PROSECUTION EXHIBIT #383

Not Offered

Diary belonging to Pfc. MATSUCKA, ITOJI, 64 Inf. Regiment, 23 Division. Dated 19 Dec. presumably 44, to 27 Mar 45.

Extract:

27 Mar 45

Taking advantage of the night, went to kill the natives. Since they seemed to be good natives, it was rather difficult to bayonet them to death. The voices of the women and children crying and wailing were terrifying. I too, bayonetted several persons apart from the terrible ones (SUGOI YATSU)

(ATIS Document No. 605074, captured at LUZON, MT. CALUGONG, NE of PUGO, 8 Apr. 45).

C E R T I F I C A T E

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an officer of the Translation Section, Allied Translater and Interpreter Service, G-2, United States Army Forces of the Pacific; and as such am duly authorized to make this certificate; that the foregoing is a true copy of an official translation, by qualified personnel of the Section, of the Japanese document above described, and a part of the official ATIS records and reports above referred to.

Dated 30 November 1945

Norman Sparnon

NORMAN SPARNON,
Captain, AIF

~~A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY~~

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
Defense Exhibit No. 384
Received:

ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA
RESEARCH REPORT

(1) Extracts from diary dated 24 October 1944 to 31 December 1944, kept by Warrant Officer Yamaguchi, Yoshimi, assigned to 10 Tank Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Harada, Kazuo.

"28 November 1944-- Received orders on the mopping-up of guerrillas last night. Departed Sibul Springs at 1300 hours and arrived at Santa Rosa at 1700 hours. We went to the 205 Artillery Unit's barrack. Attack is scheduled to begin on 1 December 1944. It seems that all the men are to be killed. This punitive action is something to look forward to.

"1 December 1944 -- The residence of families of Fil-American Army personnel are to the front of our company. Heard that the guerrillas in Rizal Area are very active. Our object is to wound and kill the men, to get information, and to kill the women who run away.

(ATIS Document No 602558, see Exhibit K)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an officer of the Translation Section, Allied Translator and Interpreter Service, G-2, United States Army Forces of the Pacific; and as such am duly authorized to make this certificate; that the foregoing is a true copy of an official translation, by qualified personnel of the Section, of the Japanese document above described, and a part of the official ATIS records and reports above referred to.

Dated 16 November 1945.

/S/ Norman Spearson
/T/ NORMAN SPARNON
Captain, AIF

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt, Inf.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
Defense Exhibit No. 385
Received:

RESTRICTED

ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

BULLETIN
No. 1941

(Date: 11 April 1945)

Item 4 Doc 603720 (ADVATIS Bul. 528)

Notebook-diary presumably belonging to member of AKATSUKI 16709 Force (TH 9 Shipping Engr Regt, Repl Unit.), covering period 31 July 44 - 21 Feb 45. (Partly translated in XIVGAN Translation 0082, Batch 719, Item 13.)

EXTRACTS:

HISTORY :

4 Aug 44 - Left MOJI
6 Aug 44 - We were attacked by submarine and SHONAN MARU was sunk.
10 Aug 44 - Arrived KEELUNG.
12 Aug 44 - Arrived TAKAO by train.
20 Aug 44 - Embarked on ship and anchored outside of the harbor.
6 Sep 44 - Early in the morning enemy submarine attacked and damaged one of our transports and a destroyer, but both escaped sinking.
7 Sep 44 - The transport attacked yesterday by enemy submarine, sank while underway.
9 Sep 44 - Again we were attacked by enemy submarine, and two more transports suffered damage. One is believed to have sunk.
10 Sep 44 - Arrived SAN FERNANDO.
24 Sep 44 - Arrived MANILA by train.
25 Sep 44 - Transferred to 9 Sea Trans Bn.

* *

7 Feb 45 - 150 guerrillas were disposed of tonight. I stabbed 10.
9 Feb 45 - Burned 1,000 guerrillas tonight.
10 Feb 45 - Guarded approx 1,000 guerrillas.
13 Feb 45 - Enemy tanks are lurking in the vicinity of BANZAI Bridge. Our attack preparation has been completed. I am now on guard duty at Guerrilla Internment Camp. While I was on duty, approx 10 guerrillas tried to escape. They were stabbed to death. At 1600 all guerrillas were burned to death.
8 Feb 45 - Guarded over 1,164 guerrillas which were newly brought in today.

CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an officer of the Translation Section, Allied Translator and Interpreter Service, G-2, United States Army of the Pacific; and as such am duly authorized to make this certificate; that the foregoing is a true copy of an official translation, by qualified personnel of that section, of the Japanese document above described, and a part of the official ATIS records and reports above referred to.

Dated 16 November 1945.

/S/ Norman Sparnon
/T/ NORMAN SPARNON Captain, AIF

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt, Inf

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
~~Defense~~ Exhibit No. 386
Received:

REPRODUCTION OF PERTINENT PARTS OF CAPTURED DOCUMENTS

EXHIBIT K

DOCUMENT No.	:	602558
AUTHOR OR OWNER	:	WO YAMAGUCHI, Yoshimi
UNIT	:	10 Tank Regiment
CAPTURED AT	:	Vicinity of Pozorrubiro, Luzon
DATE OF CAPTURE	:	30 January 1945
RECEIVED ATIS AE	:	3 February 1945
RECEIVED ATIS, SWPA	:	17 March 1945
TRANSLATED BY	:	T/3 KIMURA, Tatsushi T., AUS
TRANSLATION CHECKED BY	:	1st Lt KADANI, Tsuneo G., AUS
PHOTOGRAPHED ON	:	25 April 1945

SIDNEY F. MASHBIR
COLONEL S.C.
CO-ORDINATOR

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
~~Defense~~
Received

Exhibit No. 385

Q. 385

EXCERPTS FROM ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER
SECTION, SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA, ITEM 1
IN XIVCAET 0056, 11 FEB 45

Batch
517

ITEM 1.

CAPTURED IN MANILA, LUZON I, BY 1st CAV DIV. 9 Feb 45.
Rec'd XIVCAE, 10 Feb 45.

Bound file of MANILA Naval Defense Force and East Sector Unit Op Orders, etc., dated 29 Nov 44 - 4 Feb 45, held by 4th Co, Hq Bn, MANILA Naval Defense Force.

Directions concerning Combat by SHIMBU ( ) (TN: May be read FURITAKE) Group (SHUDAN) in MANILA and vicinity.

16 Jan 45, SHIMBU Group Hq.

The engagement which will shortly take place in MANILA and vicinity is a great battle which will be watched by the whole world and will decide the future development of the Imperial Army.

The officers and men who participate in it must deeply feel its importance, and, profoundly moved by the gloriousness /of the struggle,/ must devote their whole beings to the destruction of the enemy AMERICANS. By so doing they must revenge their countless comrades in arms /who have perished/ since GUADALCANAL, and must block the hated enemy's plans for a northward advance.

In order to accomplish the above objective, they must observe the following principles.

1. Combat objectives:

To kill or wound as many of the enemy as possible.

To accomplish the important mission which has been entrusted to the SHIMBU Group, at least three of the enemy must be killed by every officer and man.

All personnel without distinction of front-line forces and rear forces - even the wounded and laborers - must join to accomplish our mission. There must be no hesitation nor any other desire. All must expect certain success.

2. Combat methods:

The principle of surprise attack must be thoroughly inculcated. To take the enemy by surprise is the source of certain victory. Fronts where the enemy is prepared must be avoided, and sudden attacks against his rear must be devised.

3. Necessity of stubborness:

We must stubbornly exhaust all means /of attack/. We must not be disheartened though we fail once or twice. We must believe in the power of the gods until the very end.

4. Stubborn defense of our positions and bold infiltrations must be cleverly devised and put into action.

5. Always keep cool.

6. All personnel must bravely carry out infiltration. Whatever the size of the force, infiltration units of five men, one team, three teams, or a section must be speedily organized, and will train during their leisure.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
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Exhibit No. 387

XIVCANT 0056 Item 1 (Contd)

7. The principle of "one shot, one enemy" must be emphasized and military supplies must be used as sparingly as possible.

8. We must be completely protected against enemy planes. However in the case of planes attacking at very low altitudes, we must shoot them down by sharpshooting.

9. Leisure before and amid combat must be utilized to best advantage by training.

10. We must strike the enemy in complete cooperation with one another.

11. We must enthusiastically undertake our duties, which transcend the question of life or death.

SHIMBU Group CG, YOKOYAMA, Shizuo
(TN: Lt Gen YOKOYAMA, Shizuo,
8th Div CG)

* * * * * * *

Signal (print and distribute) 4 Feb 45, 0308

From: MANILA Naval Defense Force Hq
To : Each unit under the command of the above Hq

Among the FILIPINOS, those who answer "MAKAPIRI" at the time of Challange are Filipinos employed by the JAPANESE Army. Therefore, this fact must be thoroughly taught to every soldier.

You are informed that the above FILIPINOS are an Assassination Group (ANSATSU DAN) used by the JAPANESE Army and carry weapons.

* * * * * *

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that I am an officer of the Translation Section, Allied Translator and Interpreter Service, G-2, United States Army Forces of the Pacific, and as such am duly authorized to make this certificate; that the foregoing is a true copy of an official translation, by qualified personnel of that Section, of the Japanese document above described, and a part of the official ATIS records and reports above referred to.

Dated 16 November 1945.

/s/ Norman Sparnon
/t/ NORMAN SPARNON
Captain, AIF

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

George E. Mounce
Lt. USNR

REPRODUCTION OF PERTINENT PARTS OF CAPTURED DOCUMENTS

11月28日　晴　[illegible]人ブンジ　[illegible]ガル　[illegible]サ宿泊
昨27日夜中亜戦搭篇戦の命令を受け
新竹盆に至るべく[illegible]時[illegible]命　リッロー[illegible]
ラ途中事故ニ[illegible]七時[illegible]着の
第倉は205砲兵隊宿舎に入る　次電[illegible]のため
一日の予定とす
敵は東部台湾海岸に潜水艦に[illegible]
に陸せし[illegible]の[illegible]
[illegible]との情報あり　昨夜はサイロ[illegible]
米比第[illegible]との衝突あ[illegible]
昨今敵上陸の[illegible]
滞りあり
男子は全部[illegible]
は見物で

(Photographic reproduction from the original)

EXHIBIT K

REPRODUCTION OF PERTINENT PARTS OF CAPTURED DOCUMENTS

12月1日　晴　サンタローザ

討伐軍準備

午前中携行品の積載　午後休養　18.30 討伐に関する請求意見　状況及計画の細部説明

2日5時起床　4.30 迄に各準備完了　カバルアイン五時

迄に立ち後衛隊長の指揮入る　討伐第一次行動

要図参考書参照

12月に入ると共に軍気の徴候あり　晴天続きで

暑さも一入暑く成る

安参隊は本夜2400行動開始　2日1時迄に

包囲態勢を取る筈

月光　既ちて暗の如く　安参の前進と敵発見の

機大なるため困難を思はしむ　成功を祈る

マンキンヒル地区の指揮する米比第三十五の本隊

突くだけに消息あり張合を必ず

仏陀正面は米比軍の敵状の位置あるもサリサール

周辺にて工所の造路造屋なりと

男的な男子は殺傷して情報の獲得　聞かなければ

は殺す事

いずれにても人民の消滅にあり

今晩は安気先分に寝る　故郷の夢でも見るか

(Photographic reproduction from the original)

EXHIBIT K

REPRODUCTION OF PERTINENT PARTS OF CAPTURED DOCUMENTS

12月1日　晴　サンタローザ

討伐軍準備

午前中携行品の積載　午後休養　18.30 討伐に関する講演あり　状況及計画の概略説明、

2日3時起床 4.30 位に出発準備完了 カバナツアに5時位に立ち歩兵隊長の指揮入る 討伐第一次行動要図参考書参照.

12月に入ると共に軍気の徴候あり 晴天続きで暑さも一入暑く成る.

歩兵隊は本夜2400行動開始 2日1時頃に包囲態勢を取る筈

月光 晩々として昼の如く一歩毎の前進と敵発見の機大なるため困難と思はれる 成功を祈る.

マンキンヒイ少佐の指揮する米比第三十五の本隊は俘虜だけに消息あり張合を失す

仏陀正面は米比軍の教授の住所あり サリサール周辺にて工兵の活躍活躍なりと.

目的は男子は殺傷して情報の獲得 婦人子供は殺す事

いづれにても人民の消滅にあり

今晩は大気充分に寝る. 故郷の夢でも見るか

(Photographic reproduction from the original)

EXHIBIT K

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
Defense
Received: 19 Nov. 45

RESTRICTED

TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SERVICE

Exhibit No. 388

ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC

13 September 1945

JAPANESE VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OF WAR

1. EXECUTIONS

The majority of cases in this category have occured in the Philippine Islands. Attempts have been made to establish the identity of the prisoners and units involved.

a. Military Prisoners of War

(1) The following sections set forth the evidence establishing the killing of Allied prisoners of war.

(a) Extracts from a handwritten diary, dated 4 November 1944 to 22 February 1945 presumably belonging to a member of a construction unit. Owner and unit not stated. Captured Iratag Area, Palawan Island 9 March 1945.

"19 November at Princesa. Lately with no breakdowns of vehicles the prisoners at the repair shop are idle. They were joking and chattering in words I could not understand. Some of them have surprising courage. The other day one threw down his mess kit saying he would not eat such meager food. That was something. He seems to have been impressed quite a bit since he was given no food for four days. I couldn't stop laughing when I heard that he screamed in want of food, and said he was willing to eat the food given him."

"25 November. At the time when I landed at Palawan Island, I disliked the prisoners of war but now I am getting accustomed to them. They certainly work hard. They are quite adept in mechanical work. They certainly are carefree and it appears that they devote no thoughts to the fact that they are prisoners of war.

"5 December. Noncomissioned officer in charge of supply truck section, Corporal NAGAI and two prisoners of war went to gather bananas. I am to alternate with Warrant Officer MOMIJIMA in taking charge of details.

"7 December. All day I had idle conversation with the prisoners of war who seem to be learning a little of the Japanese language.

"8 December. The remains of Private First Class KIGOKU who was killed by enemy bombing on 28 October will be sent home today. As a platoon leader, I am responsible for his death and I pledge that I shall avenge his death."

"14 December. Last night there was an assembly of company officers from each unit at 2400 hours. According to an intelligence report, a great enemy convoy, consisting of battleships, aircraft carriers and troop-ships, was sighted heading toward Palawan. Accordingly, every member was awakened at 0030 hours and departed to repair the airfield runway. At 0800 hours the relieving personnel arrived. Prisoners of war also were used in this work. Early in the morning we arrived at Canigaran Beach. Company officers and all personnel are determined to defend this airstrip with their lives. According to an intelligence report, the enemy is likely to reach Palawan after 1600 hours.

"15 December. At Kanigaran. Somehow I feel as though yesterday's occurrence is all false. Due to this sudden change of situation, 150 prisoners of war were executed. Those who escaped were discovered this morning in the Puerto Princesa anti-aircraft trench and were shot. Although they were prisoners of war, they truly died a pitiful death. The prisoners of war who worked in the repair shop really worked hard. From today on I will not hear the familiar greeting, 'Good morning, sergeant major'.

Classification changed from Secret to Restricted by order The Secretary of War
Ferdinand J. Kroner, Lt. JGC
28 October 1946

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
Defense
Received: 19 Nov. 45

Exhibit No. 388

RESTRICTED

"'OO who often used to reiterate how he wished this war would end so that he could rejoin his parents, or 'XX' who entered service after three months of married life and who often used to boast about how much his wife must be missing him, no longer can greet them in this world. How can we carry out repair work without the assistance of the prisoners of war who were all executed?

"16 December. At Puerto Princesa. According to an intelligence report the enemy has landed in Mindoro. Pursuant to a battalion order, we return to Puerto Princesa. It is a miracle to be safe after such a heavy air attack today. Furthermore, if the enemy had landed yesterday, I wonder what would have happened to me? I could have been like the executed prisoners of war, floating and rolling in the breakwaters.

"17 December. At Canigaran. Departed for Canigaran position early in the morning.

"29 December. Returned to Puerto Princesa.

"5 January 1945. Sergeant Major YOSHIMOTO and I went over to play at Iwahigu Street.

"9 January at Princesa. After a long absence I visited the motor vehicle repair shop. Today, the shop is a lonely place. The prisoners of war who were assisting in repair work are now just white bones washed by the waves on the beach. Furthermore, there are numerous corpses in the thicket near the garage and the smell is unbearable. It gives me the creeps!

"10 January. The enemy is landing on Luzon.

"13 January. Sergeant SHINODA of YOSHIHARA Unit came over to visit.

"17 January. Sergeant HARABE and eight men returned from reconnaissance this morning.

"26 January. Private First Class KINOSHITA and ITAZU fell from a truck and were injured.

"30 January. Received two passenger cars from the 6 Flying Brigade. Leading Private HAYASAKA and Private First Class HIBARI will do the repairing.

"31 January. At Puerto Princesa met Sergeant FURUKAWA, a former member of 24 Field Artillery Regiment, 12 Division.

"1 February. Due to the terrific enemy bombing half of YONEMURA Unit barracks, half of YOSHIHARA Unit and half of our ordnance platoon's barracks have been demolished. Two men were killed and one seriously injured.

"3 February. While on reconnaissance Captain YONEMURA and XX men were attacked by guerrillas. Our losses were five killed and six wounded.

"4 February. Corporal MURAMATSU and ten men went to distribute rations. At 1030 hours one of our assault planes landed at the south airfield. Men from NOGUCHI Platoon went over to assist.

"6 February. One portion of our unit left for Iratag to construct positions. The remaining personnel will carry out the transportation of rations.

"9 February. Reached Iratag at 0930 hours.

"22 February. At Iratag. Enemy airplanes came to attack five times. The enemy is very active in reconnoitering our positions."

(ATIS Document No. 18492, ATIS Bulletin No. 2011, pages 16-18)

F150

(b) A list of the units stationed on Palawan as of September 1944 is contained in a bound mimeographed and handwritten reference file, belonging to Leading Private SHOJI of Palawan Military Police Unit, dated 31 December 1943 to 21 September 1944.

131 Airfield Battalion:
Commanding Officer:- Captain KOJIMA, Chokichi
Commanding Officer, Supply Company:- First Lieutenant OGAWA, Toru
Commanding Officer, Guard Company:- First Lieutenant YOSHIWARA, Yasooi

8 Platoon, 1 Company, 22 Field Meteorological Unit:
Commanding Officer:- Second Lieutenant IKTA, Toyoichi

66 Flying Regiment:
Commanding Officer:- First Lieutenant SUGIYA, Katsuji
Commanding Officer, Maintenance Unit: Second Lieutenant OIFUMI

6 Flying Brigade:
Commanding Officer:- Second Lieutenant TANI, Morio

6 Company, 6 Air Signal Regiment:
Commanding Officer:- Second Lieutenant HOMMA, Toshio

1 Independent Maintenance Unit, 11 Field Air Repair Depot:
Commanding Officer:- Captain YONEMURA, Masainitsu

2 Navigation Aid Unit:
Commanding Officer:- Sergeant Major MURAKAMI, Tatsuji

5 Security Company, Southern Air Route Department:
Commanding Officer:- Sergeant NAKAMURA, Makoto

Manila Branch, Puerto Princesa Branch office of 3 Shipping Transport Headquarters:
Commanding Officer:- First Lieutenant OKAWA, Tazo

2 Company, 3 Shipping Transport Signal Regiment:
Commanding Officer:- Sergeant FURUKAWA, Haruo

174 Independent Infantry Battalion:
First Lieutenant IBAYASHI, Aokuzo
First Lieutenant TOYONAGA, Naoshi
Second Lieutenant ASAI, Tomio

955 Naval Air Unit:
Commander IMAGAWA

Philippines Naval Air Unit:
Ensign OGAWA

Barabakku Expeditionary Unit, Navy 33 Garrison Unit:
Navy Lieutenant OCHIAI, Otoichi

(ATIS Document No. 603943, ADVATIS Bulletin No. 524, pages 3-5)

(c) Extract from seven loose handwritten sheets containing diary entries dated 14 December to 22 December, presumably 1944, owner and unit not stated, captured Irahuan Area, Palawan 18 March 1945.

"22 December. Completed emergency preparation on the 14th at 11 o'clock. We were to move to the left of the forked road by automobile but due to automobile trouble we were not able to leave. 1200 o'clock, 1:00 o'clock and we are still here. Air raid has commenced so I spent some uneasy moments. The branch office personnel left in the automobile after it was repaired. We were again left behind. Our moments of relief were brief. Uneasiness is again overtaking me. Alarm is heard! Heard a sound resembling that of a bomb in the vicinity of the mess hall. A rifle report is also heard. It might be an enemy landing. I grabbed my steel helmet and gun. Rifle reports are again heard nearby. Rifle reports have ceased. I guess it wasn't enemy landing. Going through uneasiness so many times, I have gradually become accustomed to it and am more calm. According to the story later, it seems that prisoner(s) was (were) killed, and the vicinity of the mess hall was unsightly with prisoners' blood.

"Burned documents at dusk. We are just waiting for the enemy to land.
"Attacked by enemy airplanes."
(ATIS Document No. 18291, ATIS Bulletin No. 1977, page 11)

(d) Extract from diary dated 4 January 1943 to 20 December 1943, belonging to an officer of an unspecified unit in Luzon.

"20 June. WAKABAYASHI Unit departed. Three prisoners of war were executed (TN: No further details.)"
(ATIS Document No. 18514, ATIS Bulletin No. 2007, page 7)

(e) An account of the shooting of All ea prisoners of war is given in the following extract from a diary, presumably belonging to a member of the 10 Tank Regiment, dated 18 October 1944 to 15 March 1945.

"17 October 1944. Went to Brigadier Headquarters to hear the situation report.
"18 October 1944. Two American soldiers were shot to death by First Lieutenant INOUYE of this Force."
(ATIS Document No. 604489, ADV.ATIS Bulletin No. 586, page 5)

(f) By checking the names of other officers mentioned in this diary against order of battle records available at TIS, AFPAC, the following identifications have been established:

First Lieutenant INOUYE
Presumably First Lieutenant INOUYE, Sono, previously Intendance Section, 10 Tank Regiment, 3 Company, 10 Tank Regiment.

Second Lieutenant YAMASHITA
Presumably Second Lieutenant YAMASHITA, Hakushin of 5 Company, 10 Tank Regiment (7 March 1945).

Captain SHIMIZU
Presumably Captain SHIMIZU, Toru, Commander 2 Company, 10 Tank Regiment (January 1945).

Second Lieutenant MATSUSHITA
Presumably Second Lieutenant MATSUSHITA, Yasuji of 5 Company, 10 Tank Regiment (March 1945)

Colonel SUMI
Presumably Colonel SUMI, Kenshi, former Commanding Officer, 10 Tank Regiment, assigned to 14 Area Army Headquarters, November 1944.
(ATIS Order of Battle Files)

(g) Extracts from diary, dated 24 October 1944 to 22 January 1945, belonging to SASAHARA, Kantaro, unit not stated, giving the following information pertinent to the killing of 20 prisoners of war:

"First Platoon. Platoon Leader First Lieutenant KINOSHITA, Shosuke and 42 enlisted men. Platoon consists of four sections.
"Second Platoon. Platoon Leader Second Lieutenant SHIMANO, Susumu and 42 enlisted men. Platoon consists of four sections.
"Third Platoon. Platoon Leader Second Lieutenant ZUSHI, Taneo and 42 enlisted men. Platoon consists of four sections.
"1 November. Company Commanding Officer First Lieutenant ZEISHO, Tokuji and Second Lieutenant IENAGA, Yaozo arrived.
"2 November. The company organization is settled.
"4 November. Unit Commanding Officer Second Lieutenant SHIMANO who was scheduled to be relieved before noon, arrived Garrison Headquarters at Rizal Baseball Field at 1500 hours.
"26 November. One prisoner of war at night (TN Sic.).
"27 November. Executed one prisoner of war at night.
"28 November. Executed ten prisoners of war at night.
"1 December. Company Commanding Officer and Second Lieutenant IENAGA departed for Corregidor Island.
"7 December. Shot eight guerrillas."
(ATIS Document No. 603531, ATIS Bulletin No. 1922, ADVATIS Bulletin No. 494, pages 3-5)

(h) Extracts from Field Diary of 132 Airfield Battalion, dated 15 June to 31 December 1944.

"19 October. Main strength of 12 Flying Regiment is in charge of air transportation to Saravia. 30 Fighter Flying Group is making preparations to attack Bacolod.
"At 1200 hours, 40 enemy fighter planes and bombers flew over this area. One enemy airplane made a forced landing and burst into flame. One prisoner (officer) was executed and the other (noncommissioned officer) was sent to the division at Clark."
(ATIS Document No. 604636, ATIS Bulletin No. 1995, ADVATIS Bulletin No. 611, pages 1,4)

(i) Extract from diary dated 1 September 1944 to 8 November 1944, belonging to ASAMOTO, Umetsugi of 15 Air Regiment, air maintenance man, captured Zigzag Pass, Luzon, 21 February 1945:

"10 September 1944. Recently, we have killed everyone of the American and British prisoners of war at HARUKU Airfield which before was the forward base of our 15 Air Regiment. At each battlefront in New Guinea and on the islands, we have shot them to death or buried them alive simultaneously with the demolitions of fortifications (for our withdrawal)."
(ATIS Document No. 18460, ATIS Bulletin No. 2003, page 13)

(j) Prisoner of War OSHIMA, Kiyoshi, JA(USA)148289, Corporal of 208 Flying Regiment, captured Maffin, 7 July 1944, stated:

"Bayoneting and beheading of Chinese prisoners of war was a common practice at Suiken Honan Province, January to July 1942, by members of the KOIKE Cavalry Regiment (HIGASHI 5353 Force). Chinese troops (Communists) who disguised themselves as peasants and took part in underground activities against the Japanese, were executed on capture. Japanese Military Police Intelligence Units kept a blacklist of Chinese who took part in anti-Japanese activities.

"Prisoner of war saw five Chinese who had been captured by the WAEI Gun (A Chinese Army cooperating with Japanese) brought to his regiment. They were used by Japanese recruits as live targets in bayonet training. Under orders from the Commanding Officer (Colonel KOIKE) prisoner of war and 24 other recruits took this bayonet course. If the Chinese did not die instantly, they were bayoneted until they did die. Prisoners of war were first blindfolded and then given a drink of water and a smoke. The calm and steady bearing of the Chinese under the ordeal was such that prisoner of war believed not even a Japanese soldier could emulate them. Beheading and bayoneting of prisoners of war captured for underground activities was common, and prisoner of war believed most front line Japanese troops in China had either participated in or seen these events."
(ATIS Interrogation Report No. 529, ATIS Serial 683, page 9)

(1) Commanding Officer of KOIKE Cavalry Regiment is presumably Colonel KOIKE, Shoji, Commander of 26 Cavalry Regiment, 4 Cavalry Brigade. (ATIS Order of Battle Files)

(k) Prisoner of War SASAKI, Masao (Michael), civilian interpreter, 33 Army Headquarters, gave the following information:

"In July, I left Maymyo and went to Hsenwi where I worked under Captain SHISHIDO. My work consisted of distributing the Great East Asia newspaper. The Headquarters was in Hsenwi only one month and then moved up to Mangshih. About ten Chinese were captured in this operation and all of them were put to work for the Japanese as laborers. It was at that time that an American pilot parachuted down in that vicinity and was brought into the headquarters for questioning. He was interrogated by an interpreter named OTA. OTA was very much impressed by the American's behavior and quoted him as saying that he knew he would be killed and would rather be killed than give them any information. Colonel TSUJI, in a rage at the pilot's silence, struck him across the face with a bomb fragment which TSUJI claimed was from a bomb dropped by the pilot. TSUJI then turned to a Lieutenant SEKIMOTO and said 'Finish him off, SEKIMOTO' Prisoner of war said that beheading was not necessarily SEKIMOTO's idea but was the customary thing. Lieutenant General HONDA was not in Mangshih at that time and the Chief of Staff Major General YAMAMOTO was not present at the scene and therefore Colonel TSUJI took full responsibility for the order. SEKIMOTO would not use a Japanese sword on the pilot but used a Burmese dah. The dah was dull and necessitated two or three strokes to sever the head. SEKIMOTO went around saying that he was very ashamed that he couldn't have done it with one stroke. Most people said that the least he could have done for the American was to have used a Japanese sword. After the execution, Colonel TSUJI ordered a piece of the pilot's thigh cut off and preserved. When the outfit reached Mong Yu the next day, a group of the staff officers had a party and having consumed a quantity of wine they ordered the flesh brought out and cut into pieces and then they roasted it over an open fire and ate it. The officers who participated in this festival were Lieutenant Colonel TANAKA, Major ABE and Major NOGUCHI. A portion of the flesh was sent over to the prisoner of war's hut and several

of the people there ate it. Lietuenant KOIKE, Second Lieutenant TAKAHASHI, Second Lieutenant KAMEI and Sergeant KIMURA had some and offered some to me but I refused. KIMURA said that eating human flesh was very common in China.

"At Mong Yu, Colonel TSUJI did something else that disgusted me. He killed a cobra, cut out its intestines and ate them raw. I don't know whether or not there was a medic present at the execution. The only two medics I know were a Captain YAKUSHIJI and Probation Officer SHIMOKAWA. Medics carried swords and pistols but were not as a rule heavily armed. There was usually one rifle for every three enlisted medics. After Mong Yu we went down to Lashio by truck. It took us one night."
(SEATIC Publication No. 147 (Special Bulletin) page 2)

(1) On interrogation on the above, the prisoner stated:

"On the subject of the Japanese atrocity to an American airman, presumably in July 1944, the prisoner reconfirmed that he had personnaly witnessed the execution and stated that the interrogation carried out by Colonel (not Lieutenant Colonel) TSUJI was conducted through a Mr. OTA who is a permanent civilian interpreter in the Army, attached to 33 Army Headquarters. Prisoner of war stated that the airman declared that he was not afraid to face death and that the execution was carried out in kneeling position with his hands tied behind his back in the presence of some 200 Japanese troops. These troops were the personnel of 33 Army Headquarters who all turned out when it became known what was afoot. Prisoner of war stated that it was Second Lieutenant SEKIMOTO who suggested the use of a Burmese dah instead of the Japanese sword. He explained that many Japanese, including the prisoner of war himself, were in possession of these weapons and that Second Lieutenant SEKIMOTO had produced such a weapon at the time. As 33 Army Headquarters were about to move, the flesh of one of the thighs of the executed officer was pickled in salt so that it could be taken to headquarter's next destination. The attitude of the crowd to this atrocity was that the airman should be killed as a reprisal for a particularly successful raid. On this occasion prisoner of war chatted to Second Lieutenant KAMEI and asked if other airmen would be treated in the same way. KAMEI replied that he himself had not actually known of another case. The body of the airman was buried at a place about 200 yards from the scene of the execution under the orders of Colonel TSUJI. The grave is a shallow one in sandy ground and the prisoner of war stated that he could indicate the exact spot were he to revisit the scene. Some 10 to 14 days later, in 33 Army's new headquarters at Mongyu (about 6 to 7 miles from NAMKAN) on the occasion of some sort of feast, Colonel TSUJI sent small portions of the flesh, which had been toasted over a fire, to the basha occupied by prisoner of war with Second Lieutenant TAKAHASHI of the Propaganda Department and Second Lieutenant KAMEI and a few other ranks. One or two of these men said that they had eaten human flesh in China before and that there was nothing to it, others flatly refused to eat it. Cross-examined as to why Colonel TSUJI had kept the flesh so long before consuming it, prisoner of war could offer little explanation beyond the fact that as it had been salted it was not likely to go bad and that the occasion when Colonel TSUJI shared it out was the occasion of some minor

celebration. Cross-examined on the actual procedure of the executions as to how the second blow was delivered since the first blow, although not severing the head, knocked the airman over, prisoner of war stated that airman was lifted into kneeling position for the second blow after which prisoner of war did not watch. He only saw that the head was eventually severed from the body."
(SEATIC Publication No. 147) (Special Bulletin), pages 2, 16, 17)

(1) An account of the beheading of an American airman by the Japanese is revealed in the following account taken from an Allied intelligence summary.

"In May 1945, a Chinese gardener named Ho Yin was being held prisoner by the Japanese near Beaufort, British North Borneo. One day two men were brought in to the prisoner from the town of Kamalong. Ho Yin learned they were American airmen.

"After their arrival, Ho Yin was taken from his cell and ordered to dig a hole about the size of a large grave in the yard of the jail. He was then returned to his cell, and shortly thereafter he heard a sound of hacking, as of a sword cutting flesh.

"Next day the airmen were not in evidence and the grave was filled in. Undoubtedly, Ho Yin told Counter-intelligence Corps agents, they were beheaded. Weekly Report No. 4 of the 453 Counter-intelligence Corps Detachment in North Borneo disclosed the incident."
(Counter-Intelligence Bulletin No. 62, page 2)

b. Philippine Guerrillas

(1) The following section sets forth evidence establishing the killing of Philippine guerrillas.

(a) Prisoner of War OGATA, Komasaburo, JA(USA)100815, Corporal (Tank Driver) of 1 Tank Company, 7 Tank Regiment, 2 Armored Division, captured at San Nicholas, Luzon on 16 February 1945, stated:

"1 December 1944. 14 Area Army Headquarters ordered 2 Armored Division to suppress guerrillas in Central Luzon. Prisoner of war's company equipped with eight Type 95 Light Tanks, with portion of division's ancillary troops and a Military Police Section of the 14 Area Army Military Police Detachment, were ordered to Rizal Area. The guerrillas, under Major MAKINSEI (presumably McKENZIE) numbered approximately 1000, of whom 300 were Americans. Although the campaign was not successful, as the guerrillas withdrew into the mountains, prisoner of war's company captured an unidentified number of Filipinos, who came into the village, mainly after dark. They were questioned by the Military Police Section (civilian employee interpreters) and those found to be definitely anti-Japanese were executed. Prisoner of war killed one of them with his captured United States Army 45 caliber automatic pistol, and beheaded five with his sword."
(ATIS Interrogation Report, not previously published)

(b) Extract from a diary, dated 24 April 1944 to 23 January 1945. The owner is not stated but is a member of GIGO Force.

"31 July 1944. Found out that Major KANDA, Yasuo is the commanding officer of Special Commando Company, GIGO Force. Our platoon leader is Second Lieutenant MURAKAMI.

"November 1944. (TN: Day not stated). I cannot remember the date, but we received information from Lipa Military Police Squad that approximately 30 guerrillas attacked Lipa Air Depot with hand grenades and other explosives, and 11 of them were captured. The Military Police Squad requested that the GIGO Force dispose of the captured guerrillas. During the night we dug holes here and there in the coconut grove near the graveyard and bayoneted and killed them. I noticed that some of them were small like children. They had no strength at all since they had not eaten for the last three days since their capture by the Military Police Unit. Their hands were tied behind their backs and they stood in front of the holes with their heads bent slightly downward. It seemed that their minds were already made up that they would be killed, and they said nothing. Their hair was very bushy. I was irritated. Later, one by one the members of the section bayoneted the guerrillas. The first one was bayoneted by SUZUKI, Yukimatsu. My turn was the second one. The moment I bayoneted the victim he cried 'AH!' and fell into the hole behind him. He was suffering but I had no emotion at all. That may be because I was so excited. After bayoneting them, we covered them with soil and laid coconut leaves on top. We returned to the company singing a military song at 2200 hours."
(ATIS Document No. 18892, ATIS Bulletin No. 2065, page 2)

(c) On translation of the above diary, further interrogation was made of Prisoner of War NAKAJIMA, Setsuzo, JA(USA)100650, Second Lieutenant, platoon leader of GIGO Force, who was captured at San Jose on 31 January 1945. He stated that the incident took place in the middle of October and added the following details.

"In middle October 1944, Second Lieutenant NAKAJIMA, Setsuzo, 2 Platoon Leader of 42 Company of GIGO Force received an order from First Lieutenant MIYATA, Fukio, 2 Company Commander, to appoint a detail headed by one noncommissioned officer and including two recruits, for the purpose of bayoneting five captured Filipino guerrillas. Detail was to report at a field near Lipa at 2000 hours.

"NAKAJIMA appointed Sergeant AOKI, Yoshio as the noncommissioned officer and picked two men, Superior Private SAKURAI and another new recruit whose name he could not remember. There were other recruits who might have been chosen.

"Prisoner first denied knowledge of Second Lieutenant MURAKAMI but soon admitted that MURAKAMI was officer in charge of a platoon in 1 Company. NAKAJIMA thought if MURAKAMI had not been captured that he probably was killed in vicinity of Valencia where he was last seen in late January 1945.

"Prisoner stated that military police had made a request of GIGO Force to dispose of about 30 captured guerrillas. He felt that recruits for the bayoneting came from other platoons as well. The scene of killing was restricted for unauthorized personnel. Prisoner did not attend because he was on duty at the time.

"NAKAJIMA showed no emotion when discussing the matter and after admitting he knew MURAKAMI, talked freely."
(ATIS Interrogation Report, not previously published)

(d) Extract from handwritten report on two captured guerrillas, issued by First Lieutenant SHIIMURA, Shigeru, Commander of 6 Company of the INOUYE Battalion (Major INOUYE, Hideru) dated 9 December 1944. This report was addressed to the battalion commander and which force was known as the advanced force of 10 Division:

"Two enemy guerrilla members captured in the Luisiana Area at 1800 hours on the 6th, were disposed of as shown in the following:
"Interrogation of the captives.
"Interpreters - Private Second Class SENO and FURORESHIO, Pedro.
"Witness - Chief of Police Unit, RERIO, ORUJISAN
"Captives - a. RUPERUTO KOSUKERIO (19 years old). Address SANTO DOMINGO. Up to date, the above man led guerrillas against the Imperial Army.
"b. ANHERU SARUBAN (45 years old). Address SANTO DOMINGO.
"The above two men were executed by this unit on the evening of the 7th."
(ATIS Document No. 604472, ADVATIS Translation No. 136, page 1)

c. Civilians

(1) The following sections set forth the evidence establishing the killing of Allied civilians by the Japanese.

(a) Extract from KOBAYASHI Group Order No. 73, dated 13 February 1945 from loose file of operational orders and reports, captured Luzon 1 April 1945.

"On the battlefield, houses or anything else may be burned and individuals killed except for Japanese or special working units (composed of Filipinos called GANAPPU)."
(ATIS Document No. 18872, ATIS Bulletin No. 2062, page 19)

(b) Extract from diary-notebook dated July 1944 to 22 May 1945, owner and unit not stated, captured northeast of Lucaban, Luzon, 23 May 1945.
"February 1945. Every day is spent in hunting guerrillas and natives. I have already killed well over 100. The naivete I possessed at the time of leaving the homeland has long since disappeared. Now I am a hardened killer and my sword is always stained with blood. Although it is for my country's sake, it is sheer brutality. May God forgive me! May my mother forgive me!"
(ATIS Document No. 605849, ATIS Bulletin No. 2071, page 17)

(c) Extract from bound printed and mimeographed file entitled "Police Affairs B, No. 2 (Incoming Reports on Public Order)," dated 1 July 1943 to 12 January 1944, issued by 14 Army Military Police Unit, covering the July Report on Postal Censorship (Mail leaving the Philippines) censored matter:

"On 10 July, the Japanese troops gathered all the men and boys at the church and questioned those connected with the guerrilla unit. They had them drink water and hit them on the cheeks. It was pitiful, and I couldn't watch. They also shot them or speared them to death with bamboo lances. Indeed the Japanese Army does extreme things."
(ATIS Document No. 17487, ATIS Bulletin No. 1862, page 1)
(d) Extract from diary belonging to a member of 116 Fishing Battalion, Company Commander First Lieutenant FUJITA, Eisuke. Dated from December 1943 to 17 April 1945.

"10 February 1945. By order of the Army, we began punitive operations against Filipino terrorists and killed 500 of them.

"12 February 1945. We left for Calamba by automobile with the mission of carrying on punitive operations against the inhabitants of the town. We killed 800 men and returned at midnight.

"13 February 1945. For security reasons, all inhabitants of the town (presumably Anilao) were killed and all their possessions were confiscated. Until yesterday we lived in the hills or in fishing barrios and we had only salt to go with our rice. But today we are in Paradise. There is nothing that we cannot obtain. Although there were a tremendous number of watches, rings, suits, shoes and dresses, we couldn't take them back with us, and so we had to burn them with great regret. Everyone has 3000 or more pesos in cash. We had all we wanted of good things to eat.

"17 February 1945. Because ninety percent of the Filipino people do not feel pro-Japanese but on the contrary are anti-Japanese, Army Headquarters issued orders on the 10th to punish them. In various sectors we have killed several thousands (including young and old, men and women, and Chinese, in addition to Filipinos). Their houses have been burned and valuables have been confiscated.

"14 March 1945. Both the company commander and the platoon leader were killed in action.

"17 March 1945. Caught and killed four natives (three children and their mother.

"19 March 1945. 7 Company lost its commanding officer and all leaders down to sergeants. A corporal is platoon leader. There are only two men left in our squad.

"4 April 1945. We engaged some guerrillas and lost the platoon leader and seven men. Our unit is now 12 men."
(ATIS Document No. 605530, ATIS Bulletin No. 2088, ADVATIS Bulletin No. 701, pages 4,5)

(e) Extracts from a field diary, dated 1 March to 8 May (presumably 1945), owner and unit not stated, presumably a member of 2 Mobile Infantry Regiment, 2 Armored Division, captured Paniqui, Tarlac Province, 16 May 1945.

"29 March. One man from 2 Machine Gun Company and another man from RA killed in action. One soldier killed himself with a hand grenade.

"30 March. Continuous rifle fire was heard. In the evening eight natives were caught and killed.

"6 May. Arrived 5 kilometers northeast of Mount Malabobo. At 1500 hours, all officers received instructions and farewell words from the Regimental commanding officer. At 1700 hours, descended mountain. Left the area southeast of Mount Malabobo and headed in an easterly direction. At 2400 hours, arrived vicinity of airfield and encountered vehicles and natives. Withdrew to lowlands.

"7 May. While resting in the tall grass two natives arrived. One escaped but the other was caught and killed."
(Sixth Army ATIS Advanced Echelon Translation No. 162-LDT-0497, page 1)

(f) Extracts from loose handwritten sheet containing battle report from IJICHI Unit Commanding Officer, dated 13 April 1945, captured Irisan Area, Mountain Province, Luzon:

"2. The main strength of the company will participate in the battle and a portion departed on suicide penetration mission.
"3. Personnel participating in today's battle - 108 men.
"5. As 23 natives passed through the company positions, all were captured and stabbed or shot to death by the remaining personnel (those who returned from suicide penetration attacks and led by Superior Private HAYASHI of Headquarters)." (I Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon Translation No. 0194, Item 4, pages 2,3)

(g) Extract from diary belonging to Leading Private KAJIYO, Shigemi, unit not stated, dated from 21 November 1944 to 20 March 1945.

"17 January 1945. At point 3 kilometers north of Hill 200 Unit Commanding Officer (YAMAZAKI) Sergeant YOSHIKAWA.
"21 January 1945. Returned to 71 Infantry Regiment.
"16 February 1945. Withdrew from Hill 00 (TN Presumably 200.).
"20 February 1945. Headed toward Camp Three.
"23 February 1945. Marched with the regimental colors.
"24 February 1945. Headed toward No. 2 position 4 kilometers from Camp Three.
"26 February 1945. Reconnoitered the position with the instructor.
"5 March 1945. Killed nine civilians."
(I Corps Advanced Echelon Translation No. 0141, page 3)

(h) Extract from a handwritten diary dated 25 July - 14 September (presumably 1942).

"26 September. Departed RONJARARI and arrived Longnawan. At 1500 hours took off our equipment and bayoneted forty-one prisoners. Some died instantly, some kept groaning, 'I am dying' (SAYA MATE) or some called women's and children's names for a long time. At first I had kind of a funny feeling but after killing one I found myself accustomed to it. Heard that the Dyaks ran off with two heads belonging to the prisoners whom we had killed and burned at first."
(ATIS Document No. 18369, ATIS Bulletin No. 1977, page 9)

(i) Extract from handwritten diary dated 1 December 1944 to 17 April 1945, owned by NISHIBOR, Koiji of ABE Force.
"2 December 1944. Six natives entered the Army warehouse and stole rice. The six were shot to death.
"11 December 1944. 11 natives and a girl of Spanish blood were caught at Mabalacat as spies and were beheaded here in our unit. The girl was stripped of all her clothing and then beheaded. They were with the American Army. One was a Second Lieutenant. They were spying on our air activities and relaying it by wireless when they were caught by our troops.
"17 December 1944. Terrorists caused a commotion in the vicinity of the market place around 1600 hours. The garrison unit was sent out and 70 natives were rounded up and beaten. Among them was found an American Army first lieutenant. Two or three of the men who were rounded up will be killed."
(ATIS Document No. 18913, ATIS Bulletin No. 2062, page 1)

(j) Prisoner of War DO SUN LIN, Formosan civilian, X 15075, stated:

"We would be willing to lead United States patrols to the rescue of approximately 100 Chinese civilians in vicinity of (03.5-71.5) and to five Chinese civilians in vicinity of (10.6-70.0). These civilians were hiding from Japanese troops because they heard that 39 Chinese civilians, women and

children were beheaded and buried at Baguio, on 1 May 1945. The Japanese beheaded all Filipino and Chinese civilians found in vicinity of Japanese defenses, claiming them to be American spies. A large number of Japanese civilians evacuated Baguio about the middle of April and went to Tomogan. Prisoner of war was conscripted for Japanese labor in September 1945 and since his escape in December had been eluding the Japanese."
(X Corps Language Detachment Interrogation Report No. 0122, page 2)

(k) Prisoner of War KOKUBUN, Masami, 17441, Superior Private of the 2 Company, 116 Fishing Battalion was a Nisei interpreter, stated:

"During mid-February 1945 and March he was in vicinity of Los Banos and Bay and stated that the men were ordered to kill civilians but he did not know the reasons for this order. He saw approximately 50 men, women and children executed by bayonets in Los Banos and Bay. The bodies were disposed of by burning them in houses. Prisoner of war claimed that many of the men participated in these atrocities against their own volition. Prisoner of war denied taking part in the killing. He gave the following personalities:

"Lieutenant Colonel TSUTSUMI, Commanding Officer unidentified Fishing Battalion (TN: Commanding Officer, 2 Fishing Base Unit.).

"Captain SAZAWA, Commanding Officer 116 Fishing Battalion.

"First Lieutenant FUJII, Takeji, Commanding Officer, 2 Company, 116 Fishing Battalion.

"First Lieutenant YAMADA (Kia), Platoon Leader, 1 Platoon, 2 Company, 116 Fishing Battalion.

"Second Lieutenant YAMAMOTO (Kia), Platoon Leader, 2 Platoon, 2 Company, 116 Fishing Battalion.

"Warrant Officer KAMAHARA, Platoon Leader, 3 Platoon, 2 Company, 116 Fishing Battalion."
(165 Language Detachment Interrogation Report No. 171, pages 1,2)

(l) Prisoner of War UCHIYAMA, Takechi, 51-J-22087, Captain, Manila Army Air Depot, captured Luzon, 11 June 1945, stated:

"He was amazed at the completely different treatment he received. To him it was incredible that Japanese prisoners, nearly dead, were taken care of and brought back to life. This brought a complete change in his attitude towards Americans and the war in general.

"Japanese propaganda, prisoner realized, was nothing but lies. By comparing the Japanese and American Army's methods, he realized how much more humanitarian the Americans were. The Japanese forces when occupying places in the Philippines, took away food from civilians and used their houses and buildings for their own quarters. Killing of prisoners of war or civilians, not outright, but by torture and slow death seemed nothing to them. Rape and other criminal offenses were common occurrences. This, compared to the Americans who brought their own food, built their own quarters and gave every consideration to the protection of civilians, brought the realization that the Japanese Army was in the wrong in every instance."
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 933, page 8)

(m) Extract from notebook belonging to MATSUOKA, Itoji of 64 Infantry Regiment, 23 Division, TOMINAGA Unit, dated 19 December presumably 44 to 27 March, presumably 1945.

"27 March - Taking advantage of darkness, we went out to kill the natives. It was hard for me to kill them because they seem to be good people. Frightful cries of the children were horrible. I myself stabbed and killed several persons."
(ATIS Document No. 605074, ATIS Bulletin No. 2018, ADVATIS Bulletin No. 653, page 4)

2. CANNIBALISM

a. Ph[illegible]s Islands

(1) [illegible]isoner of War YOSHII, Yasuo, JA(USA)100660, of 16 Division Headquarte[illegible] captured at IPIL, Philippine Islands on 9 February 1945, stated:

"On [illegible] or 2 February 1945, he was wandering near Ipil. He came upon a house in w[illegible]n there were two Japanese soldiers of the 26 Division. One appeared to b[illegible]n rather good health but the other was obviously dying. Prisoner returned to the house the next day and saw the soldier who had appeared to be in good health cooking something. The other Japanese had died and prisoner discovered that the survivor had cut off his flesh around the buttocks and was cooking it. Prisoner was horrified and fled.

"One or two days later, while still wandering in the vicinity of Ipil, prisoner came upon the ghastly spectacle of a sergeant major of a parachute force cooking and eating the flesh of a dead Japanese soldier who was lying nearby. The sergeant major had cut the flesh near the buttocks from the corpse and was in the process of eating it when discovered by prisoner. Prisoner fled.

"Prisoner stated that he had heard similar stories of cannibalism practiced on Leyte by starving Japanese soldiers. He had also heard of such practices in New Guinea."
(MIS Interrogation Report, not previously published)

(2) Prisoner of War HYUGAJI, Saburo, Temporary Number 33-P-19119, Private First Class, 3rd Platoon, 7 Company, 2 Battalion, 71 Infantry Regiment, captured on Luzon, 4 May 1945.

"About 12 April 1945, in mountains south of Camp Three, three Filipinos had been captured by members of 23 Division Engineer Regiment. These prisoners were shot on the pretext that they had escaped from the Japanese stockade. That night at dinner prisoner of war ate two pieces of cooked meat that he had been told were carabao meat. After eating the two pieces, he was told that it had actually been human flesh, from the killed Filipinos. To convince himself, prisoner of war looked at the bodies and saw that the meat had been taken from the thighs. Other members of 3 Platoon, 7 Company who were present at that time were Corporal NAKANO, Toichi; Superior Private SAKATA; Private First Class DESUMI, Nisao; Private First Class SAKUTA, Katsutaro; Private First Class SAKAMOTO, Katsushi; Private First Class SUGANO, Tatsushi; Private First Class OBATA, Motoyoshi and Private First Class ONISHI.

"Prisoner of war believed that Japan was a selfish nation and the young soldiers, especially those in lower ranks, were of barbarous nature."
(163 Language Detachment Interrogation Report No. 0202, page 3)

b. Biak

Prisoner of War TABATA, Kazuo, JA(USA)100710, Sergeant (Medical), 222 Infantry Regiment, captured in Biak 2 January 1945, stated:

"Morale of 222 Infantry Regiment. From November 1944 to 28 December 1944, because of lack of food, men were driven to acts of savagery. They formed small groups and wandered the hills, each group living separately. There was much ill feeling among the various groups and much thieving of food and quinine.

"Prisoner had heard of many mercy killings by other groups and of killings to prevent the sick from falling into the hands of the Allies. In middle October 1944 one of the noncommissioned officers of his group killed a private with a saber because his leg was so swollen that he was unable to walk.

"Many dropped out and were left to die. If death occurred at a bivouac area, men were buried in shallow graves. Many of these graves were robbed at night and prisoner heard that flesh of the dead was eaten by men of the other groups. Captain SUDO would not allow any of his group to participate in such acts. Formosans in prisoner's group were not harmed, but he heard that other groups had killed the Formosan members.

"One soldier from prisoner's group was killed at night and he heard later that the flesh was eaten by another group. It was dangerous to walk around alone and unarmed. This applied especially to Formosans."
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 904, page 3)

c. Wewak

(1) Prisoner of War WILDEMAR, Budiman, JA 162051, employed as a laborer by the 1 Special Land Duty Company Unit, captured at Wewak on 11 May 1945, stated:

"He had heard from Sergeant Major MORITA, that about January or February 1945 an Australian pilot from a fighter plane shot down, was captured by Japanese soldiers at Wewak, beheaded and his flesh eaten. MORITA had witnessed the execution but had said that he did not eat the flesh. Prisoner of war could give no description of pilot or information as to the unit to which the perpetrators of the atrocity belonged.

"About March 1944 prisoner of war heard that an Indian captain in the compound at Wewak had been signalling to Allied planes and that later food was dropped to the prisoners of war. However, the Japanese found out and beheaded and bayoneted about 20 Indians and Indonesians.

"At Rabaul, in November 1943, an Indian captain was caught signalling Allied planes and was taken away by Japanese, but prisoner of war does not know what happened to him."
(First Australian Army Advanced Echelon Interrogation Report No. 239, page 1)

3. RAPE

The following translations cover the investigation and signed confessions of an account of rape. Two handwritten loose sheets containing (a) Confession of rape by Sergeant SATO, Isamu, 1 Platoon, 9 Company, 8 Field Artillery Regiment, dated 24 February 1945. (b) Statement regarding custody of three enlisted men, held for questioning in connection with rape incident, by Second Lieutenant NAKAJIMA, Takero of 8 Field Artillery Regiment, 8 Division, WATANABE Unit, captured Tayabas Province, Luzon, 30 April 1945.

"Confession, dated 24 February 1945 of Sergeant (Active) SATO, Isamu, 27 years of age.

"Unit: 1 Platoon, 9 Company, 8 Field Artillery Regiment.

"Domicile: IWATE KEN, HIGASHI IWAI GUN, FUJIZAWA MACHI, OAZA, FUJIZAWA 180

"I raped a native girl, about 20 years of age, today at 1640 hours when I went to a home behind the San Pablo Elementary School to borrow a water buffalo for hauling ammunitions. Leading Private KATO, Hisaichi and Superior Private ITO, Harusuke from my unit who were in my charge were with me.

"I swear the above statement is the truth and will sign and seal herewith.

Sergeant SATO, Isamu
(TN: Fingerprint)"

"To: San Pablo Military Police Section Leader
"Date: 24 February 1945
"Sergeant SATO, Isamu
"Leading Private KATO, Hisaichi
"Superior Private ITO, Harusuke
"Above named enlisted men who were being investigated for rape incident have been temporarily entrusted to my care due to existence of combat emergency. However, above named enlisted men will be delivered whenever called for in regard to above incident.
"I hereby swear to above statement.

(Signed) Second Lieutenant NAKAJIMA,
Takero
I 4738 Force
WATANABE Unit
(TN: Fingerprint)"

(ATIS Document No. 18823, ATIS Bulletin No. 2051, page 7)

4. CONDITIONS IN ALLIED PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

(1) An interesting account on the conditions in Muntinlupa Prison is obtained in the comparison of captured document containing an account of a visit to Muntinlupa Prison, and the subsequent capture and interrogation of one of the officers in charge of the prison guard.

(a) Loose handwritten sheet containing an account of a visit to Muntinlupa Prison, kept by unspecified member of TORII Unit, dated 24 October, year not stated.

"On the 24th of October, I visited Muntinlupa Prison with the commander of TORII Unit, as a guide. The prison is guarded by Second Lieutenant TAKESHIBA and 20 men of the TORII Unit. According to the story of Second Lieutenant TAKESHIBA, there are 2,200 prisoners including doctors, ministers and constables. The food consists of thick rice gruel and one or two slices of papaya. Because of lack of food, deaths average ten per day.

"I entered with the unit commander into No. 3 Barracks which had a foul odor. We entered by using the guard's key. The heavy iron lattice door was opened by a prisoner. The prisoners near us, upon hearing the command to salute, saluted us.

"17 or 18 year old youths to 60 year old men were all ill-smelling.

"Because the prisoners were emaciated, their thighs and ankles were the same size. Even walking appeared to be an ordeal for them. I have never seen such thin people. It was truly pitiful. Some lay on narrow double deck beds covered with mats. These I learned were dead bodies. On the way out, we met the corpse carriers. Ten prisoners were seen carrying the stretchers.

"The prison is surrounded with three barbed wire fences; the center fence is charged with electricity. The guard towers are placed at various points. I saw prisoners who were working inside with iron chains around their legs. The construction of the entrance to the prison camp is like an old castle. The flag of the Philippines is hoisted on the look-out tower. It is surprising to notice the great contrast between outside and inside.

"Visiting is permitted at certain hours. The visitors are mothers or wives. They carry a straw sack which appears heavy with presents. The anxiety with which a family awaits the release of their loved ones is apparent. I wondered how the families feel when they see the pitiful state of their loved ones. For those who have no visitors or receive no presents, there is only death waiting. Even though they are foreigners, my heart goes out to them. The prisoners are Filipinos and Chinese. There are also a few westerners.

"We, who are at war, must not lose to the Allies or our fate will be worse. Certain victory!

"I heard a report that the Allies have landed on Leyte Island.

"According to our intelligence report, they will land at Cebu Island by the end of October.

"Defeated General MacArthur predicts that he will overrun the Philippines by the tenth of November."

(ATIS Document No. 18622, ATIS Bulletin No. 2047, pages 8-9)

(b) The following account of the conditions of Muntinlupa Prison was given by Prisoner of War TORII, Masakichi, 51-J-11785, First Lieutenant, Manila Defense Headquarters, when questioned about the document given above.

"Men of 355 Independent Infantry Battalion assigned to duty at Muntinlupa Prison, who were prison guards at the time of arrival of prisoner of war,

"Sergeant TABATA
"Sergeant KAMATA
"Superior Private SASAKI
"Superior Private BABA
"First Class Private KASUYA
"First Class Private KATSUTA
"First Class Private NAKAMURA
"First Class Private SASE

"About mid-October 1944, prisoner and one platoon of machine gun company, 355 Independent Infantry Battalion, were ordered to reinforce the guards at Muntinlupa Prison. According to the story heard by prisoner, approximately 100 Filipino civilians had previously escaped by the aid of a civilian who had somehow confiscated a Japanese uniform and impersonated an officer. Consequently, prisoner's unit was immediately called from Imusi, North Cavite.

"During October to November 1944, prisoner had made a tour of the prison only once, principally to prepare defensive positions against the guerrillas that were located in the vicinity. Second Lieutenant TAKESHIBA, who was prisoner's subordinate officer and in charge of the guards at the prison acted as an escort with two other enlisted men.

"Prisoner had only entered the No. 4 Barracks, where large numbers of Filipino civilians were imprisoned. He estimated approximately 30 prisoners living in one cell, which was stated to be very congested. He could not recall the condition of the men nor did he see dead corpses. But, he definitely admitted the deaths of the personnel averaged approximately ten per day during the month his unit was there, which was due to the lack of food.

"All prisoners were males and could not state whether Chinese or Westerners were imprisoned there.

"Although he did not see or hear of ill treatment during his tour, he admitted he saw five or six civilians with iron chains around both of their legs, but were not working at the time. Stated they were chained because they had tried to escape so often.

"He insisted the barbed wire fences were not charged with electricity.

"Prisoner was thoroughly examined concerning the ill treatment committed at Muntinlupa Prison and furthermore was told of the actual evidence of such happenings but he repeatedly insisted he knew nothing. At first, he was rather surprised to hear of such doings as it was against the orders of the military court to commit such ill treatment. He insisted he was telling the truth and to question any of the men who were guarding the prison to gain further proof of his innocence.

"Prisoner could not identify the writer of the document, although he believed any person writing a document would not write false statements."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Not previously published)

(2) An account of the O'Donnell Prisoner of War Camp is contained in the following extracts from bound handwritten diary dated April 1942 to March 1945, owner and unit not stated, captured Cebu, 27 March 1945.

"25 April. Reached O'Donnel Prisoner of War Camp. About 60,000 American and Filipinos from Bataan Peninsula.
"10 May. American officers above the rank of colonel were transferred to Tarlac. Average death rate of Filipinos is 235 (75 percent dysentery). The rate of the Americans is far lower - average 20. Although efforts were made to save them at the camp, the majority of the Filipinos who participated in the battle of Bataan without rations from 11 January to the time of surrender (15 April) failed to survive and would die."
(ATIS Document No. 604536, ATIS Bulletin No. 1987, ADVATIS Bulletin No. 593, pages 2, 3)

5. ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS

The following passages are included in this report because of their implications rather than as evidence of the violations of the laws of war. The 23 Division Staff Order refers to the importance of prisoners of war as "a source of information" and continues, "For this reason they must not be killed when captured".

a. Prisoners of War

(1) Full translation of a carbon copy of 23 Division Staff Order B No. 5 issued by Chief of Staff, 23 Division, dated 5 February 1945.

"Memorandum concerning the increased use of captured intelligence material. 5 February 1945. To Commanding Officer (presumably 6 Company) 64 Infantry Regiment, 23 Division: Although appreciable zeal is being shown by the 58 Independent Mixed Brigade and each force in the above matter, the Group (58 Independent Mixed Brigade) does not even know the number of enemy divisions. Operations as conducted at present require a vast improvement. Therefore 58 Independent Mixed Brigade and each force will pay strict attention to the following matters and exert every effort in the capture and utilization of intelligence materials. (1) Capture of prisoners of war. It is needless to mention the importance of prisoners of war as a source of information. They throw fresh light on tactical problems. For this reason they must not be killed when captured, and every soldier must be aware of their importance. (2) Capture and utilization of enemy documents, weapons, rations and stores. Captured enemy documents, weapons, etc., are useful in determining the enemy situation. In view of the progressive diminution of the weapons and rations of the Group each froce must do its utmost to capture such materiel. Instead of burning, the greatest quantity possible will be collected and added to the combat potential of each force. The same applies to rations. Before burning and enemy dump, every man will take away as much as he can carry and burn the remainder. Distribution: each 58 Independent Mixed Brigade force."
(ATIS Document No. 605133, ATIS Bulletin No. 2031, ADVATIS Bulletin No. 672, page 1)

(2) The following censorship regulations, dated 25 September 1944 show the steps taken by the Japanese authorities to conceal anything which might be used in evidence against them.
"Extract from revised regulations dealing with material which may be published in newspapers, dated 25 September 1944, published by the War Ministry Information Department. Copied by Southern Army, Information Department. Chapter V. Concerning prisoners of war and captured enemy soldiers. General.
"Publication will be made only of items which show the fairness of our treatment of prisoners.
"Matters which might offer good material for malicious enemy propaganda will not be published.

"The following enumerated matters may not be published.

"Absolutely anything concerning enemy soldiers captured at the time of an enemy air raid.

"Anything which gives an indication of the good or bad treatment of prisoners of war; e.g., anything which gives the impression of leisurely and epicurean living or excessively considerate treatment in the matter of labor; e.g., anything which gives an impression of punishment or cruelties such as the requirement of labor, after stripping of prisoners of war.

"Concrete details concerning installations, provisions, hygiene and other conditions of life in prisoner of war camps.

"Apart from the cases enumerated below, anything which reveals information on location or workings of prisoner of war camps.

"Hakodate, Tokyo, Osaka, Zentsuji, Fukuoka, Formosa, Mukden, Shanghai, Hongkong, Philippines, Malaya, Thailand, Java, Borneo.

"Anything relating to the condition, number, name, birthplace or force to which attached of captured enemy soldiers who have not been collected in prisoner of war camps. (Excepting captured Chungking officers and men). Note: Insofar as they reflect on the high morals of the Imperial Army, impressions of prisoners of war immediately after capture may be used. However, the circumstances of investigation, name, place of birth, etc., will not be revealed, nor will anything which might be put to ill use afterwards.

"Anything showing that Orientals (including Indians) have been interned as prisoners of war and made to render services.

"Apart from such services, anything at all which shows prisoners of war have been made use of.

"Anything on the use of services in connection with military operations.

"Statements and impressions of prisoners of war of high rank, except where permission is given by the War Ministry."
(ATIS Document No. 605017, ATIS Bulletin No. 2014, ADVATIS Bulletin No. 647, pages 5, 6)

(3) Extract, dated 30 March 1944, regarding treatment of prisoners of war, from carbon-copy and handwritten file covering period 19 February to 30 March 1944 containing general instructions regarding intelligence, belonging to DOI Force Headquarters.

"Policy of the Division Commander is to put all prisoners to death, but they must first be sent to Regimental Headquarters after which they will be dealt with at Headquarters (TN: Presumably Headquarters of formation effecting capture)."
(ATIS Document No. 12310, ATIS Bulletin No. 1142, page 15)

(a) Records available at ATIS, GHQ indicate that the DOI Force Headquarters mentioned above is presumably 3 Battalion, 224 Infantry Regiment, commanded by Captain DOI, Hatsutaro. The Division Commander referred to is presumably Lieutenant General TANOUE, Hachiro (also known as TAGAMI, Hachiro), 36 Division.
(ATIS Order of Battle Files)

(4) Extract from memorandum issued by Commanding Officer, 20 Infantry Regiment, dated 28 April 1943, in regard to the dissection of the corpses of prisoners of war.

"The dissection of bodies is permissible only for the purpose of seeking information on diseases and upon receiving permission from highest ranking senior prisoner of war. When dissections are made, reports will be submitted."
(ATIS Document No. 600205, ATIS Bulletin No. 1640, ADVATIS Bulletin No. 33, page 2)

(5) Instructions given by the commanding officer of a group, names of officer and group not stated, dated 8 March, year not stated, but presumably 1945.

"Instructions of Group Commander (outline), 8 March at Santa Clara Headquarters.

"1. The object of mass training is to enable the sea raiding units to achieve impressive results in land warfare.

"2. The new duty of the group is to reverse the present battle situation on Luzon.

"3. Become a godlike warrior. Learn the art of war like a god.

"4. Be thorough in training. Do not misunderstand the meaning of affection toward your men. To make godlike warriors of them is in itself an act of affection of officers toward their men.

"5. No man must die an honorable death until he has killed 100 enemy soldiers and destroyed ten enemy tanks.

"6. Kill American troops cruelly. Do not kill them with one stroke. Shoot guerrillas. Kill all who oppose the emperor even women and children." (ATIS Document No. 604640, ATIS Bulletin No. 1995. ADVATIS Bulletin No. 609, page 3)

b. Civilians

(1) Extracts from loose handwritten sheet containing Annex to an Operation Order concerning the attack in the Marikina Area by an unidentified battalion, later identified as 149 Airfield Battalion, undated.

"The battalion will strictly conceal its plans, after annihilating guerrillas in front of the positions occupied by the Sector Unit with one blow by night attack, will successively burn the native villages in front of the positions. Simultaneously, it will deploy a portion of its strength as a security force on the plateau west of Santa Elena.

"All Units (OKADA Unit excluded) will cease the attack at 0230 day after tomorrow, the 24th and will reassemble at the assembly area before the attack leaving behind the following village 'burning squad'.

(1) OKADA Unit - Bayanbayanan
(2) North Village - a leader and 4 men
(3) Headquarters, a leader and 4 men - Village to the south of BAYANBAYANAN
(4) SUGAMURA Unit - Malanday
(5) NAKASHIDA Unit - North Marikina
(6) OZAWA Unit - South Marikina

"The 'burning squad' will complete all necessary preparations and will burn all main buildings beginning at 0400 day after tomorrow, the 24th. They will assemble at No. 4 Platoon not later than 0600.

"5. Returning of units to positions and remaining of 'burning squad'.

"a. Each unit will assemble to the southeast of the No. 4 position and before midnight of the 24th will carry out further burning of the villages in the vicinity of Bayanbayanan, Marikina and Malanday. Then at 2400 it will return from the Marikina Airstrip to its original position." (XIV Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon Translation No. 0084, Item 5. pages 3-5)

(2) KOBAYASHI Group Order dated 13 February, presumably 1945.

"1. The Americans who have penetrated into Manila have about 1000 artillery troops. and there are several thousand Filipino guerrillas. Even women and children have become guerrillas.

"2. All people on the battlefield with the exception of Japanese military personnel, Japanese civilians, and Special Construction Units (GANAPS in the Filipino language) will be put to death. Houses ---- (TN: Order breaks off here.)"
(XIV Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon Translation No. 0084, Item 7)

(3) Extranct from notebook kept by Machine Gun Company of West of the Lake Sector Unit, containing Operation Orders and intelligence reports dated 13 February to 23 March 1945.

"Instructions. 1600, 17 March.
"1. Leaving tonight at 1930.
"2. We shall march to Mahina.
"8. There will be many natives along our route from now on. All natives, both men and women, will be killed."
(ATIS Document No. 604758, XIV Corps ATIS Advanced Echelon Translation No. 0108, page 4)

SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,
Colonel, S.C.,
Co-ordinator.

EXHIBIT 389

FILM OF PALAWAN SURVIVORS

Separate Cover.

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

19 November 1945

CERTIFICATE

Combat Bulletin No. 44, a one-reel 16 mm. black and white sound motion picture is hereby certified to be an official publication of the War Department of the United States and the extracts assembled in this reel are certified to be portions of that publication; that United Newsreel No. 148, a one-reel 16 mm. black and white sound motion picture, is certified to be a publication prepared for and distributed by the Office of War Information of the United States, and that the extracts in this reel are portions of said publication.

/S/ Milton S. Seligman
/T/ MILTON S. SELIGMAN
1st Lt., Inf.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt. Inf.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
~~Defense~~ Exhibit No. 390
Received: _____

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT # 391:

Combat Film 44, and United News (Extracts)

UNDER SEPARATE COVER:

RESTRICTED

ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

The following is an exact reproduction of Item 7 in XIVCANT 0084, 4 Mar 45:

CAPTURED NOVALICHES, RIZAL PROV. LUZON I, BY 1st CAV DIV. 26 Feb 45. Rec'd XIVCAE, 1 Mar 45.

ITEM 7. Message book, owner not stated, containing NEKKA Op Orders, etc. Extracts:

****

KOSAYASHI Group (HEIDAN) Order 13 Feb

1. The AMERICANS who have penetrated into MANILA have about 1,000 Arty troops, and there are several thousand FILIPINO guerrillas. Even women and children have become guerrillas.

2. All people on the battle-field with the exception of JAPANESE military personnel, JAPANESE civilians, and Special Constr Units (GANAPS in the FILIPINO language) will be put to death. Houses ---- (TN: order breaks off here.)

CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an officer of the Translation Section, Allied Translator and Interpreter Service, G-2, United States Army of the Pacific; and as such am duly authorized to make this certificate; that the foregoing is a true copy of any official translation, by qualified personnel of that Section, of the Japanese document above described, and a part of the official ATIS records and reports above referred to.

Dated 28 October 1945.

/S/ Norman Sparman
/T/ NORMAN SPARMON
Captain, AIF

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt. Inf.

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
Prosecution
Defense
Received: Exhibit No. 392

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

The following is an exact reproduction of Item 1 in 6AAET 0376.
5 Mar 45.

Batch #4482 DOCUMENTS CAPTURED INTRAMUROS, MANILA CITY (LUZON I.) - 24 Feb 45
Rec'd Sixth Army ATIS Adv Ech - 2 Mar 45 (From XIVCAE)

ITEM 1 Bound mimeographed and handwritten file of MANILA Navy Defense Force and Southwestern Area Fleet Opn Orders, dated 23 Dec 44 to 14 Feb 45, classified "Secret", presumably belonging to the OKADA Unit.
Extracts:-

Bn Order, 1200 hrs.

1. The 1st Bn, because of the enemy mortar fire, is defending the PAGO Station in a bitter fight to the last man. The enemy has broken through our key position in the vicinity of the Tobacco Company.
2. The reserve strength of the 4th and 5th Cos (including reinforcements from the OKADA Unit) are disposed in the vicinity of the DAITOA Road. The men are prepared for the enemy attack from the eastern front.
3. All road key points E of the DAITOA Road must be secured.
4. If the enemy infiltrates, be careful not to lose the opportunity of demolishing and burning buildings.
5. When Filipines are to be killed, they must be gathered into one place and disposed of with the consideration that ammunition and man power must not be used to excess. Because the disposal of dead bodies is a troublesome task, they should be gathered into houses which are scheduled to be burned or demolished. They should also be thrown into the river.

CERTIFICATE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I am an officer of the Translation section, Allied Translator and Interpreter Service, G-2, United States of the Pacific; and as such am duly authorized to make this certificate; that the foregoing is a true copy of an official translation, by qualified personnel of that Section, of the Japanese document above described, and a part of the official ATIS records and reports above referred to.

Dated 28 October 1945.

/S/ NORMAN SPARNON
/T/ NORMAN SPARNON
Captain, AIF

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Milton S. Seligman
1st Lt, Inf

U.S.A. vs Tomoyuki YAMASHITA
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RESTRICTED