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THE PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE TREATMENTS OF THE AIRMEN OF THE
ALLIED FORCES IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT
PART I

By the Central Investigation Committee Concerned
with Prisoners of War.

9 January 1946

(No. 6 of 30 volumes)

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I. Foreword

This protocol has been made, in haste, based upon the reports of the Eastern Demobilization Commissioner (the former Commander of the Eastern Military District). Further investigations will be made and the details will be submitted.

II. The gist

Among the subject under caption in the Eastern District, the details of the following three incidents have now been somewhat clarified:

1. The incident whereby 62 suspected violators of military regulations, who were interned in the detention house of the Tokyo Army Prison, were burned to death in the air raids on the night of May 25, 1945.
2. The incident whereby a pilot of a B-29 which fell in Hiyoshi Village, Chosei District in Chiba Prefecture, received Kaishaku (T.N. an assistance to a harakiri by beheading) by the raiding company of the 1st battalion, 426th Infantry Regiment, 147th Division, on May 26, 1945.
3. The matters concerning the treatment in the premises of the Military Police Unit Headquarters.

III. The Incident whereby 62 Suspected Violators of Military Regulations, Who Were Interned in the Detention House of the Tokyo Army Prison, Were Burned to Death in the Air Raids on the Night of May 25, 1945.

The protocols concerning this incident are presented as separate books Nos. 1 and 2.

Captain Toshio TASHIRO, Judge Advocate's Section, who was the Commandant of the Tokyo Army Prison (and of the detention house) was sentenced to 10 days' strict confinement by the Commander of the Eastern Military District on the ground that he had caused many deaths, and during the said air raid, lost concerned documents through burning.

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- IV. The incident whereby a pilot of a B-29 which fell in Hiyoshi Village, Chosei District, Chiba Prefecture, received Kaishaku (T.N. an assistance to a harakiri by beheading) by the raiding company of the 1st Battalion, 426th Infantry Regiment, 147th Division, on May 26, 1945.

Around 1:00 o'clock on May 26th, 1945, a B-29 crashed into a rice field at No. 1650 of Enomoto, in Hiyoshi Village, Chosei District, Chiba Prefecture. At that time, 5 men were killed in the crash and one other man was seriously injured. Captain Masaaki MITSUBUCHI, the Company Commander of the raiding company of the 1st Battalion, 426th Infantry Regiment, ordered Sergeant-Major Takayoshi (T.N. ?) SAKAINO, who was attached to the company, to do Kaishaku (T.N. Assist death) to the wounded man. The body was temporarily buried in the cemetery of the Choeiji Temple, and the war ended without it ever being reported to higher headquarters.

As there is an indication that bayonetting of the said body took place after death, further investigation is being made.

NOTE: The meaning of Kaishaku. The word "Kaishaku" means to assist the acts of a man. Since the Yedo Era, when a man commits Harakiri, the act of a second who stands by and cuts off his head in order to curtail the pain of Harakiri, is known as Kaishaku. This is an expression of the spirit of our Bushido (T.N. the code of the warrior), and by extending further this spirit, it came to be practiced on men whose deaths were inevitable, as a sympathetic and merciful act to stop the pain, and to hasten and complete death. During this war, the Kaishaku was often performed among the Japanese soldiers and officers.

- V. Concerning the treatment in the premises of the Military Police Unit Headquarters.

The treatment of the airmen of the Allied Forces captured in the Eastern region, were divided into two categories. First, if they were suspected of violating military regulations, they were disposed of by courts-martial. Second, if they were acquitted, they were interned in the POW Camp and treated as ordinary POW. However, before these steps were taken, they at first were detained in the guard house of the Eastern Military Police Unit Headquarters as suspected violators of military regulations. In regard to the treatment during this detention, it is thought that the authorities have treated them properly in general, according to the laws and regulations.

During the period of detention, there were 17 deaths.

Concerning the details of the above, further investigation is now being made.

VI. The disposition of the corpses.

The documents have already been submitted.

VII. The disposition of the personal effects.

At present it is impossible to investigate this since there is no one who knows the circumstances of disposition, and because the documents were destroyed by burning at the time of the armistice.

VIII. Subsequent measures.

Against the suspected criminals, the Eastern Demobilization Commissioner is now carrying on preliminary investigations in order to bring them to trial.

References:

The names of Commanders concerned at the time of the occurrence of the incidents:

1. The Commander of the 12th Area Army. (the Commander of the Military District). General Seiichi TANAKA.
2. The Army Commander of the 52nd Army - Lt. General Tokumatsu SHIGETA.
3. The Divisional Commander of the 147th Division - Lt. General Kozaburo ISHIKAWA.
4. The Regimental Commander of the 426th Infantry Regiment - Colonel Teiichi TAMURA.
5. The Battalion Commander of the 1st Battalion, 426 Infantry Regiment - Major Teizo (?) KUBO.
6. The Company Commander of the Raiding Company, 1st Battalion - Captain Masaaki MISTUBUCHI.
7. Attached to the above company - Sergeant-Major Takayoshi SAKAINO.

Separate Book No. 1

THE PROTOCOL OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES CONCERNING THE BURNING TO
DEATH OF THE AIRMEN OF THE ALLIED FORCES

Part I

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- X. The Situation of the Damages
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The Attached Maps and Illustrations:

1. The map showing the arrangements of the buildings (prior to the destruction by fire) of the Tokyo Army Prison.
2. The rough sketch of the No. 4 ward (detention house)
3. A drawing of the front of the cell of the detention house and its lock.

PROTOCOL OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES CONCERNING THE DEATHS BY
BURNING OF THE AIRMEN OF THE ALLIED FORCES
(May 26, 1945)

I. The Detention Facilities.

In accordance with the instruction of the Army Commander of the Eastern District in November, 1942, the Tokyo Detention House was established in the Tokyo Army Prison with a view of interning foreigners concerned with violations of the military regulations. The personnel of the Tokyo Army Prison held the posts of the new establishment in addition to their original duties.

The No. 4 ward, which was already established, was used for this purpose and in order to distinguish it from the general wards, the southern and northern sides of the No. 4 ward were surrounded by wooden walls of about 7 shaku (T.N. approximately 7 feet) in height.

II. The Conditions of the Army Prison and its Vicinity.

The site of the Army Prison forms a rectangle which spreads from south to north and is surrounded by brick walls of 12 shaku in height. Towards the southern end, lies the parade ground, and to the west of the northern end stands the medical dispensary. To the east of the northern end stands the kitchen.

The central part is divided in two zones; the east of which is the cell-zone, and the western side is the workshop zone. Between the two zones, an observation post is established. There are six ward houses facing the south and stand in order from north to south as detention houses No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5. The office and the warehouse are outside of the prison gate, as shown in the appended Map No. 1.

The situation of the area around the prison is as follows:

The northern side is adjacent to the Yoyogi Parade Grounds across a road. The northern, southern and eastern sides, with the exception of the southwestern corner, face a crowded area of private houses.

III. The Conditions of the Detention House.

No. 4 ward house is constructed of wood with tile roofing, similar to the other wards. There are 17 cells in the ward and each cell has an area of 2 tsubos, being 1 ken wide and 2 ken long (T.N. about 6 feet by 12 feet). The front and rear of the cell are constructed with lattice made from timber of 3-1/2 sun square, with intervals of 3 sun. To both sides of the cell, there are pillars at intervals of 3 shaku and pine wood boards of over 1 sun thickness are affixed. At the corner of the north side, a toilet with a portable chamber pot, and washing facilities are provided.

The floor is made of boards and its height is about 2 shaku. The door of the cell is attached to the south side. The lock is made strongly of iron and is placed so that it cannot be touched from the inside. Iron bars are put in at two points between the lattice on both sides of the door as shown in appended sketch No. 2, and drawing No. 3, illustrating the building and cell.

IV. The Situation of the Detention.

1. The number of persons.

At that time, the number of the suspected violators of military regulations interned was 62. Five of them on about April 25th, 29 of the men on May 9th, and 28 men on May 10th, were interned respectively by warrants of detention issued by the procurator of the court martial in the Eastern District Army. Besides these foreigners, at that time there were 464 prisoners who were confined in Wards No. 1, 3, and 5.

2. The treatment.

The treatment given the suspected violators of military regulations was just the same as those in the army prison. Foodstuffs, clothes, bedding and bedclothes, and miscellaneous goods were supplied them, the same as to the army prisoners.

In regard to discipline, in view of the difference of languages, customs and habits, they were treated rather leniently and kindly, as they received freedom of posture and habit. In regard to the quantity and quality of food, these were the same as supplied to the army prisoners.

As to the clothes, one set of casual clothes, one set of summer clothes, one set of underwear, and one pair of drawers were issued.

In regard to bedding, three blankets, one pillow (with case) were issued. For miscellaneous goods, one mat, one half-sized towel, etc. were supplied.

V. The Situation of the Personnel.

The established number of the personnel of the Tokyo Army Prison was 1 commandant, 8 chief jailers and 70 jailers. However, due to absences at that time, the existing number of the personnel consisted of 1 commandant, 5 chief jailers and 58 jailers and each of them held additional posts as personnel of the detention house. However, among these were 13 jailers who were still under training and not yet appointed to their duties.

Furthermore, 10 jailers were taking vacations due to sicknesses or suffering from calamities caused by the air raid of May 23rd, and 1 chief jailer and 2 jailers were dispatched to Kokura for the purpose of guarding convicts who were being transported.

Normally, there were no more than approximately 300 prisoners, but this number suddenly increased to over 500. Furthermore, since some of the prisoners were hospitalized, some of the personnel were dispatched there. As a result, the strength of guards was extremely weak, and moreover, the situation was such that the staff personnel were extremely busy with their duties.

The personnel who were on night duties at that time were chief jailer Shiro KIKUCHI and 16 jailers. In addition to this, as air defense staff, chief jailer TERASAWA and 5 other jailers were lodging in the premises of the prison.

VI. The Outline of the Air Defense Plan of the Prison.

In preparation for air raids by the Allied airplanes, it was planned beforehand to select necessary members from among the Army prisoners who were well-behaved and to organize, with jailers as chiefs, a security squad, a work squad, a fire-fighting squad and an air defense squad. It was planned to conduct occasional drills in order to minimize the damages. In case of an air raid alarm, the locks of the cells were to be half-opened (lowering the lifting-iron of the lock so that the door can be opened at once by turning the handle without the key), in preparation for an emergency, and planned to evacuate according to necessity.

During the night, the personnel on night duties, and on the air defense staff were ordered to undertake the guarding of the prison and the protection of the prisoners. The opening of the doors during the night was limited to the time when it was really necessary because of the fear of escapes, and the judgement of this was placed under the responsibility of the chief jailer on night duty. However, if an air raid alarm were sounded, it was established that all the personnel were to take up their posts. If the commandant of the prison were present, the men were to naturally take his orders.

VII. The air defense measures taken at the time.

At 2230 hours on May 25th, there was a precautionary warning, and at about 2250 hours, air raid alarms were sounded. Chief jailer KIKUCHI who was on night duty that night, ordered his subordinates to half-open each cell lock, and according to the plan, ordered a portion of the prisoners out of the cells, and formed the security squad, fire fighting squad, and the work squad, and prepared for the air raid.

Soon after this, the prison commandant and chief jailer KOSHIKAWA arrived at their offices, and several other jailers also successively attended their offices and took over their respective air defense duties. The commandant himself took the command of the air defense and based upon the prevailing information, he recognized the necessity of strengthening the fire-fighting squad. He ordered about 350 prisoners (first offense) out of the cells and increased the fire fighting squad, and prepared for air raids by distributing them to several points.

At about a little after 2300 hours, the first Allied plane penetrated the sky over the Imperial Capitol and opened an incendiary bomb assault. However, since the prison was surrounded by high walls, it was estimated that if incendiary bombs dropped within the prison were successfully extinguished, it would be easy to defend against the fire spreading from the outside, and all the men were encouraged to extinguish all of the incendiary bombs dropped.

VIII. The Situation of the Allied Air Raids.

At about a little after 0000 hours of the next day, the 26th, a flight of Allied planes came from the east, and incendiary bombs finally dropped on the medical dispensary and successively 7 or 8 bombs dropped on the No. 3 workshop, the observation post, and on several other points. At first, since the attacks by the Allied planes on the prison were comparatively light, all the bombs were successfully extinguished by the activities of the fire-fighting squad. However, at that time, private houses located to the west and south were already burning.

Subsequent attacks by a flight of the Allied planes from the west were extremely severe, and continued persistently, and many bombs were dropped. The fire of the private houses surrounding the prison, was intensified by a violent wind at that time. As the danger of fire spreading from the outside increased, we endeavored to combat the fire from outside as well as the incendiary bombs dropped within the prison.

However, because several parts of the prison were ignited by incendiary bombs, and by fire from outside, it finally became impossible to extinguish the flames, and the men were forced to cease fire fighting activities. Thus, the prison was finally reduced to ashes.

IX. The Measures Taken for the Prisoners.

As it became impossible to extinguish the fire, the fire-fighting activity was stopped and at the same time a measure to evacuate the prisoners to the outside was taken. However the enemy's attacks with incendiary bombs was extremely severe, and the violent wind increased the intensity of the fire, and the dangers were acute.

Thereupon, the commandant recognized that there was no time to evacuate, and ordered the immediate release of all prisoners, temporarily stopping the fire fighting activity. Due to fire fighting under the hazards of the enemy air raid, the lapse of time was almost forgotten. However, it is thought that it was about 0130 hours of the 26th when the commandant ordered the release of all prisoners.

Thus, the release of prisoners was initiated. As the majority of the prisoners in No. 2 ward were patients or weak persons, the release of these men required some time. Although only ten odd minutes passed after the release was launched, the wooden structures which became heated after the stoppage of fire fighting, ignited with unexpected speed. The workshop located at the windward side, were already engulfed in frightful flames, and the premises of the prison were swept by a violent wind mingled with sparks, and it was impossible to move forward with the eyes open. Two emergency gates located to the west were on the windward side, and it was impossible to open them due to the violent blaze from the private houses.

Meanwhile, exit was also impossible through the small gate located to the north on account of a strong burning wind. In the end, only one prison gate remained available for escape.

Under such circumstances, attacks by the Allied planes continued, and due to the close proximity of dangers, there was utter confusion in the prison and orders and instructions could not be thoroughly carried out. During this time, jailer KAMIMOTO, who undertook the opening of No. 4 ward in the face of violent flames, opened 4 cells located in the central part of the ward, and jailer KAMBE succeeded in opening 3 cells on the east side of the same ward; thus, 7 cells were opened. Jailer KAMBE indicated the direction of the gate to the prisoners. At this time the attacks by the Allied planes became more severe, and the flames were very intense, and the men were about to fall. Just at this time, an incendiary bomb fell on No. 4 ward and its vicinity, making it impossible for them to open the remaining cells.

By the time these two jailers tried to escape from the impending danger to their lives, the area of the No. 2 and No. 3 wards was already a sea of flames. Since it was impossible to get out from the prison gate, the jailers resigned themselves to death by burning. However, having remembered the existence of an unfinished cave-type air raid shelter at the parade ground in the premises, they barely took refuge there. In that air raid shelter, there was jailer HIMORO and 29 prisoners who undertook fire fighting until the last, and who were unable to escape to the outside of the prison. They mutually encouraged each other and barely escaped death by suffocation.

The situation concerning the circumstances of the time, which Captain TASHIRO, the head of the detention house heard from his subordinates, chief jailer KOSHIKAWA, jailer KAMIMOTO and jailer KAMBE, is as presented in No. 2 separate book.

X. Conditions of Damage.

The extremely violent fire was extinguished finally at about 0600 hours of the 26th, and upon investigating the site of the fire, a complete transformation was discovered. All combustibles were burned to ashes, and 70 bodies were discovered burned to death at the remains of the fire at No. 4 and No. 2 wards and near the prison gate. It was a truly pitiful sight.

Among the bodies, 34 of which were found at the site of the fire at No. 4 ward, were identified as the charred corpses of suspected violators of military regulations. This was because there were no regular prisoners in the same ward. Twenty-eight of the bodies which were found in the premises were also identified as the corpses of suspected violators of military regulations, in view of their physique and the hair on their heads. Thus, it was judged that all of the air-men of the Allied planes were burned to death.

Besides the aforementioned persons who were burned to death in this air raid, there were five staff members and ten prisoners who received burns and bruises, and slight injuries.

Because of the air raids on the 23rd and 25th, the department was in utter confusion, and neither a crematorium nor fuel for cremation existed. In view of these circumstances, the corpses of the suspected violators of military regulations were somberly buried, temporarily, in front of the No. 2 ward. Reburial at a later date when an opportunity came up was contemplated.

XI. The truly unavoidable circumstances which led to the burning to death of suspected violators of military regulations.

1. It was considered that if the suspected violators of military regulations were released to the outside alone, there was a great chance that they might be injured by people who lost their parents and children, and who were burned out of their homes by the indiscriminate bombings by Allied planes, and who were in an extremely excited state. The necessity of protecting these prisoners was recognized.

However, because of the shortage of guards, at first the army prisoners were released. It was planned that these men would act as guards for the suspected violators of military regulations, believing that there was a margin of time to carry it out.

2. Believing that if we succeeded in extinguishing the incendiary bombs dropped in the prison, we would be able to escape a conflagration, we exerted all our efforts to combat the fire. Due to these circumstances we were delayed in commanding the prisoners to evacuate to the outside.
3. The attacks by the Allied planes were severe, and the flames fanned by wind became extremely violent, and ignition of the wooden structures which were already overheated was unexpectedly rapid.
4. The concentration of incendiary bombs at No. 4 ward was very great and as ignition was instantaneous, we barely succeeded in evacuating from the cells about 20 odd men by a determined effort at opening of doors.
5. It was established that all personnel must attend the office in case of air raids. However, due to the suddenness of the attack by the Allied planes, transportation in the city was naturally stopped. In addition to this, traffic was impossible on account of fires which broke out in several parts of the city and, as a result, the attendance was very low. The guarding force was composed of only 30 men, including 23 men on night duty, the men on the air defense staff, and those who did attend their offices. Therefore, the measures taken were not complete. We recognize the fact that the aforementioned circumstances were the cause.

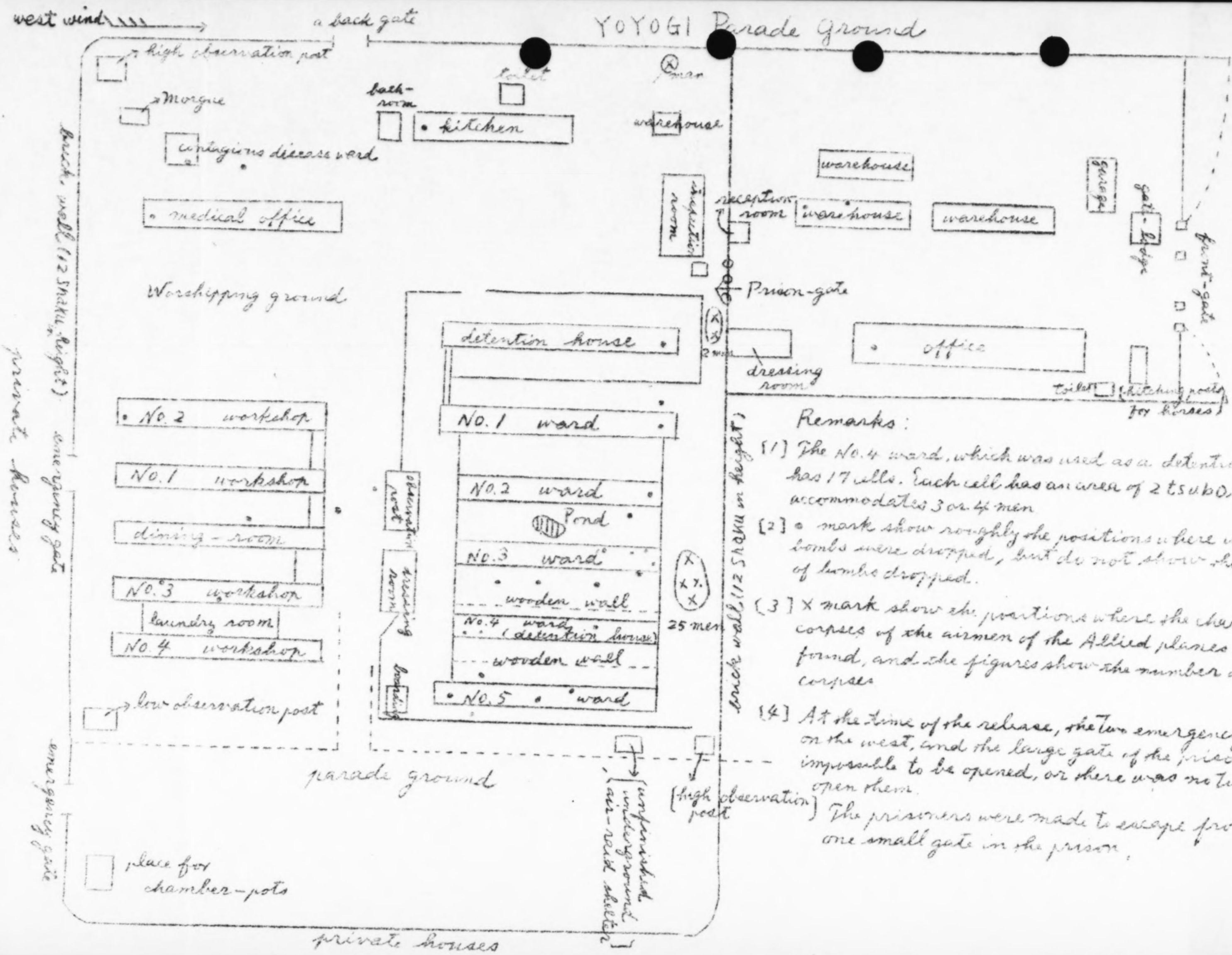
In brief, the air raid by the Allied planes was unexpectedly severe, and fire was also unbelievably violent, and the ignition of wooden structures was very quick due to the heat. In addition to the confusion in the prison, just as attempts were being made to open the No. 4 ward, a violent attack with incendiary bombs was made. Although such a result was unavoidable, it is truly regrettable from the standpoint of humanity.

The list of names of the suspected violators of military regulations and other important documents were stored in an underground raid shelter. However at the time of this disaster, a direct hit was made on the shelter and they were all burned. In addition to this, due to the fact that all the men during internment were called by numbers, except for the following three names, the other names are unknown because there is no one who remembers them. The three names:

Lt. Colonel Turner (phonetic)
Captain Haan (phonetic)
2nd Lieutenant Ledendger (phonetic)

The arrangement of the buildings (prior to the destruction by fire) of the TOKYO Army Prison.

N. 411111

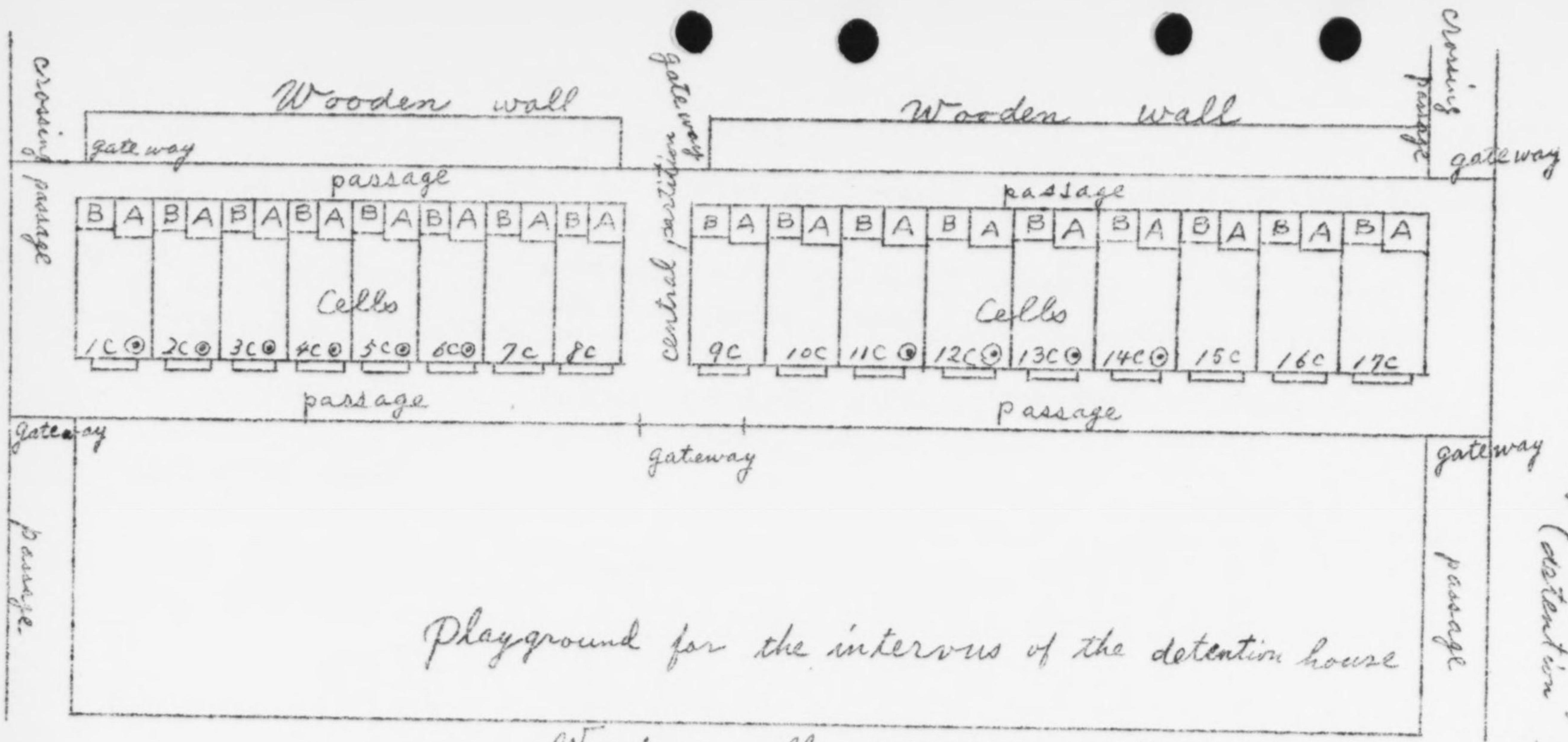


back wall (12 SHAKU in height)

Remarks:

- (1) The No. 4 ward, which was used as a detention house, has 17 cells. Each cell has an area of 2 tsubo, and accommodates 3 or 4 men.
- (2) o mark show roughly the positions where incendiary bombs were dropped, but do not show the number of bombs dropped.
- (3) X mark show the positions where the charred corpses of the airmen of the Allied planes were found, and the figures show the number of the corpses.
- (4) At the time of the release, the two emergency-gates on the west, and the large gate of the prison were impossible to be opened, or there was no time to open them. The prisoners were made to escape from the one small gate in the prison.

unpermitted underground air-raid shelter



The rough sketch of the No. 4 ward.
(detention house)

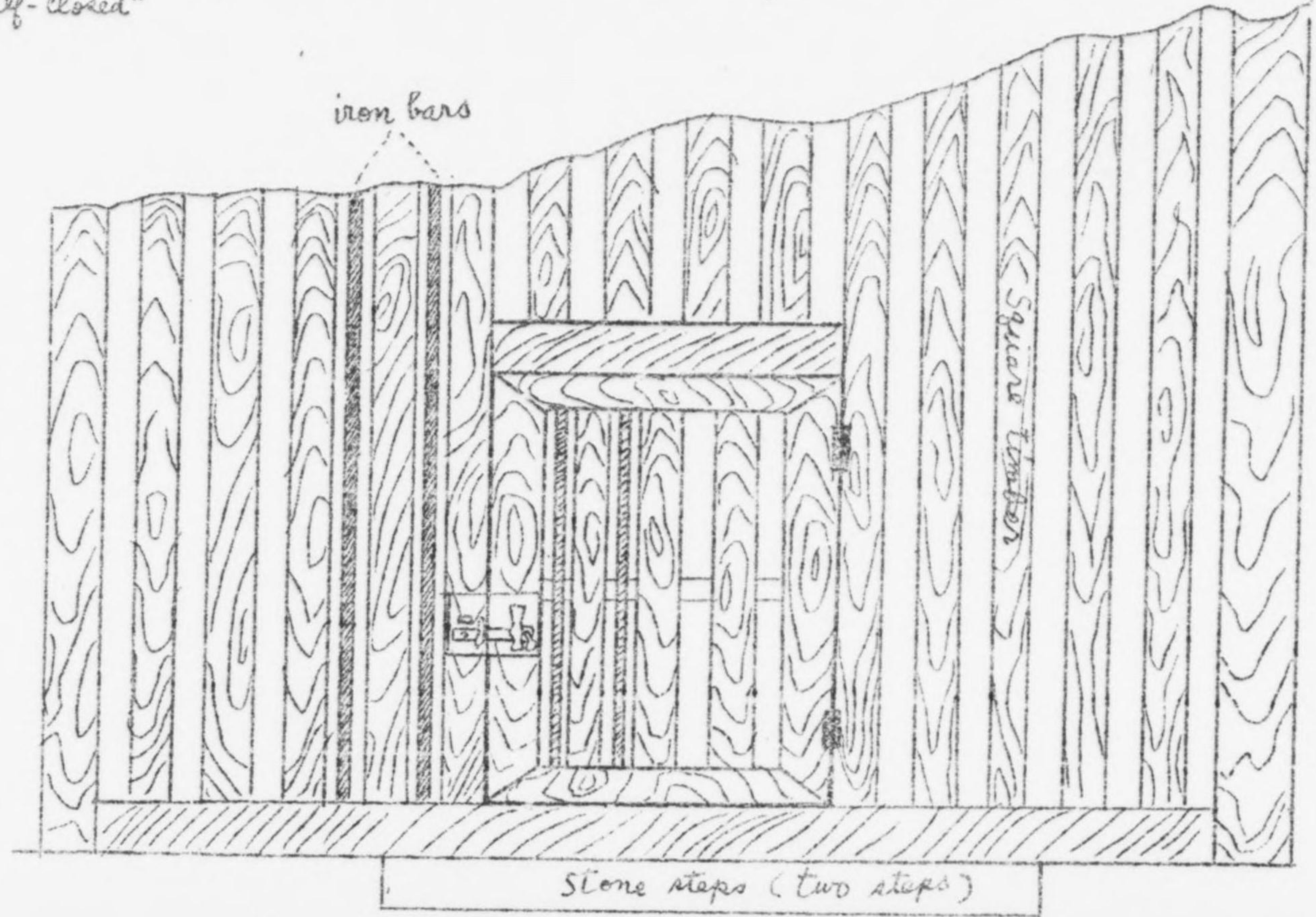
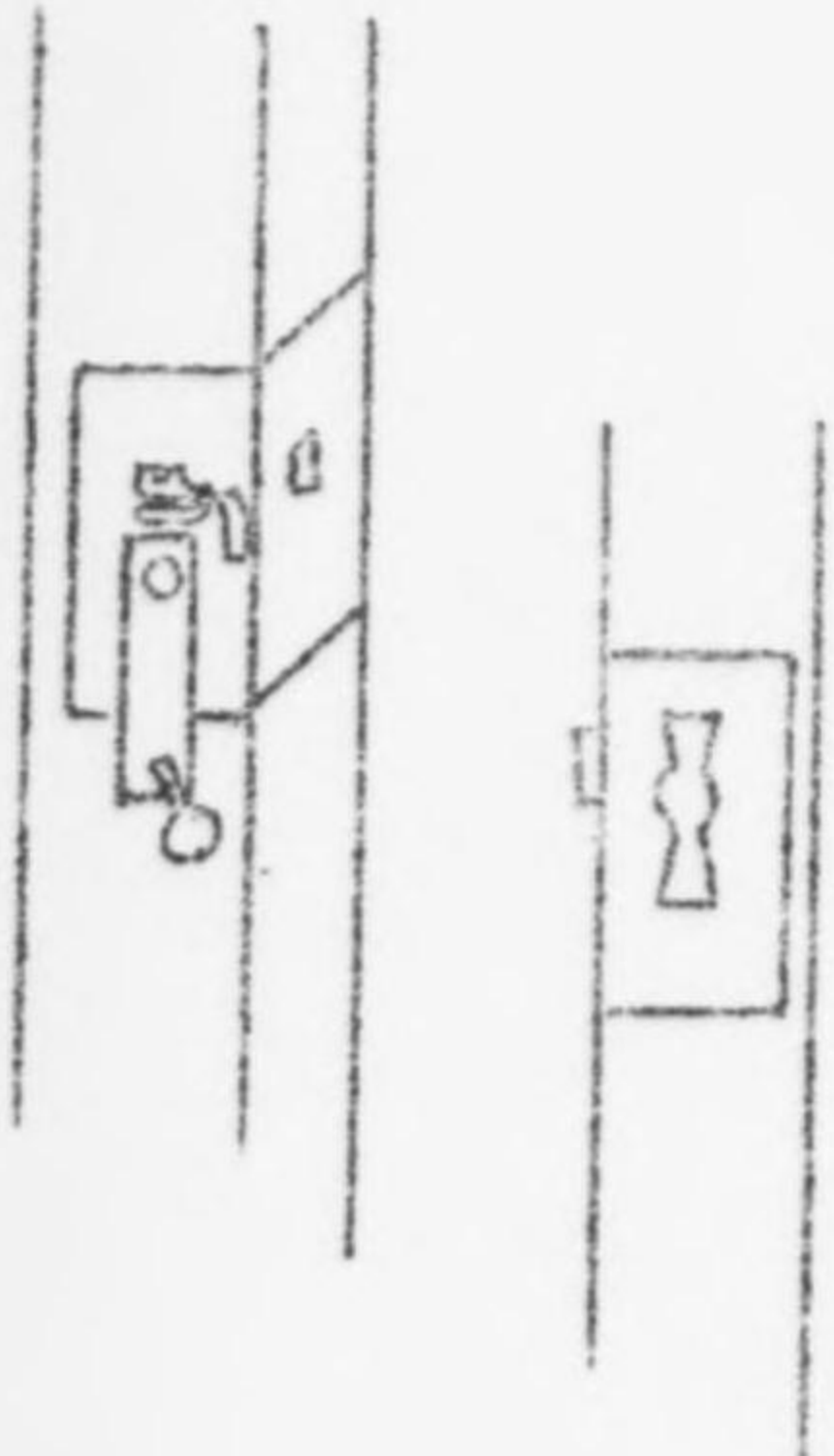
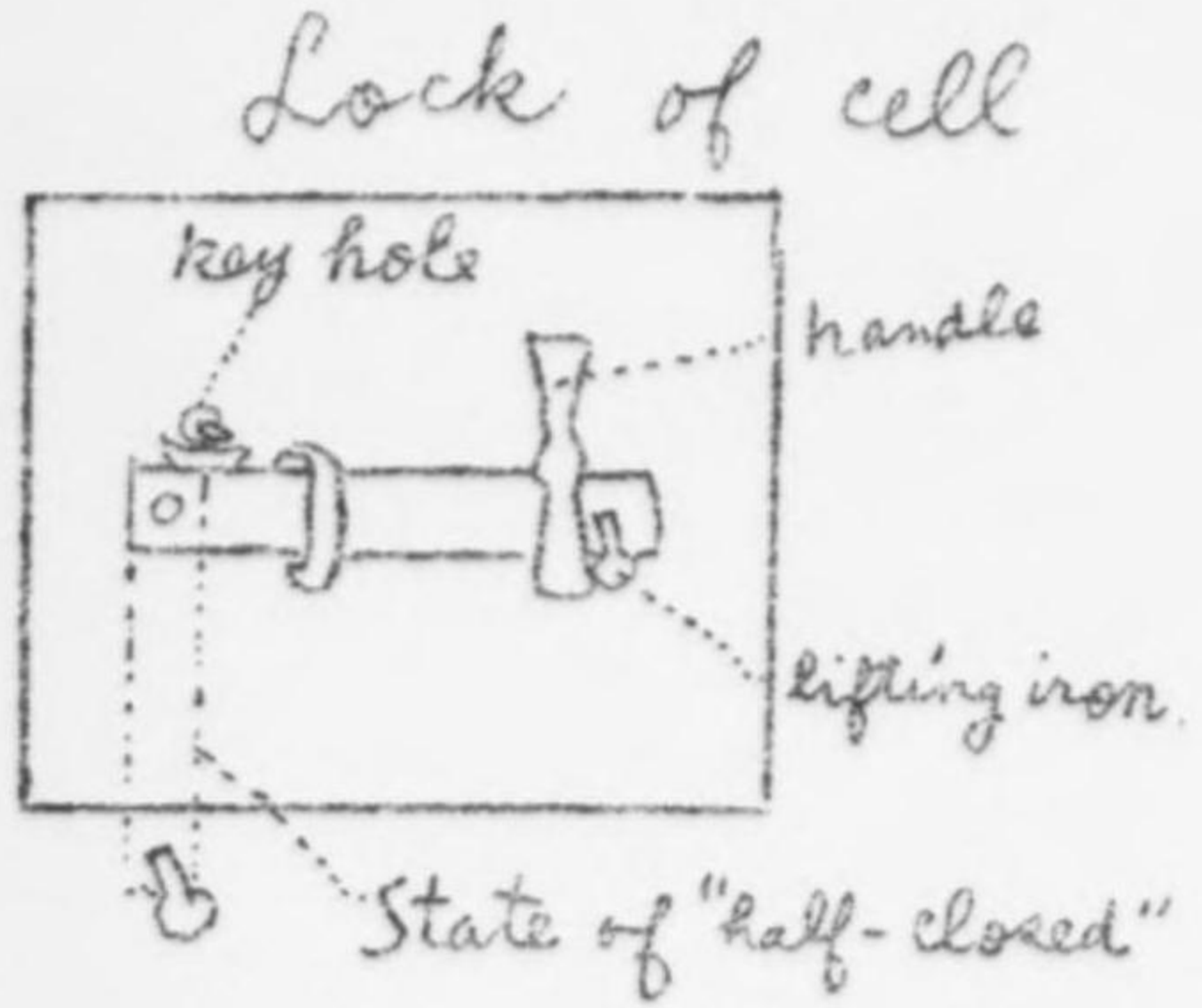
Wooden wall (7 Shaku height)

Remarks:

- {1} Each cell has an area of 2 tsubo, 1 ken in width and 2 ken in length. The front end rear of the cells are constructed with lattice made square timber, and the right and left sides are covered with wall-board. Floors are made from board. A door is attached to the south side.
- {2} "A" shows a toilet with a portable chamber pot. There is a double trap-door.
"B" shows a washroom with one water faucet.
"C" shows a door
- {3} ARABIC numerals show the number of the cell.
- {4} ⊙ shows the cells where the doors could not be opened.

Remarks:

- (1) The front and rear of the cell are constructed with lattice made from timber of 3 1/2 sun square, with intervals of about 3 sun. The door is attached to the front
- (2) Iron bars are put in at two points between the lattice on both sides of the lock so that the locks cannot be touched from the inside.



Separate Book No. 2

PROTOCOL OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES CONCERNING THE BURNING
TO DEATH OF THE AIRMEN OF THE ALLIED FORCES
Part II

STATEMENT

Temporary Commandant of the Tokyo Detention House - 2nd Lieutenant
Masao KOSHIKAWA, Judge Advocate Section, Born 2 January 1896.

On October 2, 1945, the above mentioned person made the following statement to me:

1. At the time of the disaster, namely around May 25, 1945, I had the official position of chief jailer of the Tokyo Army Prison and was attached to the said prison. In accordance with the establishment of the military officer system for prison personnel on June 1st, I was appointed as 2nd Lieutenant of the Judge Advocate Section and was appointed to the staff of the Tokyo Army Prison. After the closing of the said prison, I was appointed to the position indicated in the title which I hold to this day.

On the night of May 25, 1945, I was at home and went to bed at a little before 2200 hours. It was around 2230 hours when I was not yet asleep that the precautionary warnings were sounded. I got up at once and made preparation for an air raid, and listened for information through the radio. At about 2250 hours, the air raid alarms were sounded, so I made immediate preparations to attend to the office, and hastened to the prison on foot. When I reached the prison, the commandant of the prison was already present.

The men on night duties that night were chief jailer KIKUCHI and 16 other jailers, and as the air defense staff, chief jailer TERASAWA and 5 other men were staying in the prison. These men were already undertaking their respective air defense duties. The men on day duties and the men on duty the next day gradually came and attended to their respective offices. However, due to the suspension of transportation and fires which broke out in several parts of the city, caused by the rapid air raid of the Allied Forces, the attendance was very small. Only personnel who lived nearby attended.

I was the senior chief jailer and chief jailer SANO, who was in charge of the air defense at that time, was absent. He was dispatched to escort prisoners at Kokura. Therefore, I took the orders from the commandant and assisted him in the air defense activities.

The commandant said that this prison is enclosed with high walls, so if we succeed in extinguishing the incendiary bombs dropped in the prison, the spread of fire from outside can be avoided. He ordered us at first to concentrate on fire fighting activities.

Before 2200 hours, I was around 2200 hours when I was not yet asleep that the precautionary warnings were sounded. I got up at once and made preparation for an air raid, and listened for information through the radio. At about 2250 hours, the air raid alarms were sounded, so I made immediate preparations to attend to the office, and hastened to the prison on foot. When I reached the prison, the commandant of the prison was already present.

I was also of the same opinion. However, since the wind on that night was strong, I felt that it was dangerous to fight the fire with the normal staff of 30 or 40 men of the fire fighting squad composed of prisoners. Therefore, after consultation with the commandant, the fire fighting squad was reinforced with the prisoners of No. 5 ward, all of whom were first offenders. Soon after this, the medical office was attacked with incendiary bombs by the Allied planes which came from the east, and successively No. 3 workshop and other places were also attacked with 7 or 8 incendiary bombs. However, these were extinguished by the activities of the fire fighting squad and settled uneventfully. However, at that time, the private houses located to the west were burning vigorously.

Just when we were somewhat relieved after the success of extinguishing the bombs which were dropped at first, Allied planes entered the sky over the Imperial Capitol from the west and dropped a considerable number of incendiary bombs in the premises. I went around the premises urging the men to extinguish them. However, as soon as one was extinguished, more bombs dropped, one after another. Fanned by the strong wind, the fire from the private homes gradually spread in the direction of the No. 1 workshop and the danger of spread of fire became imminent. Therefore, I ordered a part of the fire fighting squad to climb on the roofs of Nos. 1 and 2 workshops, and had them attempt to extinguish the fire, and at the same time effort was made to send the water from the pump in that direction. However, the hose did not reach the objective as we wished, and we were unable to gain satisfactory results. Moreover, because of incendiary bombs dropped in the premises, the No. 3 workshop and the contagious disease ward were in flames. I also urged the extinguishing of these fires. However, the wind became more and more strong, and the spread of fire increased in velocity. I concluded then that it was impossible to extinguish the fire. Until that time, the area of the wards was comparatively safe, but I thought that it was better to evacuate the prisoners to the outside at this time. In order to express my opinion to the commandant, I ran from the workshop area to the observation post. Just at that time, incendiary bombs were dropped on the observation post and its vicinity, and I felt that I was in great danger.

Just then, orders were received from the commandant to stop the fire fighting activities and carry out evacuation preparations, so I took steps to have the prison personnel transmit this order to all parts of the premises. However, due to the heat of fire, the wooden structures were rapidly igniting. Allied planes successively came over one or two at a time, and dropped bombs. Bombs fell in the ward zone, and there was no time to take refuge. Thus, I began to think that if things go on like this, there will be many deaths by burning.

Seeing this state of affairs, the commandant issued orders to release all of the prisoners and I took measures to transmit this order generally. At the same time I instructed them to get out through the prison gates since it was impossible to open the two emergency gates located to the west and on the windward side, due to violent flames from the outside. I thought I ordered the great gate of the prison opened, but when I saw it after the fire was over, it remained locked.

The release of those in the detention house and in No. 3 ward were carried out smoothly. Because the No. 2 ward was filled with only sick persons, I went there and personally directed the release. However, I felt rather impatient, since they were all weak and their ~~movements slow~~.

In regard to the handling of the No. 4 ward, we felt that if we simply released them to the outside they would be in danger of receiving harm. This was because the prisoners, and even the general public were very excited, due to the air raids by the Allied planes. As the commandant and I planned, we tried to release the soldier prisoners and use all the prison personnel to protect the inmates of No. 4 ward and evacuate them to the outside. However, since the danger was increasing every moment, I ordered jailer KAMBE and jailer KAMIMOTO, who were in the No. 2 ward when the release of those in the said house was almost finished, to undertake the release of those in No. 4 ward. At almost the same time as I arrived at the observation post after the release of the No. 2 ward, severe incendiary bomb attacks were made on No. 4, as well as on No. 2, No. 3 and No. 5 wards and their vicinities. The whole area was a sea of flames and the observation post was also in flames. The governor as well as the prison personnel were no longer there. Due to the violent blaze, I could not advance with opened eyes, and since my life became endangered, I escaped outside through the prison gate. At that time the office and the warehouses were also burning, and I thought that if I delayed a little more, my escape probably would have been difficult. I barely managed to escape to the Yoyogi Parade Grounds by dashing through the space between the office and the warehouses which were burning.

Due to the severe incendiary bombing attacks by the Allied planes, the violent wind, and the rapid spread of fire to the wooden structures, there was confusion in the premises when we ordered the release, and to our regret, orders could not be driven home.

Because of the fire fighting activities at the time, sense of time was lost. Consequently, I am not able to state the exact time when the order for release was issued, but I think it was probably around 0130 hours of the 26th. I believe I escaped and took refuge about 20 to 30 minutes after the issue of the order.

At about 0600 hours of the 26th, the fire was finally extinguished. Upon investigating the razed area, we saw that all combustibles were burned to the ground. We found charred corpses among the burned remains of some cells of No. 4 ward, near the wall of No. 2 and No. 3 wards, near the prison gate and at the rear of the kitchen. It was truly a pitiful sight.

Most of the prisoners took refuge at the Yoyogi Parade Grounds and returned to the prison after daybreak. We ordered them, in haste, to rest at the parade ground in the premises. Fortunately, as the rice stored in the "major imprisonment room" was not burned, we boiled it and supplied the men with rice balls.

After making a round of inspection of the burned site, the commandant departed for the Eastern Army Headquarters for the purpose of reporting the circumstances of the disaster and to confer about the future location where the prisoners were to be accommodated. When he departed he ordered me to carefully investigate the persons who were burned to death, and to get post-mortem examinations made by an army surgeon, and to deliver the army prisoners to their original units. In regard to the corpses of the suspected violators of military regulations which no one claims, he ordered me to cremate them if possible and that it would be best to preserve their ashes. He told me that since the air raids caused confusion, even in Tokyo, the corpses are buried at an established place on the spot. He said that if cremations could not be carried out I should give them a temporary but solemn burial in a corner of the premises. Therefore, I directed my subordinates and undertook the investigation of the charred corpses. I found 34 corpses, I believe, in No. 4 ward, and since there were no other prisoners interned in the same ward, these bodies were recognized as those of the suspected violators of military regulations. Of the 36 bodies that were found in the eastern corner of No. 2 and No. 3 wards, at the back of the kitchen, and near the prison gate, 28 of them were recognized as those of suspected violators of military regulations, judging from the physique and the color of hair. Therefore, it was judged that all 62 of the suspected violators of military regulations were burned to death. During this period of confusion, since there was no crematorium nor fuel for cremation, we buried them temporarily, but with solemnity, in front of No. 2 ward.

All prisoners returned to the prison with the exception of 10 odd men, by the evening of the 26th. The commandant who departed in the morning finally came back at about 1600 hours and ordered us to make preparations at once for transfer to Yakumo elementary school in Meguro Ward, stating that it was decided to borrow the said school temporarily to accommodate the prisoners. Directing the prisoners, we completed the moving by 2030 hours.

/s/ Masao KOSHIKAWA

After having had the above read to him, and finding no error, the above person signed his signature and stamped his seal thereupon.

2 October 1945

Toshio TASHIRO, Captain, Judge Advocate Section

STATEMENT

The former chief jailer of the Tokyo Army Prison

Reserve Army Warrant Officer, Fujiyoshi TERASAWA, Judge Advocate
Section - 46 years old

On October 2, 1945, the above mentioned person made the following statements to me.

At the time of the disaster, namely on or about May 25, 1945, I held the official position of chief jailer of the Tokyo Army Prison and was attached to the said prison. In accordance with the establishment of military officer system for prison personnel on June 1st, I was appointed as the chief jailer of the Tokyo Army Prison. While I was serving in that capacity, the said prison was closed on September 13. I was placed in the first reserve, and discharged.

On May 25th, 1945, I was on night duty as a member of the air defense staff. At about 2230 hours the precautionary warning was sounded. I promptly made preparations for air defense, and while I was consulting with chief jailer KIKUCHI, who was on night duty, about the air defense organization, and while listening to the radio in the night duty room, the air raid alarm was sounded. This was at approximately 2250 hours. We at once assembled the air defense staffs, and prepared two hand pumps in the west side passages of No. 2 and No. 3 wards, and one hand pump on the road east of the medical office. Directing jailer ONO and jailer YAMASAKI, preparations were being made in organizing 30 or 40 first offenders of No. 3 ward into the fire fighting squad. Soon after this, Commandant TASHIRO attended his office and we reported the situation to him. Later, in accordance with the air defense information, it was decided that all of the prisoners in No. 5 ward be let out, posting them in various places and have them serve in the fire fighting. However, immediately following this, Allied planes came from the east and first attacked the medical office with incendiary bombs. Then 7 or 8 incendiary bombs were dropped on No. 3 workshop and other places. By the activities of the fire fighting squad, we succeeded in extinguishing these bombs completely and without mishap. At that time the private houses located to the west were already engulfed in violent flames, so I went to the high ground in front of the medical office and was viewing the situation, wondering what measures should be taken.

At first, all incendiary bomb attacks were extinguished successfully by the activities of the fire fighting squad, and just when we were a little relieved, the Allied planes came over the Imperial Capitol from the west in ones or twos, and delivered ferocious attacks, dropping many bombs on various places in the premises. We encouraged the

fire fighting squad, however, the number of bombs dropped, increased more and more, and the conflagration of the private houses which was fanned by the violent wind at that time, gradually spread to the direction of No. 1 and No. 2 workshops and the danger of the spread of fire became imminent. We increased the men on the hand pumps and were endeavoring to supply water with new hands, but the wind became more and more violent, and flames began shooting up from the prison. The fire fighting situation became impossible. Just at this time we received orders from the commandant to stop the fire fighting activities and make preparation for evacuation. I stopped the fire fighting at once, and ordered the fire fighting squad, etc. to prepare for evacuation.

As I was the head of the intendance department, in order to protect various work materials, I took immediate steps to store the necessary documents and cash. I placed them in the various dugouts in the front and rear of the general affairs room, and carried out precautionary measures against heat by covering them with sand and sealing the entrances.

As I finished the outside work, I tried to go back inside. However, the order of release was already issued at that time. The prisoners of each ward were running in confusion toward the prison gate, pushing with hands and knees, each trying to be the first one out. Directing their quick escape, I went back in just when the ward zone was attacked severely with incendiary bombs, and No. 4 ward and its vicinity seemed to be attacked most severely. The No. 2 and No. 3 wards were engulfed in the raging flames. Inside the ward, I was unable to open my eyes due to fire and smoke and I felt my own life in danger. Therefore, I immediately escaped to the outside through prison gate. The office and warehouses also were burning at that time. I felt that if I was delayed a little more, it would have been difficult to escape. Dashing through the space between the office and warehouses, I barely escaped to the Yoyogi Parade Grounds.

Because of the severe attacks with incendiary bombs by the Allied planes, the violent wind, and due to the rapid spread of fire to the wooden structures which were heated, by the time we received orders for release, there was no way to control the confusion, and to our regret, we were not able to effect the thorough executions of the orders.

I am not able to state the exact time when the order for release was issued, but I think it was about 0130 hours on the 26th. I believe it was about 20 or 30 minutes after that when I escaped and sought refuge.

At about 0600 hours on the 26th, since the fire was finally extinguished, we made a round of inspection at the site of the fire. All combustibles were reduced to ashes, and there were charred corpses at the site of the fire of part of the cells of No. 4 ward, near the walls of No. 2 and No. 3 wards, near the prison gate, and at the rear of the kitchen. It

was truly a pitiful sight.

/s/ Fujiyoshi TERASAWA

After having had the above read to him, and finding no error, the above person put his signature and stamped his seal thereupon.

October 2, 1945

Captain Toshio TASHIRO
Judge Advocate Section

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AFFIDAVIT

The former chief jailer of the Tokyo Army Prison - Reserve Warrant Officer, Shiro KIKUCHI, Judge Advocate Section - Born on August 10, 1915.

On October 2, 1945 the above named person made the following statement to me:

At the time of the war disaster, namely on or about May 25, 1945, I held the official position of chief jailer of the Tokyo Army Prison and was attached to the said prison. In accordance with the establishment of the military officer system of the prison personnel on June 1st, I was appointed as a sergeant-major of the Judge Advocate Section, and was appointed as chief jailer of the Tokyo Army Prison. On August 1st, I was promoted to a Warrant Officer of the Judge Advocate Section, and while I was serving in that capacity, on September 13, 1945, the said prison was closed. I was placed in the first reserve, and discharged.

On May 25, 1945, I was serving as chief jailer on night duty. At about 2230 hours, the precautionary warnings were sounded. I promptly made preparations for the air defense organization. While I was consulting about fire fighting plans with chief jailer TERASAWA, who was on night duty as a member of the air defense staff, and listening to the radio in the night duty room, at about 2250 hours the air raid alarms were sounded. We promptly made a round of the detention house as well as No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5 wards. After ordering jailers who were on duty to half open the locks, together with jailer YAMAZAKI and jailer ONO, I directed the preparation of organizing the fire fighting squad with the first offenders of No. 5 ward.

Soon after that, the commandant of the prison attended his office and I reported to him promptly about the situation of air defense and fire fighting, and the posting of the personnel who were on night duties. In accordance with subsequent defense information, it was decided to let out all the prisoners of No. 5 ward, and to post them in various places and complete the fire fighting measures. Before long, the

medical office was attacked with incendiary bombs dropped by Allied planes which came from the east and successively No. 3 workshop and the observation post received direct hits. Therefore, we encouraged the fire fighting squad and extinguished all of them without mishap. I then made a round of the prison gate, kitchen and medical office, etc., and encouraged each fire fighting squad to exert every effort in fire fighting.

I was confident that we would succeed in extinguishing the incendiary bombs by our good fire fighting. However, the attacks by the Allied planes, which entered over the Imperial Capitol one or two at a time from the west, were very severe, dropping many bombs in all parts of the premises. We encouraged the fire fighting squad, but the number of bombs dropped increased violently. The fire of the private houses was fanned by a violent wind at that time, and flames gradually spread in the direction of the No. 1 workshop. Thus, the danger of spread of fire became imminent. I thought that we could only pour water on the fire, so I contacted chief jailer KOSHIKAWA and made efforts in fire fighting and had the pump on the east side of the medical office reinforced. Just then, orders were issued by the commandant, to stop the fire fighting activities and prepare for evacuation. Following this, I received orders for the release, so I immediately jumped into the detention house, and wards No. 1, 2 and 3, and ordered the release.

When I hastened to No. 2 ward house thinking that the prisoners accommodated there will have difficulty in escaping because all of them were patients, chief jailer KOSHIKAWA was already directing their evacuation. Therefore, I tried to run back immediately to the observation post to gather the personnel and have them undertake the release of No. 4 ward. However, the post already was burning and No. 3, No. 4 and No. 5 wards were suffering ferocious attacks of incendiary bombs and the area was engulfed in flames. The dressing room also was bursting into flames. There was no personnel and the situation was such that I could not advance with open eyes and I felt my own life endangered, so I immediately escaped through the prison gate. At that time, the office and the warehouses were burning. With determination I barely was able to take refuge at the Yoyogi Parade Ground by dashing through the space between the burning office and warehouses.

I do not know the exact time when the order of release was issued, but I think it was around 0130 hours on the 26th. It was, I think, about 25 or 26 minutes after that, when I escaped and took refuge.

Because of the violent incendiary attacks by the Allied planes, the violent wind on that day, and the rapid ignition of the wooden structures, the confusion which arose when the release was ordered was beyond description. To our regret, we were not able to thoroughly carry out the order.

At about 0600 hours on the 26th, the fire was finally extinguished. We gathered the prisoners who took refuge at the Yoyogi Parade Ground, and assembled them on the parade ground within the prison premises and made a check of personnel. We discovered that about 20 men were missing.

/s/ Shiro KIKUCHI

After having had the above read to him, and finding no error, the above named person put his signature and stamped his seal thereupon.

October 2, 1945

Captain Toshio TASHIRO
Judge Advocate Section

STATEMENT

The former jailer of the Tokyo Army Prison - Reserve Sergeant Keiji KAMIMOTO, Judge Advocate Section - Born December 5, 1919.

On October 3, 1945, the above named person made the following statement to me:

When the Tokyo Army Prison was burned down by the war disaster, I was serving as a jailer at the said prison.

In accordance with the establishment of the military officer system of the prison personnel on June 1, 1945, I was appointed as corporal of the Judge Advocate Section, and on August 1, 1945, I was promoted to a sergeant. With the closing of the Tokyo Army Prison on September 13th, I was placed in the first reserve and was discharged from the army.

On May 25, 1945, the day the prison suffered the air raids, I was at my home as I was off duty. Soon after I went to bed, the precautionary warnings were sounded, so I promptly got up and prepared my air defense clothes, and I listened for further information. Before long the air raid alarms were sounded. I immediately made preparations to attend my office and hastened to the prison on foot and reported to the chief jailer on night duty.

Chief jailer KIKUCHI, who was the chief jailer on night duty that night, was already making fire fighting preparations, together with 16 other jailers, chief jailer TERASAWA and 5 other jailers who were members of the air defense staff. I was placed in the fire fighting squad and undertook the command of the hand pumps which were placed in the passages of No. 2 and No. 3 wards, and was also working as the liaison man of the fire fighting activities. I especially endeavored to check the spread of fire from the private houses to the No. 1 and No. 2 workshops. However, due to violent wind, the fire fighting became difficult. However, I was encouraging the fire fighting squad des-

perately in order to carry out the fire fighting to the limit. Just at that time, the order to stop the fire fighting activities was transmitted, so I stopped the activities and when I was assembling the members of the squad, an order of release was issued. I ordered the prisoners who were under my command, to escape at once through the prison gate. When I came to the observation post, I was ordered to carry out the release of No. 2 ward, so I hastened there immediately.

I undertook the release of No. 2 ward. In view of the fact that only patients were kept there, their movements were very slow, so I ordered them out as if I was scolding them. As soon as the release of the said ward was finished, jailer KAMBE, who was also in No. 2 ward, and I were ordered by chief jailer KOSHIKAWA, to go and release those in No. 4 ward. I hastened to No. 4 ward house first of all and jumped into the house from the north entrance on the east side. At that time, the violent wind mingled with big sparks was like a tornado in the premises, so that it was impossible to walk with the eyes opened.

I left the opening of the cells situated at the entrance of the ward, to jailer KAMBE who was following me, and advanced to the center and let out the prisoners of 4 or 5 cells. Just at this moment, the building received violent incendiary attacks, and I thought that I was finished. However, fortunately, I was saved since I did not receive a direct hit. By this time, the ward was engulfed in raging flames, and the situation was such that breathing was difficult and I could not open my eyes, and I felt that my life was in danger. Consequently, I got out of there, and tried to escape to the outside through the prison gate, but No. 2 and No. 3 wards were already engulfed in flames, and I was not able to advance. I thought that I could not escape death by burning, but thinking of a way to escape, I ran in the opposite direction to the parade ground in the premises and jumped into an unfinished air raid shelter and barely escaped death.

There was already jailer KAMBE taking refuge in the shelter, and I was happy that he was well. Moreover, there was jailer HIMORO and about 30 prisoners in the shelter seeking refuge.

Smoke and sparks also blew into the trench successively, making it difficult to breathe. However, since water had fallen into the shelter, it helped us greatly.

After the fire was extinguished, the personnel who evacuated to the outside returned and we made an inspection of the premises. The fearful experience seemed like a dream and I was amazed that I was alive.

When we went to the site of the fire of No. 4 ward, charred corpses were found in the cells whose doors could not be opened. Although I had done my best, I felt very sorry for what had happened. I was feeling worried whether or not all the men I released were saved, but they were

finally found dead near the No. 2 and No. 3 wards.

/s/ Keiji KAMIMOTO

After having had the above read to him, and finding no error, the above named person put his signature and stamped his seal thereupon.

October 3, 1945

Captain Toshio TASHIRO
Judge Advocate Section

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STATEMENT

The former jailer of the Tokyo Army Prison - Sergeant Hatsuaki KAMBE,
Judge Advocate Section Born on November 30, 1919.

On October 3, 1945, the above named person made the following statement to me:

On May 25, 1945, I was on night duty. I was on KO (T.N. A) duty on that day, and served the first half of the night.

The night duty personnel of that night were chief jailer KIKUCHI and 16 other jailers, and chief jailer TERASAWA and 5 other men were also in the premises on night duties as air defense staffs.

It was established that duties were to be carried out in 50-minute shifts and a round was to be made in the order of No. 2, No. 1 wards, detention house, prison gate, No. 3, No. 5 wards. While making the round, we were to look around the No. 4 ward.

At 2230 hours that night, when I was going on guard at No. 2 ward house after making a round, the precautionary warnings were sounded, and while I was standing on guard, the air raid alarms were sounded. I have forgotten who it was, but a member of the air defense staff came as a reinforcement at that moment, bringing a large key, and transmitted the order of the chief jailer. Then he half unlocked the cell locks.

Before long, the Allied planes penetrated over the Imperial Capitol. The medical office and the workshops in the prison were hit with incendiary bombs and the fire fighting squad was working actively. As I was on duty in the No. 2 ward, I carried out the guarding of the said ward as before. The incendiary bombs also dropped on the said ward and its vicinity, and as the ceiling of the house began burning, I climbed up to the ceiling and extinguished the fire.

Since there were only patients in the No. 2 ward, I told them that there was no need to worry. However, the air raids became more and more severe, and many bombs were dropped in the premises, rendering the activities of the fire fighting squad fruitless. Due to the violent wind, several parts of the premises burst into flames. Smoke and sparks filled the premises; my eyes became sore.

At that time, as the sense of time was very vague, I cannot state exactly when the order of release was issued, but I think it was past 0100 hours. I opened the cells with the other personnel, and directed the prisoners to escape to the outside through the prison gate. However, due to the fact that there were only patients in the No. 2 ward, their release took considerable time. By the time the release of the No. 2 ward was about to be completed, the premises was a sea of flame, and it became impossible to keep my eyes open.

At this time, chief jailer, KOSHIKAWA came and ordered jailer KAMIMOTO and I who were in No. 2 ward to undertake the release of the No. 4 ward. I went to No. 4 ward house with jailer KAMIMOTO to carry out the release. Though the house was already full of smoke, jailer KAMIMOTO braved this and jumped into the house first from the entrance on the east side, and I followed him. Since KAMIMOTO went to the center, I began opening the doors from the east, and when I had opened three cells, incendiary bombs were dropped on the ward. I escaped unintentionally to the outside of the house. Due to these hits, No. 4 ward burst into flames and I came to feel my life endangered. I intended to escape at once, but the area of No. 2 and No. 3 wards also was engulfed in flames, so I was unable to escape through the prison gate. I thought that I faced death by burning, but, reminded of the existence of an unfinished air raid shelter in the parade ground, I braved the fire and rushed to the parade ground and jumped into the shelter.

There were already jailer HIMORO and about 20 prisoners seeking safety in that shelter. I was worried about jailer KAMIMOTO, who went to the No. 4 ward with me, but soon after I arrived at the shelter, he also came there seeking safety.

At the time of the release of No. 4 ward, I indicated the avenue of escape to the released men by pointing at the prison gate.

The next morning, after the fire was extinguished, I found charred corpses at the site of the fire in the cells which I could not open in the No. 4 ward, and on the roads near the No. 3 and No. 2 wards and near the prison gate.

Besides, we found a considerable number of shells of incendiary bombs all over. Most of the shells were near the No. 4 ward and the vicinity of No. 2, No. 3 and No. 5 wards. The number of shells totalled about 170 or 180 in all.

/s/ Hatsuaki KAMBE

After having had above read to him, and finding no error, the above named person signed his signature and stamped his seal thereupon.

October 3, 1945

Captain Toshio TASHIRO
Judge Advocate Section

No. 7 of 30 Volumes

PROTOCOL CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF AIRMEN OF THE ALLIED
PLANES IN THE TOKAI (T.N. Eastern Sea) REGION

Part I

By the Central Investigation Committee Concerning
Prisoners of War

Submitted by NAKADAI

December 26, 1945

I. Foreword:

This protocol has been made, in haste, based upon the reports of the Tokai Demobilization Commissioner (the former Commander of the Tokai Military District). Further investigations concerning the details will be made and submitted later.

II. The gist:

From February 11, 1945, when the Tokai (T.N. Eastern Sea) Military District was established until the time of truce, the number of surviving airmen of Allied planes who descended within the District was 44. Of these, 6 men at the beginning were interned as prisoners of war since it was clear that they had attacked military objects; and the 11 men, who later descended on May 14th were sent to courts martial because they had conducted indiscriminate bombings and were deeply suspected of being major war criminals; 27 men who later descended after the latter part of May, were disposed of by military regulations without formal procedures of the courts martial due to the situation at that time. It was decided that these men were clearly guilty of inhuman and indiscriminate bombings.

III. The circumstances concerning the punishment of the 11 men by courts martial.

Further investigations of details concerning this case are now being made.

IV. The circumstances of the punishment of 27 men without courts martial.

1. Around May of this year, the Headquarters of the 13th Area Army (operational army formed in conjunction with the Headquarters of the Tokai Military District, with most of the personnel holding concurrent positions in the Headquarters of the Military District) estimated that the time of the landing on the mainland by the Allied Forces would be around August. At that time, the whole Army was concentrating on the preparations for the operation, and the work of the Headquarters was also extremely busy. By chance the headquarters received 11 men, airmen who participated in the indiscriminate bombing of Nagoya on May 14th, and discussions were going on about courts martial for them. However, accompanying the air raids which were getting more violent, the situation was such that the number of airmen was increasing further. After the latter part of May, the enemy bombings seemed to have shifted to inhuman and indiscriminate bombing of cities, aiming mainly at destroying private houses with incendiary bombs, and killing and wounding of citizens. This was also clearly perceived through investigation of these airmen.

With the passing of time, the operational work became busier than ever. Various situations had to be taken care of speedily, and despite the thorough efforts of the officials and the people, the damages caused by the indiscriminate bombings became gigantic, and the hostile feelings were reaching the limit. Meanwhile, under the severe and continuous air raids day after day, the administration of these airmen was very difficult. In other words, the area army decided that under the circumstances, sending these men to courts martial which are complicated and delaying, would not be consistent with the prevailing state of affairs. Consequently, 11 men were executed in the mountains of Miyazu, Akazu-Cho, Seto City on June 28th, and 16 men were executed at the rear of No. 2 office building of the Headquarters on July 14.

2. Detailed circumstances of this case, especially in regard to the whereabouts of the persons responsible for the activation and carrying out of the punishments, are now under further investigation.

V. The disposition of the corpses.

Already submitted.

VI. The disposition of personal effects.

The personal effects were confiscated and stored. However, a part of them was burned at the time of the air raids on the No. 2 office building of the Army Headquarters and a part of them was destroyed by burning, together with secret documents, at the time of the truce.

A part which escaped burning was stored in the Army Headquarters, but in accordance with the request of the Allied Forces, it was delivered in the latter part of November.

VII. The disposition by the Central Authorities

The Central Authorities are now taking steps to investigate the case noted in paragraph No. IV, so as to bring it to trial. This is because there are some points that violate the laws prescribed by the Japanese Army, and furthermore, there is some indistinct conclusion as to the responsibilities of the parties concerned.