工作據點多數存在セルノミ
ナラス新嘉坡陷落後抗日華僑ハ「リオリウ」諸島、「リンガ」群島、
「アナンバス」諸島等ニ分散シ夫々之等ヲ據點トシ新嘉坡及馬來半
島ニ在ル同志ト策謀シテ將來ノ活動ニ備ヘントスルノ形勢窺ハレ且
英救援軍再來ノ聲屢々巷間ニ流布セラレタリ
此クノ如キ狀態ニ於テ軍ハ速カニ新嘉坡ニ於ケル流言蜚語等ヲ嚴ニ
取締リ速カニ治安ヲ確保スルノ必要ヲ痛感スルニ至レリ

第四 敵降伏後ニ於ケル戦場掃除及掃蕩作戰

軍ハ英軍降伏後一刻モ遅カニ馬來就中新嘉坡ノ軍政ヲ確立スルコトヲ
以テ所謂聖戰ノ目的ニ合スルノミナラス爾後ノ南方作戰就中軍ニ當時
附加セラレタル「スマトラ」、「アンドンダマン」作戰ニ好結果ヲ招來ス
ヘキモノナルヲ信シ大部隊ヲ新嘉坡市内ニ進入セシムルコトヲ避ケ先
ツ憲兵ヲ市内ニ進駐センメ次テ歩兵第九旅團長陸軍少將河村參郎ヲ新

嘉坡警備司令官ニ任命シ之ニ第二野戰憲兵隊主力（第五、第十八、近衛各師團ヨリ約二ヶ中隊ノ補助憲兵及戰車一中隊ヲ附ス）及所要ノ部隊ヲ併セ指揮セシメ主トシテ市内ヲ又近衛師團主力ヲシテ新嘉坡島（市内ノ大部ヲ除ク）ヲ擔當セシメ夫々迅速ナル戰場掃除及掃蕩作戰ヲ續行セシメ以テ治安ノ確立ヲ期スルト共ニ次期作戰ヲ準備セシメタリ特ニ軍ニ於テハ新嘉坡ノ重要性ト同市カ馬來作戰ノ全期間ヲ通シ我カ作戰ヲ妨害セシ抗日華僑ノ巢窟タリシコトトヲ併セ考慮シ嚴然タル態度ヲ以テ華僑ニ對スヘシトナシ二月十七日軍命令ヲ下達シ且軍參謀隊軍少佐林忠彦ヲ新嘉坡警備司令部ニ配屬シ主トシテ之カ處理ニ當ラシメタリ

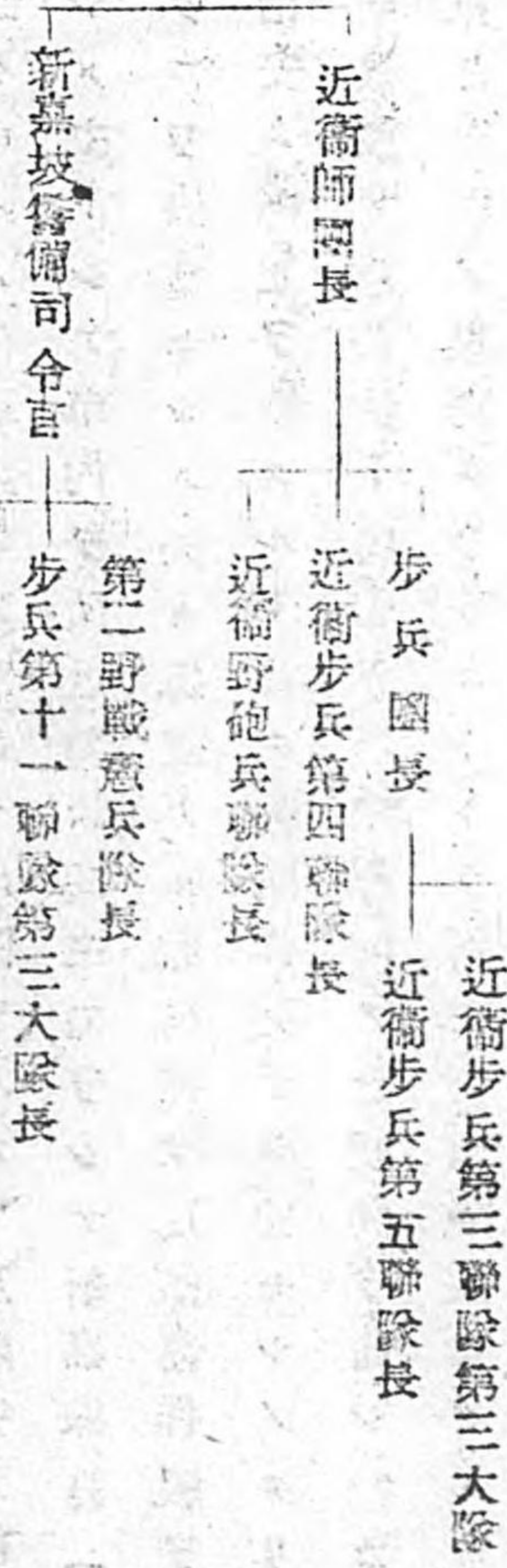
第五、第十八師團主力ハ二月下旬遂次馬來北部及一ジヨホール州ニ轉進シ前記同様ノ任務ニ就キタリ

一 新嘉坡島内ノ戰場掃蕩作戰

新ニ新嘉坡警備司令官ニ任命セラレタル河村少將ハ二月十八日軍司

司令部ニ出頭シ所要ノ連絡ヲナス次イテ軍ノ指示ニ基キ第二野戰憲兵
 隊等ニ命令ヲ下達シ主トシテ市内ノ戰場掃除及掃蕩作戰ヲ又近衛師
 團主力ハ自己ノ作戰地域ヨリ島内要點ニ兵力ヲ移動セシメ島内ノ戰
 場掃除及掃蕩作戰ヲ續行セリ
 1、指揮系統及配備ノ概要
 2、指揮系統

第二十五軍司令部



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(但し一時的)

ロ、配備

別紙要圖ノ如シ

但シ近衛師團ノ「スマトラ」作戰參加ニ併ヒ新嘉坡警備隊ハ
三月二日全島ヲ擔任スルニ至レリ

2、抗日華僑ノ檢索處理

イ、軍ノ對華僑方針ノ變更

軍ノ中邱馬來進出以後ニ於ケル華僑ノ反日活動前述ノ如ク我
カ作戰ヲ著シク妨害スルニ至レルヲ以テ軍カ作戰當初拘護セ
シ對華僑態度ハ變更ヲ余儀ナクセラレ抗日華僑ニ對シテハ暴
然タル態度ヲ以テ臨ムノ止ムナキニ至レリ

ロ、抗日華僑容疑資料ノ收集

「イボ」ニ於テ入手セル「抗日華僑名簿」ヲ中心トシ共債
局名簿、警察署犯人名簿、救出在留邦人ノ進言、逮捕セル一
部抗日華僑ノ申立等ヲ資料トシ軍ハ二月十七日ヨリ二十日ニ

至ル四日間ニ於テ反抗華僑容疑者名簿ヲ作製シ同月二十一日ヨリ華僑ヲ敗地區ニ收容シ一齋檢索ヲ實施ス檢索ニ方リテハ前記名簿ヲ基礎トシ併セテ馬來探偵局及警察署側ヲ立會セシメ確實ヲ期シタリ

檢索ニヨリ容疑者トシテ取調ヘタル人員概ネ左ノ如シ

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------|
| 第一次 | 二月二十一日―二月二十三日 | 約五〇〇〇名 |
| 第二次 | 二月二十八日―三月三日 | 約一五〇〇名 |
| 第三次 | 三月末 | 約三〇〇名 |

ハ、抗日華僑ノ處理

前項ノ容疑者ハ取調ノ上少クモ約一〇〇〇名―約一五〇〇名ヲ釋放シ約五〇〇〇名内外ヲ抗日通敵者トシテ處斷スルモノノ如ク處斷ノ選象トナリタル主要ナルモノハ飛行機爆擊誘導者、砲兵火力指向ノ標示實施者、後方兵站襲擊擾亂等ノ實施及指導者並ニ抗日諸團體ノ首魁、抗日義勇軍、馬來共產黨員

等ノ通敵行爲者ナリキ

二馬來半島ニ於ケル肅正狀況

1、治安狀況

馬來作戰間ニ於ケル華僑ノ策動狀況ニ關シテハ前通セルトコロナルモ新嘉坡陷落後ニ在リテモ多數ノ抗日華僑ハ都市又ハ山林中ニ潛入シ一部ニ於テハ共產主義ヲ標榜シテ相互連繫ヲ取リ延乎タル組織ノ下統制アル抗日運動ヲ展開スヘク活潑ナル活動ヲ續行シ盛ニ武器彈藥、糧秣資金竝ニ同志ノ獲得等ニ勉ムルモノアリ又此ノ間一部ニ於テハ我方鹵獲兵器ノ掠奪、我方將兵ノ暗殺、通信線及交通網ノ破壞、一般良民ノ殺害、脅迫、掠奪等ヲ擅ニナスモノ等アリテ馬來半島ノ治安ハ作戰後ニ至リテモ尙衷心スハキ狀態ニアリタリ

2、肅正狀況

軍ハ新嘉坡陷落後馬來半島ノ肅正作戰ノ必要大ナルヲ認メ概本

二月末迄ニ新嘉坡島ヨリ第十八師團ヲ「ジョホール」州ニ、第五師團ヲ「ジョホール」州以外ノ馬來半島ニ夫々派遣シ各々擔任地域内ノ治安警備ニ任セシムルト共ニ抗日華僑ノ肅正作戰ヲ實施セシム第五、第十八師團ハ夫々其ノ擔任地域ヲ更ニ區分シ部下部隊ニ分割擔當セシメタリ

イ、第五師團

「マラツカ」州、「ネクリセンピラン」州

11i

「セランゴール」州

4i
5A
5T

「ペラ」州

42i

「バハン」州

5K

「ケタ」州、「ベナン」州、「トレンガヌ」州、「ケランタン」州

21i

ロ、第十八師團

...

「クルアン」

「ジョホール」附近

「バトバハ」附近

「ゲマス」附近

231B

1141561 551 18BA

第五、第十八師團ハ概ネ三月上旬ヨリ肅正作戰ヲ開始シ市街及山林中ノ抗日華僑ノ搜索掃蕩ヲ實施シ四月末迄ニ「ジョホール」ニ於テ約一〇〇〇名、「セレンバン」、「マラツカ」ニ於テ約一五〇〇名、「セラングール」ニ於テ約三〇〇名、「ペラ」ニ於テ約一〇〇名、「バハン」ニ於テ約五〇名、「ケター」及「ベナン」ニ於テ約二〇〇名ノ抗日華僑ヲ檢舉シ多數ノ兵器ヲ押收セルモ各地トモ取調ノ上大部ヲ釋放セリ

檢舉掃蕩ノ間華僑ノ發砲シテ抵抗スルモノニ對シ我方止ムヲ得ス之ニ應戰シ爲ニ彼我共ニ損害ヲ出シタルコト屢々ナリ尙狀況不

利ト観念シ自決セル幹部相當數アリ

五月以降ニ在リテモ抗日華僑ハ地下ニ潛入シ抗日運動ヲ繼續シテ治安依然良好ナラス我カ軍ハ屢々「一ジャングル」内ヲ屠殺シ多大ノ困難ト相當ノ損害ヲ出シツツ討伐ヲ實施シ治安ノ確保ニ怠メタルモ遂ニ抗日華僑ヲ一掃スルニ至ラス

五月以降ノ作戰中署名ナルハ「クアラランブル」北方山林中ノ討伐ナリ即チ軍ハ約三〇〇名ノ抗日華僑カ我カ將兵ノ暗殺、兵營ノ襲撃等ヲ企圖シ策動シアル情報ヲ探知シタリシヲ以テ其ノ機先ヲ制シテ之ヲ討伐シ戦闘ノ後敗殘華僑ハ更ニ山林深ク逃亡セリ此ノ戦闘ニ於テ戰場ニ遺棄セラレシ死體約二〇〇ニ及ヘリ

之ヲ要スルニ馬來半島ニ於ケル肅正作戰ハ日本軍隊自體ノ爲ノミナラス一般市民へ一般華僑、馬來人、印度人等ノ生命財產擁護ノ爲行ハレタル治安警備ノ行動ニシテ其ノ細部ノ狀況ハ資料ニ乏シク明カナラサルヲ遺憾トスルモ抗日華僑ニシテ生命ヲ絶タレタ

ル者ハ主トシテ討伐間ノ戦闘行動中流彈等ニ依リ斃レタルモノナ
リ尙此等困難ナル討伐間我カ方ニ於テモ亦相當數ノ犠牲者ヲ出セ、

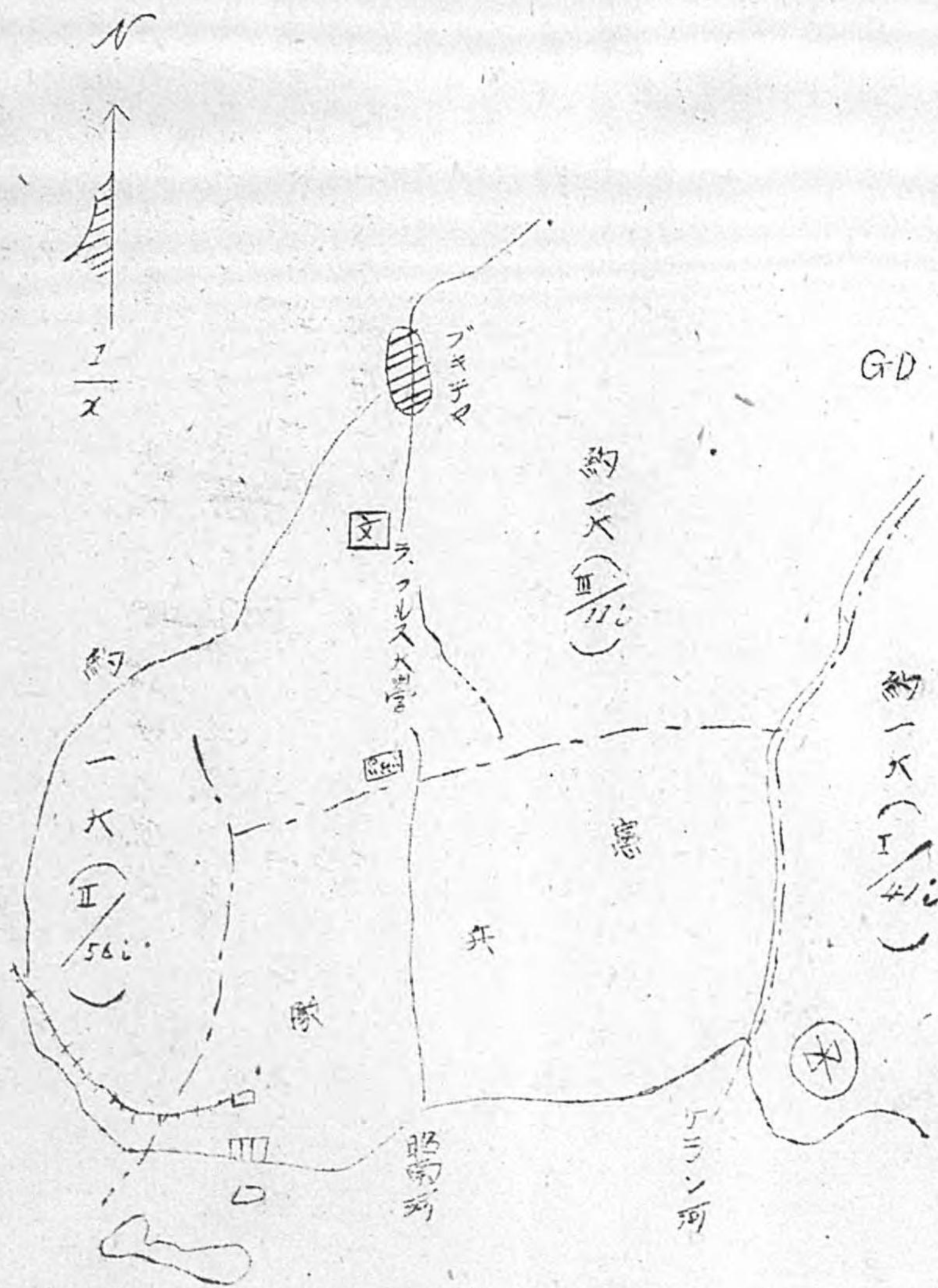
三 前運兵ハ「華僑新生記」ヲ發行シ當時ニ於ケル新嘉坡ノ狀況ヲ概々
説明シアリ

其ノ狀況別紙第二ノ如シ

第五 附 錄

本件ノ關係職員表及「馬來（新嘉坡）方面ニ於ケル對華僑行為ニ關ス
ル英國側ノ報道概要」附錄第一、第二ノ如シ

別紙要圖



備考

- 一、本要圖ハ新嘉坡三領直後、配荷ヲ示ス
三月下旬本配荷ハ若干変更セラレタリ
- 二、第二野戦憲兵隊ノ主力ハ市内ニ一部ハ本島内
要所ニ配置セラレタリ

別紙第一

馬來作戰ニ於ケル華僑策動狀況ノ實例

一 昭和十六年十二月末頃「タイピン」北方山林中ニ於テ華僑百數十名ハ武器ヲ持チテ立籠リ我カ兵站戰ノ擾亂、軍需品ノ燒夷ヲ企圖セシカ我カ方事前ニ探知シ之ヲ掃蕩セリ

二 昭和十六年十二月下旬「カンバル」附近ノ戰鬪ニ於テ夜間屢々我カ豫備隊砲兵陣地附近ニ信號彈揚リソレト同時ニ敵砲兵彈集中シ無益ナル將兵ノ犠牲者多數ヲ出セリ我カ方躍氣トナリ搜索セシ結果遂ニ某一ヶ所ニ於テ二名ノ華僑ヲ逮捕シ華僑ノ所爲ナルコト判明ス

右戰鬪ニ於テ安藝聯隊ノ一大隊ハ遠ク西方地區ヨリ「カンバル」ノ背後ヲ遮斷セントシ夜間機動ニヨリ大迂回ヲ實施セシカ某通過部落ヨリ信號彈揚リ敵ニ其ノ企圖ヲ察知セラレ後方遮斷不成功ニ終リタルノミナラス拂曉ヨリ「カンバル」西南方渡河（附近流域濕地帯）ニ方リ敵ノ猛反撃ヲ受ケ我カ作戰ハ登餅ニ歸シ且多大ノ損我ヲ出セ

リ信號彈ノ揚ルト同時ニ約一小隊ヲ以テ部落内ヲ搜索セシメタル結果逃亡シ損ネタル一華僑ヲ逮捕シ華僑ノ所爲ナルコト判明ス

三 昭和十七年一月中旬「ケマス」及「セガマツト」附近ノ戦闘、同年一月下旬「クルアン」、「ヨンベ」及「バトバト」附近ノ戦闘、同年二月上、中旬新嘉坡ノ戦闘等ニ於テモ頻繁ニ信號彈揚リ我カ砲兵陣地、豫備隊、高等司令部等ハ突如敵ノ集中砲火ヲ受ケ無意義ノ犠牲者ヲ出セリ

是等ハ何レモ其ノ大部華僑ノ所爲ナルコト判明ス
四 昭和十七年一月中旬「クアラランブール」ニ對スル敵ノ夜間空襲ニ方リ同地飛行場ニ信號彈揚リ敵機ハ之ヲ目標ニ爆撃シ我カ方飛行機若干機、燃料、彈藥、兵員等相當數ノ損害ヲ出セリ

信號彈ハ華僑ニヨリ行ハレタルコト之等ヲ逮捕シテ判明ス

五 昭和十七年一月中旬近衛師團ノ「ムアール」河渡河ニ際シ華僑ハ渡河點ヲ標示シ敵機ノ夜間爆撃ヲ誘導セリ爲ニ我カ渡河ハ極メテ困難