

Doc. 3176

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U.S.S.B.S. _____

DEFENSE LOC. NO. _____

*No file yet -
new doc for
Daisy*

Signature P. Brotherson

Room # 314 B.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

25 September 1947

Doc. No. 3178

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Typewritten copies, "In Regard to the Tripartite Pact" (SANKOKU JOYAKU NI TSUITE)

Date: Presumably after outbreak of Greater East Asia War Original Copy
Language: Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL: Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Unknown

PERSONS IMPLICATED: MATSUOKA, Yosuke

CRIMES OR PHASE TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE: Tripartite Pact --
Preparations for war against U.S. and Britain

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS:

Document states that the original purpose of the Tripartite Pact was to bring about the cooperation of Japan, Germany and Russia which would strengthen the position of Japan against Britain and America and contribute to the disposition of the China Incident. In November 1940, Germany presented the Ribbentrop Plan to Molotov. Molotov agreed to the Plan but submitted terms consisting of thirty articles that Germany could not approve. When MATSUOKA visited Berlin, he was told by Hitler and Ribbentrop that Russia must be attacked. MATSUOKA visited Moscow on his way home and concluded the Russo-Japanese Neutrality Pact, contrary to German expectation. When war broke out between Germany and Russia, a Japanese-American rapprochement became necessary because the hope for Russo-Japanese-German cooperation vanished. The Army, however, adhered to the alliance with Germany and brought about the catastrophe in the Pacific.

Analyst: 1st Lt Fred F. Suzukawa

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IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

FILE COPY
- and -
IN THE MATTER of Keijo, Jinsen,
Konan, Prisoner of War Camps,
Korea.

RETURN TO ROOM 361
War Crime's Commission No.....

Reference No

I, CECIL RAYMOND FARLEY formerly WX.10068 of the 2/6th Field
Park R.A.E. but now of George Street, North Beach in the
State of Western Australia being duly sworn make oath and
say as follows:-

SHOCKED BY THE BRUTALITY OF THE ATTACKS BY MIZUGUCHI

1. I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese at
Singapore on the 15th February 1942 and thereafter was
interned in Jinsen Camp from September 1942 to February 1945.
I was then taken to Keijo Camp for one week and thereafter
remained in Konan until liberated.

2. While prisoner in Jinsen I was given various clerical
duties to perform including the duties of pay clerk in
connection with the prisoners in the Camp and on that account
I had continuous contact with the Japanese interpreters and
most of the Japanese officers and guards. Through this contact
I also came to know the correct names of many of the Japanese
and many of the incidents which happened in the Camp are quite
clear in my mind as I was able to keep a rough diary of events
which at the time seemed to me to be important.

3. I remember in particular a Japanese Lieutenant named
Mizuguchi who was medical officer and was stationed at Jinsen
for about eight or nine months covering the latter end of
1944 and the beginning of 1945. Mizuguchi also took his turn
as Camp Orderly Officer and I remember an incident which
occurred one morning when the prisoners were paraded for roll call.
Mizuguchi came up to where the officer prisoners were paraded
and without any reason known to me commenced to batter Major
Holohan who was the senior English officer amongst the prisoners.
Mizuguchi knocked him to the ground knocked his cap and glasses
off and pushed him and slapped him on the face. Mizuguchi then
moved on to the squad I was in and approached Sergeant Herbert
another English prisoner. Sergeant Herbert was suffering from
beri-beri and was in a very weak condition but Mizuguchi again
without any warning or any reason to my knowledge simply attacked
the Sergeant knocked him over and kicked him while he was on
the ground. Then at the end of the line Cpl Lee who was
suffering a more severe attack of beri-beri than Sergeant Herbert
and could barely stand on his own feet was brutally attacked by
Mizuguchi with his sword and sheath. The attacks on these three
men were particularly brutal as Mizuguchi as medical officer had
been treating them for beri-beri and knew the condition from
which they were suffering.

4. Later in the same day Major Holohan said in my
presence that he was going to report the incident to the Camp
Commandant a Japanese officer by the name of Okazaki. He later
returned to the hut where I used to perform my clerical duties
and said that as a result of his interview the Camp Commandant
had said he would look into the matter. Nothing further was
heard but three days later when Mizuguchi was again Orderly
Officer he made straight for Major Holohan at roll call and again

attacked him bitterly with hands and feet knocking him down. Mizuguchi told the Major through an interpreter "you must not complain" or words to that effect. I do not know of any reason why these attacks were made and no reason was given by Mizuguchi. Later on again in the hut where I used to work Major Holohan announced that it was apparently useless to make further complaint as further reprisals would no doubt follow.

5. I remember another incident which happened on or about the 15th November 1943 when a representative of the International Red Cross made a visit to Jinsen Camp. We all had some knowledge of the proposed visit from information gained by the prisoners from various sources and also from the hasty efforts of the Japanese to make the Camp look a little more presentable than it usually was. The representative duly arrived - he was not a Japanese - and was shown around the camp. The Camp Commandant called up Major Holohan Captain MacGillivray and W/O Clapp (all persons from an English regiment) to interview the Red Cross representative in the Japanese lines. As representatives of the prisoners these officers had a long list of complaints which they intended to place before the Red Cross representative if possible but after being taken to the interview they were prevented by the Japanese in charge from saying anything more than a few words and the interview closed very abruptly as far as they were concerned. Apparently in the short space of time while the interview lasted they were able to impress upon the representative the poor condition of the prisoners. Two days afterwards the three prisoners above were summoned to the Japanese lines to appear before Okazaki the Camp Commandant. He charged them with making untrue statements to the Red Cross representative and then sentenced them with terms of solitary confinement as follows:

Major Holohan 10 days
Capt MacGillivray and W/O Clapp 2 days each.

The Japanese officers explained to us through their interpreter that the sentences were for "giving all bad tales about Camp and nothing good".

6. I remember another incident which concerned an attempted escape by Lieutenant Moore and Sergeant Bosworth on the 30th July 1943. They were recaptured at 0200 hours on 1st. August 1943 and the Camp was called out to be informed of their unsuccessful attempt. The escapees were held in solitary confinement in separate guard-houses at Jinsen for about seven days during which they were subjected to rigorous methods of interrogation. During that time also they were given practically no food. We knew this because there were prisoners at the time on duty in the cookhouse and no food was allowed to be taken to the escapees. The two men were tried by Colonel Noguchi at Jinsen and then taken to Keijo. On September 23rd 1943 prisoners were paraded and Okazaki read out the sentences that had been imposed as follows:-

Moore 8 years imprisonment
Bosworth 6 years imprisonment;

some of the other officers who had assisted them were also sentenced to varying terms as follows:-

Lieut Mullins 3 years
Captains Collinson Kershaw and Jacobs
and Lieutenants Butler and Wood 2 years each;

all of these officers except Butler came from English regiments.

Later we heard through some of our prisoners who had been speaking to an inmate of Keijo gaol who had been transferred to Keijo hospital that the conditions in the gaol were very severe and that Moore and Bosworth were suffering severely from illtreatment and the general effects of their imprisonment. On April 23rd 1944 Lieutenant Moore died in Keijo prison and his remains were later buried at Jinsen Camp.

SWORN by the abovenamed)
Deponent at Perth in the)
State of Western Australia)
this 6th day of August 1947:)
Before me:)

(Sgd) Cecil H. Farley.

Howard A. Sopmon (Sgd)
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court
of Western Australia for taking
Affidavits.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Thomas F. Aborn
.....Lt.Col.

3844

Xloe. 3176

國際檢察部書類第三一七二八號

RETURN TO ROOM 361

FILE COPY

證據書類第 號

戰爭犯罪ノ件

及

朝鮮京城、仁川、與南俘虜收容所ノ件

戰爭犯罪委員會第 號

參照番號第 號

一 元「オーストラリア」軍技術隊第二ノ六野戰材
料廠 W X 一〇〇六八、現西「オーストラリア」州
「ノース・ビーチ」「ジョージ」街「セシル・レ
イマンド・ファレーイ」ハ正當ニ宣替ノ上左ノ如
ク陳述ス。

(一) 私ハ一九四二年二月十五日、「シンガポール」
ニ於テ日本側ニヨツテ俘虜トサレ以後一九四二年
九月カラ一九四五年二月迄、仁川收容所ニ抑留サ
レテ居リマシタ。ソレカラ私ハ一週間ノ間京城收
容所ニ移サレ、ソノ後釋放サレル迄與南ニ留置サ
レテ居リマシタ。
(二) 仁川ニ於テ俘虜タリシ間、私ハ様々ナ事務的仕
事ヲ與ヘラレマシタガ、ソノ中ニハ同收容所内ノ
俘虜起ニ對スル給金支拂係トイツタ仕事モアリ、
ソノ關係デ日本側通譯及大部分ノ日本將校ヤ衛兵

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違ト常ニ接觸シテ居リマシタ。コノ接觸ニ依ツテ私ハ多数ノ日本人ノ正確ナ名前ヲ知ルニ至リ、ソシテ當時重要ト思ハレタ出來事ニ就テ、アラマシノ日記ヲツケルコトガ出來マシタノデ、同收容所内デ起キタ多クノ事件ヲ極メテハツキリト覺エテ居リマス。

(以下次頁へ續ク)

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子

(三)

軍醫デ、一九四四年ノ後半カラ一九四五年ノ始メ
 ニカケテ凡ソ八、九ヶ月ノ間仁川駐屯シテキタ水
 口トイフ一日本人中尉ノコトヲ、私ハ特ニ記憶シ
 テ居リマス。水口ハ又收容所當直將校ノ任務モ交
 替デ勤メテ居リマシタガ、私ハ或ル朝俘虜達ガ點
 呼ノタメニ整列シタ時ニ起ツタ一事件ヲ覺エテ居
 リマス。水口ハ將校俘虜ノ並ンデキル所ヘヤツテ
 來、私ニハ理由ハ少シモ分リマセンデシタカ、俘
 虜達ノ中英軍ノ先任將校デアツタ「ホロハン」少
 佐ヲ毆打シ始メマシタ。水口ハ同少佐ヲ地面ヘ毆
 リ倒シ、ソノ帽子ト眼鏡ヲタ、キ落シ、ソシテ突
 キトバシ、顔面ニ平手打ヲ加ヘマシタ。ソレカラ
 水口ハ、私ノキタ分隊ノ方ヘヤツテ來、別ノ「イ
 ギリス」人俘虜デアル「ハーバート」軍曹ノ所ヘ
 近ヅイテ行キマシタ。「ハーバート」軍曹ハ脚氣ニ
 カ、ツテ居リ、非常ニ衰弱シテ居リマシタガ、水
 口ハ再ビ、私ノ知ル所デハ何等ノ警告モ何等ノ理
 由モナシニ唯襲ヒカ、リ軍曹ヲ毆リ倒シ、倒シテ
 キル所ヲトバシマシタ。次ニ列ノ終リデ、「ハー
 ーバート」軍曹ヨリモ、セツトヒドイ脚氣ニカ、
 ツテ立ツテキルノモヤツト「リ」伍長ガ水口
 ニ襲ハレ、地面ニ毆リ倒サレ同人カラ鞘ニハツタ
 ママコツビドク打据エラレマシタ。コノ三人ニ對ス

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ル暴行ハ、水口ガ軍醫トシテ彼等ノ脚氣ノ治療ニ當
ツテ居リ、ソノ病狀ヲ知ツテキタダケニ特ニ残念キ
ハマルモノデアリマシタ。

四、同日後刻「ホロハン」少佐ハ私ノ面前デ、同崎
ト云フ俘虜收容所長デアル日本將校ノトコロヘ本件
ヲ報告ニ行ク積リダト申シマシタ。彼ハ後デ私ガイ
ツモ事務ヲ執ルコトニシテキタ小屋ヘ立ち歸リマシ
テ、會見ノ結果收容所長ハ本件ノ調査ヲスルト申シ
タ旨ヲ語りマシタ。更ニ精ハシイコトハ何モ聽カレ
マセンデシタガ然シ三日ノ後水口ガ再ビ日直將校デ
アリマシタ時彼ハ點呼ノ際「ホロハン」少佐ノ前ニ
行キ再ビ彼ヲ打チ倒シテ手ト足ヲ以テ敵々ニ踏イ目
ニ會ハセマシタ。水口ハ一通譯ヲ通ジテ「御前ハ苦
情ヲ言ツテハナラナイ」若シクハ夫レト同ジ趣旨ノ
言葉ヲ同少佐ニ申し傳へマシタ。
私ハコノ打チ打擲ガ何故行ハレタノカ何等ノ理由モ
知りマセン又水口カラモ何等ノ理由モ聞カレマセン
デシタ。ソノ後再ビ、私ノ仕事小屋デ、「ホロハン」
少佐ハ、コレ以上苦情ヲ述べルコトハ必ズコレ以上
報復ヲ招クコト、ナルダラウカラ明カニ無益ナコト
ダト言ヒマシタ。

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八

五、私ハ一九四三年十一月十五日若シクハ其頃國際赤十字ノ一代表ガ仁川俘虜收容所ヲ訪問シタ時起ツタ今一ツノ事件ヲ記憶シテ居リマス。

各方面カラ俘虜達ニ依ツテ得ラレタ報告ニヨリ又日本側ノ此ノ收容所ヲ平生ヨリモ幾分体裁ヨク見セカケヨウトスル大急ギノ努力ニヨリ我々モ皆ハコノ申出ノアツタ訪問ニ就イテハ多少知ツテ居リマシタ。代表ハ定メノ時刻ニ到着シ一彼ハ日本人デハアリマセンデシタ一收容所ノソココヲ案内サレマシタ。俘虜收容所長ハ「ホロハシ」少佐「マツクギリウレエイ」大尉及ビ「クラツブ」準士官ハ皆英國聯隊ヨリ來レル者「ヲ日本人ノ居ル處デ赤十字代表ト會見セシムル爲メニ呼ビ出シマシタ。俘虜ノ代表者トシテ之等ノ將校ハ不満ノ點ヲ蓄キ連ネタ長イ表ヲ持ツテ居マシタ。ソシテ其表ヲ若シ出來ルナラバ赤十字代表ノ前ニ提出スル積リデアリマシタ。然シ會見ニ連レ出サレテ後彼等ハ二言三言喋ルトソレ以上ハ係リノ日本人ニ遮ゲラレテコノ會見ハ彼等ニ關スル限りハ極メテアツケナク終ツテシマヒマシタ。ガ、一見シタ處コノ會見ノ行ハレタ短時間ノ間ニ彼等ハ俘虜ノ憐レム可キ状態ヲ代表ニ感銘セシメルコトガガ出來タヤウデアリマシタ。

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二日ノ後、前記ノ三名ハ收容所長岡崎ノ前ニ出頭
スルタメ日本人ノ居ル所ニ呼ビ出サレマシタ。
彼ハ赤十字代参ニ對シ不正ノ陳述ヲ爲セル理由ヲ
以テ彼等ニ罪ヲ負ハセ次イデ左ノ如キ獨房監禁ノ
刑期ヲ申シ渡シマシタ。

「ホロハン」少佐十日及ビ「マツクギリヴレイ」
大尉並ニ「クラツプ」準士官各二日。

（以下次頁へ續ク）

Nov. 31/76

日本將校ハ通譯者ヲ通ジテソノ文章ハ「收容所ノ惡評計リテ、何等良イ點ヲ傳ヘルモノデハナカッタ。」ト我々ニ説明シマシタ。

六、私ハ一九四三年七月卅日ニ「ムアール」中尉ト「ボスワース」軍曹トガ試ミタ逃亡ニ關スル他ノ事件ヲ記憶シテ居マス。彼等ハ一九四三年七月卅日ノ○二時ニ再逮捕サレマシタソシテ收容所全員ハ彼等ノ不成功ニ終ツタ逃亡ニツイテノ顛末ヲ聞カセラレル爲メニ召集サレマシタ。逃亡者ハ約七日ノ間仁川デ各別ノ監禁室ニ隔離收容サレテ其間嚴重ナ訊問ヲ受ケマシタ。

其間又彼等ハ殆ンド食事ヲ與ヘラレマセンデシタ。吾々ガコレヲ知ツタノハ當時炊理場ニ働イテ居ツタ捕虜ガアツタノト逃亡者ニハ食物ヲ取ル事ガ許サレナカッタコトカラデス。上記二人ノ捕虜ハ仁川デ野口大佐ノ訊問ヲ受ケタ後京城へ運行サレマシタ。一九四三年九月廿三日ニ捕虜達ハ整列サセラレ岡崎ガ處刑ノ判決ヲ次ノ通り續ミ上げマシタ。

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「ムアール」監禁八年 「ボスワース」監禁六年
彼等幫助シタ他ノ將校ノ中アル者ハ又次ノヤウニ
種々ノ判決ヲ受ケマシタ

「マリレス」中尉 三年

「コリンソン・カーシヨウ」及ビ「ゼコツブス」

及ビ「バトラール」及ビ「ウッド」兩中尉

各二年

上記將校ノ中「バトラール」以外ハ全部英口聯隊カ
ラ來タ人テシタ。其後京城病院ヘ移サレテ京城監
獄ニ居タ一友人ニ話シタ若干ノ隊方ノ捕虜達ノ言
ニ依レバ監獄ノ實狀ハ極メテ奇シク「ムアール」及
「ボスワース」ハ虐待及ビ監禁中ノ一般的影响ノ
爲メニ非常ニ苦シク居ツタトノ事テシタ。一九
四四年四月廿三日ニ「ムアール」中尉ハ京城監獄テ
死亡シ、彼ノ遺骸ハ其ノ後仁川収容所テ葬ラレマ
シタ

セシル・R・ファールレイ (署名)

Xloc. 3176

前記供述者ニ依リ、一九四七年八月六日、西
「オーストラリア」洲「パース」ニ於テ、余ノ
面前ニテ宣誓セラレタリ。

四「オーストラリア」洲最高裁判所供述
書作成委員

ハワード・A・サプマン（署名）

真正ナル寫本ナルコトヲ證明ス

陸軍中佐トーマス・D・モルネーン（署名）

IN THE MATTER of War Crimes

- and -

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SWORN by the abovenamed
Deponent at Perth in the
State of Western Australia
this 6th day of August 1947:
Before me:

(Sgd) Cecil R. Farley.

Howard A. Sopmon (Sgd)
A Commissioner of the Supreme Court
of Western Australia for taking
Affidavits.

Certified true copy
Thomas F. Moorman
Lt. Col.