

CONFIDENTIAL - BRITISH SECRET

ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

SERIAL NO. 103

17 Apr '43

INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 60, KITAMURA, Y.Including Information published in
Interrogation Spot Report SERIAL 65.

1. Attached is a Report on information gained from Japanese PW, KITAMURA, Yokichi.

2. All information contained in this report is extracted from this PW source only. Its value should be assessed and its distribution restricted accordingly.

B. J. Meredith
E.C.M. MEREDITH,
Major,
C.O. Army Unit.

APPROVED:

Sidney R. Washbir
SIDNEY R. WASHBIR,
Colonel, S.C.,
Co-ordinator.

FMC/JMC/RW

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OFFICIAL PW NO. JA 145426

INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 60

PW's Name: KITAHARA, Yokichi
 Rank: Superior Private
 Unit: A.K.TSUKI 2503 - 8 Shipping Engr Regt
 3 Coy
 1 Pl
 3 Sec
 Where Captured: Off TROERLEJIS
 By Whom Captured: By USN Patrol Vessel
 How Captured: Rescued from sea.
 When Captured: 8 Mar '43.
 Height: 5' 4"
 Weight: 115 lbs
 Age: 37
 Private Address: C/o TERADA HISAKI, MATSUHARA-DORI, SANBON NISHI IRI,
 HINODE-CHO, KYOTO.
 Education: 6 years SHOGAKKO (Primary School)
 Civil Occupation: Employed for 9 years by a colour type company,
 followed by 10 years as a taxi and truck driver.

1. PREAMBLE

PW regretted he lied in the forward area, by saying he was on board TEIYO MARU. He has since talked very frankly and though he did not seem to know very much, his disclosures were made in a convincing manner.

2. CHRONOLOGY

Personal History After graduating from Primary School in 1929, PW joined a colour type printing Coy and worked there till 1927 when he was called up for military examination at KYOTO. He was classed as B1 and assigned to DAI ICHI HOJU (1st Replacement Reserve). In 1929, as there was no future in printing, he joined a relative who had a trucking business. He drove trucks for him till 1934, when he became a taxi driver. Later he reverted to truck driving.

Pre SUIPO

Jul '41 PW called up and reported to 16 Engr Regt at KYOTO. Replacement Reserves including PW, posted to 23 Ind Engr Regt stationed at SUISHOKU, KURE (See sec. 17)

Early
 Aug '41 Arrived SUISHOKU.

Oct '41 Left SUISHOKU for FUSAH. In barracks.

12. ENEMY SUPPLIES

MANCHUKUO

Petrol Petrol for trucks used by 23 Ind Engr Regt was obtained from various dumps. If there was a likelihood of being stationered away from a petrol dump each Coy would take along 10 drums (500 U.S. Gals).

RABAIL

Rations Each man in PW's Regt was given 3 small bags of biscuits, 9 G of rice, 1 bag of powdered MISO (bean paste) and salt and 2 tins of canned meat, but, as meals were cooked by each section daily these rations were not supposed to be touched.

13. MORALE AND PROPAGANDA

MORALE

Economic Conditions in Japan PW last heard from his wife during Apr '42 when he was in MANILA. She advised him of the birth of a son. He had last written home when he was in MANCHUKUO (about Oct '42) although when he was in UJINA in Dec '42 he had sent home Y15 to his children. PW does not wish to write home now. He received one comfort bag when leaving UJINA. It contained NORI (dried seaweed) 2 miniature game of Jap chess and bamboo puzzles. He said he would have appreciated the gift better if it had contained soap, toothpaste and such like articles.

PW did not think there was a war boom in JAPAN; in fact, he said that many businesses had been adversely affected. All food and clothing, besides many other articles were rationed. There was not enough for everyone but the Japanese people managed to "scrape along" somehow.

Political Conditions in JAPAN PW had a Primary School education. His father died shortly after he was born and he did not know to what political party he belonged. PW thought that war was not a good thing but that there would always be wars. He could not say whether TOJO was carrying out the Emperor's wishes. The war against the United Nations was inevitable because JAPAN would have to defeat the nations helping CHINA, in order to induce her to surrender.

PW was in KYOTO 15 years ago when communism was popular in JAPAN and he was also there at the time of the 26 Feb '36 incident. He could express no opinion on communism and could not recollect much about the 26 Feb '36 incident.

PW was in KYOTO at the time of MANCHUKUO incident and when the CHINA war broke out. He had thought that the CHINA War would last no longer than 6 months to a year.

PW said that he was ashamed at his lack of knowledge of the CHINA-JAP war 1894/95. The present CHINA War was lasting such a long time because CHINA was receiving assistance from other countries.

Conditions in the Fighting Services PW had no idea of the number of men mobilized by JAPAN in the past 5 years. Only one relative had seen active service and he had been invalided back to JAPAN and was now well. He could not say how his school mates had fared. He had never been wounded but had suffered from malaria as had most of his comrades.

Brothels in field operational areas were started and controlled by the Army. He could give no details of the women employed in brothels at RABUL. He had heard of 2 cases of venereal disease in the Army but such cases were uncommon.

Attitude to Allied Nations PW had forgotten the reason for the Anti-English movement. PW did not know of Chinese dislike of the Japanese. JAPAN should and had been treating the natives of occupied

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ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

SERIAL NO. 107

19 Apr '43.

INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 63, NOMA, T.Including information published in
Interrogation Spot Report SERIAL 89.

1. Attached is a Report on information gained from Japanese PW NOMA, Tsunenori.

2. All information contained in this report is extracted from this PW source only. Its value should be assessed and its distribution restricted accordingly.

B. C. J. Meredith
for B. C. J. MEREDITH,
Major,
C.O. Army Unit.

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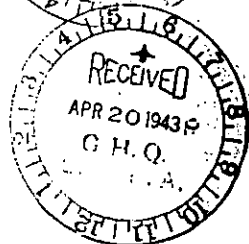
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SIRNEY F. WASHBIR,
Colonel, S.C.,
Co-ordinator.

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OFFICIAL PW NO. JA 145371

INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 63

PW's Name: NOMA, Tsunenori
 Rank: Corporal
 Unit: SEIBU 34 BUTAI
 Where Captured: CIRUIA
 How Captured: Surprised by patrol
 By whom Captured: Aust Troops
 When Captured: 25 Jan '43
 Height: 5' 5"
 Weight: 115½ lbs
 Age: 28
 Private Address: EHIME-KEN, ONSEN-GUN, JIWA-MURA, No. 495.
 Education: 6 years Primary School; 1 year Higher Primary
 and 5 years MATSUYAMA Commercial School.
 Civil Occupation: Clerk - later a Civil Servant.

1. PREAMBLE

PW has not hesitated to answer questions and appears to have been truthful. Has little knowledge of military affairs and gave the impression of not being particularly interested therein. This man had Allied leaflets in his possession at time of capture. These appear to have created an impression on him but to what extent they induced him to surrender cannot be estimated.

2. CHRONOLOGY

Personal History PW was examined by the military in 1935 and placed on the reserve. Prior to his call up in 1942 he worked for KAMAHARA and Co., OSAKA, dealers in oil, and subsequently at the MATSUYAMA KENCHO (Prefectural Office), EHIME KEN.

Pre SWPA

1 Sep '42 Called up at KOCHI and assigned to SEIBU 34 BUTAI.

Voyage Out

13 Oct '42 1000 troops (formed into 3 Coys) of SEIBU 34 BUTAI proceeded to SAKAIDE (see Sec 11) as replacements for KUSUNOSE BUTAI. (see Sec 4).

Oct '42 Boarded TEIRYU MARU and sailed via SHIMONOSEKI, TAKAO, MAKO Is. and MANILA to RAJAHMUNDRAM. (See Sec 11).

In SWPA

18 Nov '42 Arrived RAJAHMUNDRAM.

19 Nov '42 PW and about 850 men of the SEIBU 34 BUTAI boarded 3 destroyers and sailed for RAJAHMUNDRAM. (See Sec 11).

PW agreed that JAPAN should have established stable Government in North China as she did in Manchukuo, instead of pressing on with the campaign.

PW himself had worried in the past about probable ship and plane shortages and he believed that this question was causing concern in JAPAN. The Navy spokesman HIRAIDE, made a broadcast speech on Navy Day (27 May '41) in which he assured his listeners that the Navy was ready to take on any opposition and had 500 planes safely stored away at strategic points. HIRAIDE received many letters criticising this talk as bombastic, and he subsequently taunted his critics in a broadcast after the successes at PEARL HARBOR.

Conditions in Fighting Forces PW hazarded a guess that JAPAN could mobilize 3,500,000 men, but did not know the actual number mobilized during the past 5 years. About four of his relatives were absent on active service. A few of his school mates had been killed or wounded but he himself had never been touched although he had contracted malaria.

He had heard that there were brothels in RABAU and believed they were run by civilians under the direction of REIJO KIDAI (Land Duty) Units. The women in them were "played out" Japanese.

PW had never heard men being warned against being taken prisoners. Questioned as to why more men did not surrender when lying helpless with fever and hunger PW replied that while individual men might have a desire to surrender, they were deterred by the presence of other soldiers. If they did surrender and were unaccounted for, they would be posted as missing. After a lapse of 3 years they were presumed dead and would be enshrined at YASUKUNI-JINJA. PW stated that it would be strange to return to JAPAN after the war, if it lasted more than three years, to find himself "dead". In view of enshrinement it might become necessary for PW to do away with himself and in this connection he asked concerning the numbers of Jap POW captured. If a very large number of POW were returned to JAPAN there would have to be some declaratory legislation that they were not expected to commit suicide.

PW stated there was considerable discussion in the vicinity of KUE regarding the Navy's announcement that 9 Naval ratings had been enshrined following the loss of 5 midget submarines at Pearl Harbour. People wondered only 9 were enshrined when it was known that each submarine carried a crew of 2 men. It was finally announced that one man was a prisoner of war.

Rumours There were stories in NEW GUINEA of officers abandoning their men in order to get back to RABAU. Rumour had it that they shot men in order to get places on bents.

PW heard that JAPAN and the SOVIET were at war and, upon being assured that they were not, remarked that the Japanese general staff had probably started the rumour to excuse the lack of reinforcements and aerial cover in NEW GUINEA.

NEMPEI (Military Police). Men of this force were among the first to desert their posts, even going to the extent of trying to force themselves into hospitals on the pretext of being ill.

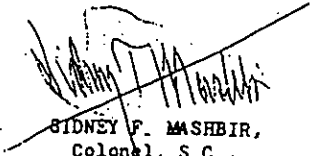
TAKASAGO BUTAI (Formosans). PW stated that CO of this Force had requested CO of TOKITA BUTAI to make some provision for the safety of his men on the ground that they were not combatant groups. He had been roughly refused and was extremely incensed over the matter.

Attitude to Allied Nations PW did not know why the anti-English movement was started. Whilst he was in OSAKA, he met many foreigners and enjoyed good relations with them.

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ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREASERIAL NO. 117
30 Apr '43INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 67, OONG, W.

1. Attached is a Report on information gained from Japanese PW, OONG, Wai.
2. All information contained in this report has been extracted from this PW source only. Its value should be assessed and its distribution restricted accordingly.



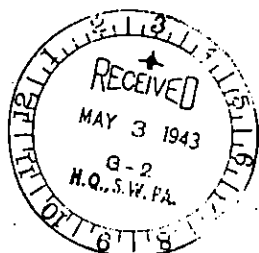
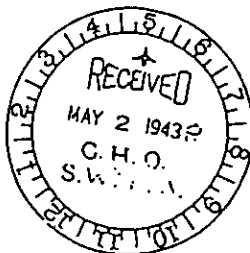
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OFFICIAL PW NO. JA 145389

INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 67

PW's Name: OONG, Wei
 Rank: GUNZOKU (civilian militarily employed)
 Chinese labourer
 Unit: LARUOKA 2803 PUTAI
 2 Bn
 SEKI TAI
 Where Captured: NAU Area
 By Whom Captured: Aust Troops
 How Captured: Deserted
 When Captured: 6 Feb '43
 Height: 5' 1"
 Weight: 130 lbs
 Age: 24
 Private Address: 364 TAFUTO Rd., HONGKONG.
 Education: Primary School 5 years
 Civil Occupations: Chocolate factory owner, and dried fish merchant.

1. PREAMBLE

PW was of better than average intelligence and appeared anxious to give any information of value that he knew. However, due to his lack of knowledge of the Japanese language the information he was able to gather from the Japanese was limited. In addition, what he was able to see was limited by the restrictions on the movements of Chinese coolies.

2. CHRONOLOGY

Personal History Of Chinese Parentage, PW was born in HONGKONG and is a British subject. His business interests were in KOWLOON, where he lived.

Pre SWPA

17 Nov '42 With 9 of his employees, PW abducted in KOWLOON by Jap Gendarmes.
 18 Nov '42 With 37 other Chinese, put aboard TAIAN MARD. Sailed for PALAU in convoy of 5 merchant ships and 2 DD (See sec.11)

Voyage Out

30 Nov '42 Arrived PALAU. Stayed 5 days. Sent ashore in parties in charge of Jap Officer (See sec. 10, 11 and 17)

In SWPA

10 Dec '42 Arrived RABAU. During stay there employed in discharging ships and erecting huts for Chinese labourers.

12. ENEMY SUPPLIES

Jap A/C A/C seen by PW at PALAU were described by him as single engine "sea planes and land fighters". The former had either one or two floats. Land Fighters predominated.

HONGKONG There was a manufacturing area in KOWLOON which was restricted to Chinese working there. As far as PW knew, no munitions were being manufactured. He had heard that parachutes, web-belts, water bottles and respirators were produced in KOWLOON.

13. MORALE & PROPAGANDA

Conditions in Japan PW heard of a troupe of Jap entertainers and newspaper reporters who made a tour of the fronts assuring troops that all was well and food plentiful in Japan. He remarked that the Chinese inferred from this that conditions were not as described and that all was not well on the Home Front.

Attitude to Allied Nations In RABAU, PW saw about 40 white men doing coolie work. 30 of them were working in an ice-plant and the rest were dock-labourers engaged in loading trucks at the time he saw them. His Section Leader told him that they were civilians brought for the purpose from HONGKONG.

Conditions in Services Chinese coolies were not allowed to visit the brothels in RABAU. They were maintained by the Military and inmates were Koreans.

PROPAGANDA Broadcasts War news was posted daily on a Bulletin Board in PW's ship. He remembered particularly that Japan was credited with a great victory in Coral Sea. At PALAU a radio was brought on board to entertain troops with music and Jap plays.

Allied Leaflets PW had never seen any but at LAE, the Jap section boss had told the Chinese that if they picked up any they would catch a loathesome disease.

16. CHEMICAL WARFARE

Chinese were not issued respirators and were at no time instructed in anti-gas measures. Jap troops often discarded respirators when over-burdened.

17. TOPOGRAPHY

PALAU Sheltered by the breakwater, there were 60 to 70 ships anchored in the channel leading to the Harbour. All merchant vessels except the 2 DD of his convoy.

18. MEDICAL

Hospital Ships PW saw 6 or 7 at PALAU when he was there in Nov '42. He recognized the vessels as such by the crosses on them.

Sickness In NEW GUINEA, 40% of PW's Unit were ill from Malaria, fatigue, and lack of food. MARJOKA, the BUTAI Comdr, was originally quite fat but after a couple of weeks he became a thin man.

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ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

SERIAL No. 131

15 May, 1943

INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 78, HIKOZAKA, G.

1. Attached is a Report on information gained from Japanese PW, HIKOZAKA, Goichi, alias KIYURA, Kiyoshi.

2. All information contained in this Report has been extracted from this PW source only. Its value should be assessed and its distribution restricted accordingly.

~~SIDNEY F. WASHBURN~~
SIDNEY F. WASHBURN
Colonel, S.C.,
Co-ordinator.

ECJM/PWC/RW

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INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 78

PW's Name: HIKOZAKA, Goichi
Alias KILURA, Kiyoshi W.O.

Rank: 2nd Lieut

Unit: Adjt 50 A/A Bn

Where Captured: TROBRIANES

By whom Captured: 5 Aust Div

How Captured: without resisting

When Captured: 21 Mar '43

Height: 5' 4"

Weight: 117 lbs

Age: 36.

Private Address: SHIZUOKA-KEN, HAMAMATSU-SHI, TAKAMACHI Chomo 5.

Education: Higher Primary

Civil Occupation: Farmer

1. PREAMBLE

PW gave a wrong name at capture as he considered it a disgrace for a Jap Officer to be taken prisoner and he wished he had died with his men. Intelligent.

2. CHRONOLOGY

Personal History PW's family were farmers and his wife, two children, parents and 3 sisters were still alive. PW had never been employed in any civil job apart from farming at which he worked for 6 years. He left school at the age of 16. He was first conscripted in 1928 into 1 A/A Regt HAMAMATSU and remained with Forces till captured.

Pre SWPA

- Jan '39 PW proceeded to MANCHUKUO with 150 men. Attached to 10 AA Regt at KOSHUREI (about 25 miles north of SHINKYO).
- Oct '39 10 AA Regt moved to MUTANKIANG.
- Mar '41 PW appointed to command 1 Pl, 1 Coy, 10 AA Regt.
- Jul '41 Upon disbandment of 10 AA Regt (see sec. 4) PW posted to newly formed 50 Ind AA Bn as CC 1 Pl, 3 Coy.
- 7 Aug '41 50 Ind AA Bn left JOSHIKO
- 30 Sep '41 1, 2 & 3 Coys and HQ moved to LAOHEISHAN
- 14 Nov '41 Bn left LAOHEISHAN and returned to JOSHIKO (CHENGZUKUO)
- 1 Feb '42 PW became Adjt 50 Ind AA Bn.
- Aug '42 PW's appointment as adjt officially confirmed.

soy sauce, but no calorific or vitamin-rich foods were seen. On embarkation emergency rations for four days and two days rice stored in a section of bamboo, three sticks of sweetened bean paste and seven small tins of boiled meat and soy sauce were carried. No "tommy cookers" or soy or miso soup was carried on the person.

Three months rations were carried by the unit.

Water PW stated that the water supply in RABAUL was quite adequate for all needs. Deliveries of the latter were made by trucks of the water purifying section. The officers had the same issue as the men. Wells had been dug about 30 metres from the coast line. However, this water could not be used without boiling.

13. MORALE & PROPAGANDA

MORALE

Economic Conditions in JAPAN PW had not heard from his people since he left for SWPA, but had sent several postcards. His people were all well when he left. PW said that he did not wish to write home and stated that he would never return to JAPAN voluntarily but was told that he would be shipped back just when we thought fit. He had received no comforts or war relief bags and stated that some discontent existed owing to lack of mail. PW thought that there possibly was a war boom in JAPAN but the cost of living had gone up and taxes were high. Most things were rationed by the ticket system.

Political Conditions in JAPAN PW's family had voted for the MINSEITO Party. The Emperor certainly did not like war, which was America's fault. JAPAN was not really at war with the English and far less with the Australians. TOJO was not, in his opinion, following his own ambitions. He personally did not like war but orders had to be obeyed. Even if JAPAN had kept out of the war there would have been no prosperity, as AMERICA would have seen to that. He thought Communism was bad however one looked at it. There could be no equality where there were different types of work to be done. When Communism was popular in JAPAN he was at school. At the time of the 26 Feb '36 incident he was in HAMAMATSU and thought that it was badly advised. When the MANCHUKUO incident began he was in HAMAMATSU and was still there at the beginning of the CHINA War. He had thought at first that the latter affair would soon be over. He knew also of the short length of the CHINA/JAPAN War of 1894/5 and of the resultant casualties, and that JAPAN had obtained FORMOSA and 220 million in indemnity. As regards the present CHINA War he had no views but thought that the length of hostilities was due to the possibility of CHINA having become stronger.

Asked why JAPAN had not stopped at North CHINA and established a stable Government, PW stated that CHINA was a big country and that it would have been better to have stopped at North CHINA. He thought that there were only few ships being used in the CHINA operations. However, there ought to be a shortage of them soon.

Conditions in Fighting Services PW thought that JAPAN had mobilized 5,000,000 men in the past 5 years. Of his family and relatives only he had seen active service. Two of his schoolmates had gone on active service and both had died on their return, one from Malaria and the other from consumption.

Both had served in the CHINA incident. He himself had never been wounded.

All letters to JAPAN were prohibited but there was no restriction on postcards. All outgoing postcards were censored by unit CO or the Adjutant attending to HQ mail. No mention of climate, location or any military matters could be made and soldiers were only permitted to say that they were all well etc.

FW apparently had no views but was able to state that he had heard that there were Naval brothels in RAEBUL staffed by Japanese girls from 20 to 25 years of age. These were professionals from JAPAN.

Attitude to Allied Nations He could not comment on the anti-English covenant but thought that the British were still popular - the main resentment was with America. He thought that the antipathy between Chinese and Japs, was due to the fact that they were geographically so close that quarrels were bound to occur. He persisted in his statement that JAPAN was treating natives of occupied countries as equals and could not be shaken on the statement. FW also said that the Rescript of Kaji was being followed although he could not explain the killing of the American airmen in JAPAN after the raid. He had seen Australian POW in RAEBUL and saw that they were well fed and issued with tobacco. He stated that they were working on the wharves, unloading ships, and that they were being paid for the work.

Attitude to Axis Nations FW knew of Hitler but did not agree with the German claim to racial superiority. He ~~th~~ thought that, on the contrary JAPAN and ENGLAND held the superior races of the world. He had no views on the German worship of Hitler. FW said that he did not know of any assistance now being furnished by GERMANY to JAPAN but said that there had been some assistance before the war.

PROPAGANDA

Radio FW had listened to the radio only in KANCHUNO. The only news he got in RAEBUL was from old newspapers. He said that the troops were only told the good news on the radio. He thought there was a considerable difference between actual war and the radio version of it. He had never seen nor heard of any Allied propaganda leaflets.

16. CHEMICAL WARFARE

All troops carried a T95 respirator and one can of A.G. powder. The unit gas soldiers were equipped with a one piece rubber gas suit, rubber gloves and boots. Questioned as to whether the respirator was built into the gas clothing. He stated that it was separate and of the same T95 pattern.

All troops were issued with siled paper (AURA KAMI) Anti Gas Capes, which after use were not decontaminated but burned.

He said that these were not reinforced with any cloth and tore very easily.

17. TOPOGRAPHY

Air Watching Posts - NEW BRITAIN FW did not know that there was an aerodrome at GUSATA but said there was an Air Watching Post at a place called TSURUBU on the Western end of NEW BRITAIN. There were other watching posts on the coast.

Roads He said there was a road under construction from RAEBUL to TSURUBU along the North Coast.

Quarters FW stated that the troops in the new houses opposite the jungle at LAMUNAI drove, previously described by FW as HINJUBUSA BUTAI, contained Jap conscript labourers, and were a naval aerodrome construction unit.

LAE FW stated that there were 2,500 troops in the LAE Area.

JOSHICO - At JOSHICO, KANCHUNO, 1 Coy guarded food dumps, 2 Coy an ammunition dump and 3 Coy K.I.M. Aerodrome. There were no planes stationed on the latter dump.

Official PW No. JA 145545

INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 67

PW's Name: HISIJO, Shiro alias TSUBANABA
 Rank: Medical Captain
 Unit: 51 Inf Engr Regt (ATO 2606)
 Where Captured: SO of TUP, PAFIA.
 By Whom Captured: Natives and handed over to Aust tps
 How Captured: On landing from collapsible boat
 When Captured: 13 Apr '43
 Height: 5' 7"
 Weight: 120 lbs
 Age: 33
 Private Address: TOKYO PU, TENYO ST-I, QJIMU, INAZUKE CHO 4/545
 Education: Primary, Higher Primary, Middle, Medical Preparatory and Medical schools
 Civil Occupation: Doctor

1. PERSONAL

PW was highly intelligent and although a patriotic and loyal Japanese he was not the usual jingoistic type of Japanese Offr. He continually maintained that his sole interest was the practice of medicine and that he hated war. However, from the start he frankly stated that while he would be glad to answer questions truthfully, he would not reply if it meant revealing military information. This attitude was maintained throughout. In general PW was co-operative but never gave information of consequence if he could avoid it.

2. CHRONOLOGY

Personal History After-Primary, PW's schooling was as follows:-

- 30 One year Higher Primary School.
- 31 ENACHU Middle School in GIFU.
- 34 Completed a Medical Preparatory Higher School.
- 38 Completed Medical School and spent 4 months at its attached Hosp practising Medicine.

PW studied English at Middle School and was taught German and Latin at his Medical Preparatory School. He confessed that he had forgotten a great deal, not having used any language but Japanese during his five years in the Army.

He had attended Brown Medical School, TOKYO. This school had no actual connection with TOKYO Imperial University but was staffed by its tutors. There were about 120 to 130 students in each of the four classes.

After four months at the hospital attached to his Medical School he felt

government there as in MANCHURIA, because unlike the situation in the latter country, NORTH CHINA was surrounded by hostile armies. This war was not a blunder on the part of TOJO. If any blame could be laid, it should be attributed to the country as a whole. To a certain extent even if a country were being forced into war it could abstain from fighting, but JAPAN had been forced to fight without any alternative. Thus she cannot be considered as having made a mistake.

Conditions in Fighting Services P. had no idea of how many men JAPAN had mobilized in the past five years. He had only one cousin on active service but he did not know what had happened to him. In general, the men of his family were not strong. He thought that many of his school-mates had gone to war but as he had had no communication with them he did not know if any had been killed or wounded. Neither he nor any of his companions had suffered from disease and he had never been wounded. P. insisted that the Army did not run brothels but rarely supervised those run by civilians under an arrangement whereby supervision began with the war and ended immediately after cessation of hostilities.

Attitude to Allied nations P. claimed that he had not heard of the anti-English movement in JAPAN. If such existed, it was the work of individuals and certainly not of Govt. In any case, he thought there was no anti-English organization as such. He did not think that the Chinese disliked the Japanese but their leaders incited them, taking advantage of the disordered condition of the country. P. believed that the natives of occupied countries should be and were being treated as equals. In no case were natives enslaved or restricted in any way. They were free and independent. He had not read the transcript of HEEJI regarding treatment of prisoners and natives, but thought it was being followed. He had never seen white men doing coolie work and in RABAUL he had seen no prisoners.

Attitude to Axis Nations JAPAN was getting no assistance from GERMANY. He had not studied the German people and had never heard of HITLER's theories. JAPAN and GERMANY were different countries and he did not feel qualified to express an opinion on a people he did not know.

Propaganda Radio P. had never listened to the radio while in camp.

Leaflets Had never seen nor heard of Allied propaganda leaflets.

16. CHEMICAL WARFARE

Gas Attacks P. stated that all men of the EISEI TAI were given respirators, but as a rule they did not carry them as they were cumbersome. The only gas instruction given was in method of donning respirator.

There were no units that specialized in gas warfare although there might be 2 or 3 men who understood gases, attached to a unit. There were none such in his TAI. MOs had no special training in decontamination work but all of them would naturally know what to do in event of gas attack. Regular Army MOs might know more about gas warfare, but he had no interest in the subject whatsoever, and being a Reserve MO only, he did not consider the subject worthy of study. In P.'s opinion gas warfare would not be resorted to in this war.

17. MEDICAL

Div Med Organization In each div there was:-
 a) EISEI TAI attached to Div HQ.
 b) MO, of Pd rank, attached to Div HQ.
 c) MO with each regt.
 d) Pd hosp.

Each of these sections were separately organized. P. described their functions as follows:-

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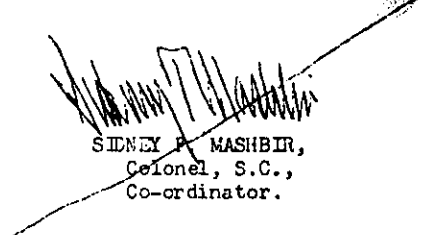
27 Jun '43

INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 104, KOJIMA, Masao

1. Attached is a Report on information gained from Japanese PW KOJIMA, Masao.
2. All information contained in this Report has been extracted from this PW source only. Its value should be assessed and its distribution restricted accordingly.

Examiner 5

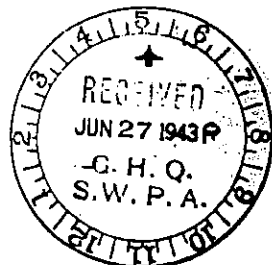
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SIDNEY F. MASHBIR,
Colonel, S.C.,
Co-ordinator.

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ATIS SERIAL 175 - Page 1



Official PW No. JA 100029

INTERROGATION REPORT NO. 104

PW's Name: KOJIMA, Masao
 Rank: Sgt - Cook
 Unit: SC A/A Regt.
 OHARA BUTAI - NO 3616
 Where Captured: TUCHELIANGS
 By Whom Captured: Aust Patrol Boat
 How Captured: While making for RABAU in lifeboat
 When Captured: 21 Mar '43
 Height: 5'5"
 Weight: 130 lbs
 Age: 23
 Private Address: NAGOYA-SHI, HIGASHI-KU, DEKIMACHI 3/126
 Education: Primary School 6 yrs, Middle School 5 yrs
 Civil Occupation: Clerk

1. PREAMBLE

Bright and observant. PW stated he would give all information he could as he owed his recovery from severe wounds to Allied nursing. Information imparted was intelligently given and seemed to be true.

2. CHRONOLOGY

Personal History Graduated 3 Mar '35 from NAGOYA Middle School at age of 19. PW obtained employment with TAI HEI (Great PACIFIC) Fire Insurance Co, NAGOYA, a concern which did most of its underwriting with Royal Insurance Co, LONDON.

Pre S/WFA

Aug '37 Conscripted. Medically examined, class A1.
 20 Jan '38 Called up. Posted to KOSHANO, DAI ICHI KENTAI HOJU TAI (Replenishment TAI of 1 A/A Regt), at HAMAMATSU (see sec 4).
 16 Jul '41 PW with approx 450 ORs KARIYA BUTAI sailed (see sec 11) from KOBE as replacements to OHARA BUTAI in MANCHURIA.
 18 Jul '41 Arrived FUSAN and entrained for MUTANGKIANG.
 1 Aug '41 Trained to TONAN.
 Dec '42 Trained to FUSAN.

Voyage Out

Early
 Dec '42 Sailed from FUSAN in MICHIMARU MARU (see sec 11) for RABAU.
 End
 Dec '42 Arrived RABAU (see sec 11).

he was a prisoner.

He thought there was a war boom in JAPAN, particularly benefiting those people dealing in war products, but taxation was very heavy and most profits were taken by Govt. Everything was rationed.

Political Conditions in JAPAN His father had voted for I.M.R. Party and he himself would have voted for that Party if he had not been too young. However there was now only one Party, a combination of all.

PW hated Communism. It was non-existent in JAPAN today. When it was popular there, he had been at Primary School and at the time of the 26 Feb '36 Incident, he had been entering business. PW said that in one respect the instigators of this Incident were right because the plutocrats such as MITSUBISHI and others were trying to get too much power and profit and this disturbance was a protest against their actions.

When the CHINA War broke out, PW was in business. He had thought that it would end quickly. PW knew of the CHINA-JAPAN War of 1894/5 and had read of the casualty and indemnity figures when studying history. He did not think that JAPAN had become weaker since then or CHINA stronger. The truth was that CHINA was too large to conquer. JAPAN did not stop at NORTH CHINA and establish a stable Govt there, thus avoiding fighting the whole of CHINA; because she was afraid that she would be within easy bombing range from places in the rest of CHINA.

TOJO had been forced to declare war when the NOKURA and KURUSU missions failed. These Japanese representatives had tried to get USA to sell materials but had been refused and TOJO thus had no choice, as JAPAN with her increasing population, could not have existed. Foreigners all seemed to have the idea that JAPAN was a warlike country but the opposite was true. She is poor and could not exist unless ENGLAND and USA traded with her. TOJO could not be blamed for this war as he was carrying out the National policy and in any case he had to obtain the Emperor's consent before declaring war.

Conditions in Fighting Services PW made a guess that during the past five years JAPAN had mobilized 5,000,000 men. When in MANCHURIA he had seen a Class album and noted that of 56 schoolmates about ten had been killed and about 25 or 26 wounded. He himself had been severely wounded in both legs and in the head and had suffered from Malaria and Dengue.

Standing orders were that troops should commit suicide rather than be captured, and PW considered this attitude of authority wrong.

Although brothels were provided by the Army, there was only one woman to about 2000 troops, consequently only officers were accommodated.

Attitude to Allied Nations There was no doubt that a feeling of friendship had existed between ENGLAND and JAPAN. Certain people in the latter country had started the Anti-English campaign for patriotic reasons. He did not know why the Chinese disliked the Japanese. They seemed to make fun of his countrymen.

He was absolutely certain that FEIJI's Roscript was being observed as regards treatment of captured enemy soldiers and of natives. He had seen 2 or 3 P&W in RABAUL employed in Engr work.

Attitude to Axis Nations PW had never heard of the GERMAN theory of racial superiority, but if it meant JAP inferiority it was quite wrong. It was definitely a mistake on the part of Hitler to put himself in the same category as the Emperor.

PROPAGANDA

Radio He had not heard the radio when in RABAUL, but had listened in when at TONAN (MANCHURIA). He had only heard TOKYO broadcasts. As

utilized but if bombed, they were left in that condition for lack of repair materials. Owing to this shortage they were mainly billeted in tents.

Food Situation in RABAU. Most foodstuffs were brought from JAPAN by frequently-arriving ships. These foodstuffs were rice, barley, canned vegetables, oranges, meat, fish (mainly mackerel, salmon or sardines), MISO (Bean paste), SHICHU (Soy Sauce), beer and SAKE (wine).

Attempts at large scale local growing were unsuccessful. The Food Supply Depot did the purchasing and distribution to the various BUTAI. In any case, the supply of local fruit was inadequate and only permitted the issue of a small quantity per week to each man. This deficiency was to some extent made up by a plentiful supply of Coconut "Meat". Strict orders were issued against stealing fruit from natives and individual purchases had to be done secretly.

In general, supplies were insufficient to allow a satisfactory food issue to all, although it appeared to be customary to give extra rations to the A/A BUTAI because they were engaged in active combat work.

Distribution Twice each month PW would take a truck and five men to Food Depot at RABAU for a fortnight's supply. In general food supply organization was smooth-working, but the type and quantity of food depended on the arrival of ships from overseas. The Depot frequently would issue short supplies, stating that "There had been too many ships sunk". (see sec 19). During his two months' stay at RABAU he had made about four trips to Depot for food and on two or three occasions he had been given the same excuse for shortage of supply. The PW in RABAU had heard that the defeats in NEW GUINEA were due to food shortages.

Meat and Fish given only once or twice a week and then usually mixed with vegetables. Once or twice a month either frozen meat brought from JAPAN or fresh meat obtained near RABAU was issued but this latter meat turned bad overnight and had to be consumed immediately. It was scarce, in any case.

Rice seemed to be a mixture of 50% JAPAN and 50% SAIGON and RANGOON varieties. RANGOON rice not very palatable and if eaten alone caused stomach troubles. For that reason it was mixed with other varieties. If barley was available it was added to mixture.

Sweets and Sugar were very scarce and cakes were not available. There was plenty of salt.

Beer Issued by Food depot at rate of 1 bottle per man per week.

SAKE One Jap SAKE bottle-full every two weeks.

Cigarettes Not plentiful. Half supply was issued and balance could be purchased. Usually a "pack" per day could be secured.

Canned Milk and Biscuits Occasionally supplies would arrive but the milk was not appetising and there was little of it.

Water Supply in RABAU was poor. Each BUTAI dug its own well but water was not good, although purifying chemicals were not necessary. Rain water was collected in tanks for drinking purposes.

13. MORALE & PROPAGANDA

MORALE

Living Conditions in JAPAN: PW last heard from his people when he was in MANCHURIA. He had also received a few comfort bags. He had received no letters while in RABAU but assured his people were all well. In RABAU he had got special permission to post a card to his parents stating that all was well with him. He did not wish to write now as

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SERIAL NO 728

23 Jan 45


INTERROGATION REPORT NO 573

1. Attached is a Report on information gained from Japanese PW JA(USA) 148328, FUJITA, Mukami.

2. All information in this report has been extracted from this PW source only. Its value should be assessed and its distribution restricted accordingly.

Examiner - 55, 114
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Co-ordinator.

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PW JA (USA) 148328

INTERROGATION REPORT NO 573

Rank: Pfc (Maint)
 Unit: 1 Air Route. Dept
 Where Captured: At sea, near MOEMI
 By Whom Captured: US Navy
 How Captured: Rescued from sea
 When Captured: 12 Jul '44
 Height: 5' 3"
 Weight: 125 lbs
 Age: 24 yrs
 Home Location: TOKYO
 Education: 6 yrs Primary
 2 yrs Higher Primary
 4 yrs Middle
 Civil Occupation: Machinist

1. PREAMBLE

PW appeared to be of average intelligence and normally observant. His service knowledge appeared to be average for his rank. He answered all questions and volunteered a substantial amount of information.

The information contained herein is considered to be reliable.

Interrogated at ATIS Adv Ech No 2 (AEI 2136)

2. CHRONOLOGYPre SWPA

Mid

May '40 Conscription exam at TOKYO-SHI. Classed B1.
 1 Mar '41 Inducted at CHIBA-KEN into 4 Air Tng Unit. Had one month basic training and five months training as engine mechanic.
 27 Feb '42 Entrained for MITO, ISHIZUKA-MURA with six engine mechanics and six truck drivers, all for the newly formed 1 Air Route Dept.
Voyage Out
 2 Mar '42 Unit left UJINA in AP TEIKO MARU.
 6 Mar '42 Arrived TAKAO.

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In SWPA

Mid

- Mar '42 Arrived MANILA.
Stationed at 1 Air Route Dept Hq.
- 16 Sep '43 Left MANILA for AMBON in 2EB SALLY from
NIELSON Airfield. Was attached to 1 Airfield
Co of 1 Air Route Dept.
- Oct '43 Flew to BABO with 1 Airfield Co Hq personnel.
Two 2 EB SALLY and two 2 EB HELEN each made four
trips with personnel.
- 10 Feb '44 Flew to WAKDE Is. Joined WAKDE Is Det of
1 Air Route Dept.
- 27 Jun '44 Left for SARMI in MLC with eight other personnel
of the Det.
- Late
Jun '44 Marched to TEBA with five men from u/i Naval
Units.
- Early
Jul '44 Arrived TEBA and went in MLC to MOEMI via NABIRE.
Remained three days.
- Jul '44 Left in fishing vessel for MANOKWARI. Hospitalized
because of malaria.
- 11 Jul '44 Left for MOEMI in fishing vessel with 30 personnel
of u/i Freight Depot.
- 12 Jul '44 Captured.

3. CAPTURE

Ill with malaria and unable to march with retreating
units from MANOKWARI, PW was being taken to MOEMI by boat.
En route the vessel was sunk by ALLIED PT boats. PW thought
he was the only survivor.

4. UNIT OR FORCE

1 Air Route Dept (SHIN 9315) MANILA, Jun '44

History Formed at MITO, ISHIZUKA MURA, Feb '42. Was
the first unit of its kind, and was considered an experiment.
Organization (See Appendix "A") (Note: PW knew there were
other units called Airfield Cos (HIKOJO CHUTAI) but insisted
that 1 Air Route Dept also had Airfield Cos, and that
these had no relation to other units so designated.)

Dets were formed from W/T, Meteorological and Airfield
Co personnel. Each Airfield and W/T Co had sufficient
numbers of mentioned personnel for two Dets, Met Co
had enough personnel for nine Dets. Nine, including
Airfield Co Hq which functioned as Dets, was the maximum
number that could be formed.

Functions Responsible for servicing communications and
attention to transient airplanes of Army Air Service,
Dets were stationed along air routes and at selected
forward bases. Duties included refuelling, general service
check up, adjustments, supply of weather information,
and general requirements of air crew. When replacement
airplanes arrived, the Det notified units concerned,
who sent their own pilots to take delivery.

20. SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE

TOKYO Instrument Factory Co Ltd (TOKYO KEIKI SEISAKUJO KK)
(See Appendix "C")

Location (See Appendix D) TOKYO-FU, KAMATA-KU near HANEDA airfield, on TOKYO side of TAMAGAWA or ROKUGO river.

Landmarks from Air TAMAGAWA river; HANEDA airfield; HANEDA and KAWASAKI racecourses; KEIHIN KAMATA rail junction, i.e. first rail junction on electric line from TOKYO to YOKOHAMA situated on KEIHIN National highway; MIYATA factory approx 1,200-1,300 meters on YOKOHAMA side with three or four high smoke stacks.

Prominent Structural features of Plant One high concrete smoke stack at highway end of factory; three long bldgs re-inforced with concrete and having saw-tooth type roofs; main bldgs were at right angles to KEIHIN National highway. Three other large bldgs, probably wooden, were at rear of main bldgs parallel with KEIHIN highway. Front portion of centre main bldg had three stories, but rear portion and all other bldgs had two.

Power Power house was located at highway end of factory on TOKYO side and mainly built underground. Power lines ran into factory from highway.

Production Manufactured airplane instruments including automatic pilots, starters and compasses.

Employees Approx 5,000 as at Mar '41. Thought number would have since increased considerably.

Trademark (K) Represented RONAJI initial letters of Co's name, and was on all instruments. Starters fitted to 1 EF OSCAR and 1 EF TONY were also so marked.

Shortage of Equipment in NEW GUINEA Believed JAP position was mainly due to shortage of airplanes. Thought a large proportion were sent to protect the RUSSIAN border, and so additional airplanes were unavailable for S P A. Considered JAPAN would never equal AMERICA's airplane production, but could attain half AMERICAN output. This would be sufficient as JAP pilots and airplanes were twice as good as AMERICAN. Had frequently heard this expressed by JAP pilots.

Brothels in PI - MANILA . Some were under Army jurisdiction. Others run by civilians were out of bounds, and MPs who tried to keep soldiers away, frequented these places themselves.

Girls at civilian houses were usually half caste SPANISH-FILIPINOS and prices YEN 10-20. Those at Army controlled houses were YEN 2-3 with JAP and KOREAN girls. Despite the difference in prices civilian houses were more popular, as they were less crowded.

22. ALLIED POW

MANILA Sep '43, saw approx 50 AMERICAN POW in three-story building at wharf area. POW were not working and appeared fit. Saw one guard at entrance to compound.